

GEN

ATTENTION :
BAR CODE IS LOCATED
INSIDE OF BOOK

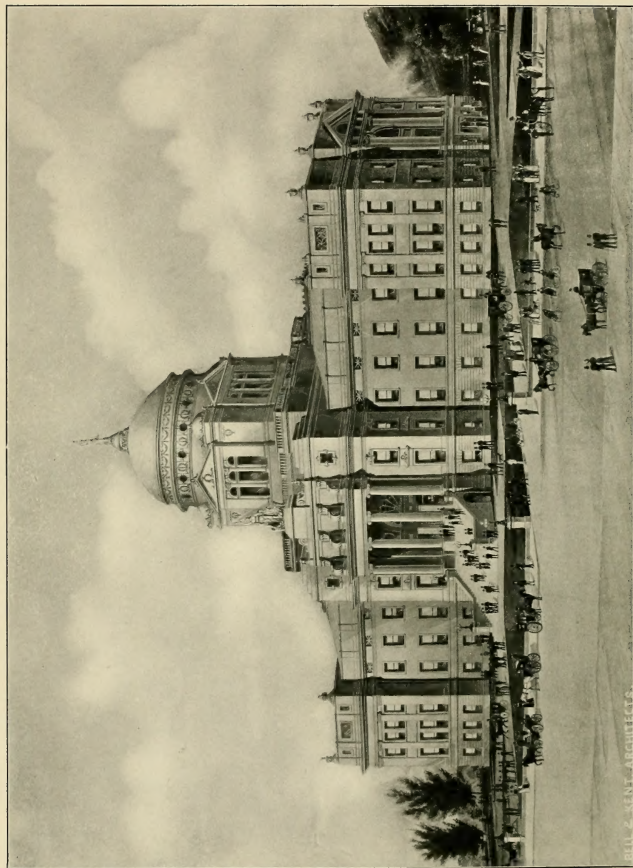
ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01066 8728

Gc 978.6 P94 pt.1

Progressive men of the state
of Montana



Montana State Capitol

W. H. Taylor, Photographer

PROGRESSIVE MEN

OF

THE STATE OF MONTANA.

ILLUSTRATED.

A people who take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors, will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote generations.—MACAULAY.

CHICAGO:
A. W. BOWEN & CO.,
ENGRAVERS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
OF
AMERICA
LIBRARY

*Knowledge of kindred and the genealogies of the ancient
families deserveth the highest praise.—LORD BACON.*

FOREWORD.

"Not honored less than he who heirs,
Is he who founds a line."

—Whittier.

The hurry and struggle, the unrest and the labors, the pleasures and deprivations, the failures and successes of the founders of the State of Montana are better told in the accounts of their activities given by themselves, than in many ponderous volumes of historical disquisitions. In centuries to come this volume, containing their tales of life in the new and yet unformed, but progressive Montana, will have a value we, of to-day, cannot fully realize. These men of activity, who have here given the simple annals of their lives, will, at no distant day, receive a nation's reverence as a race of heroes, the creators of civilization in a desert wilderness swarming with ferocious savages, and they will be held in honor as the founders of families, then equalling in prominence, ability and in wealth the most distinguished of those established in the New World by the Cavaliers of Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas, the Quakers of Pennsylvania, the Knickerbockers of New York and New Jersey or the Pilgrims and Puritans of New England.

It has been well said that the custodian of records concerning the useful men of preceding generations, and of their descendants, who places his knowledge in preservable and accessible form, performs a public service in rendering honor to whom honor is due, and this work the publishers have faithfully endeavored to do in the present volume. They desire to express their thanks to those citizens of the state whose progressive enterprise has made the publication of this work possible, and especially to tender their grateful acknowledgments of important services rendered them in its compilation by Hon. Cornelius Hedges, Hon. W. Y. Pemberton, Hon. W. F. Sanders, Hon. Paris Gibson, Hon. F. P. Woody, Hon. E. W. Toole, Gov. J. K. Toole, Mrs. Laura E. Howey and others, and of the many courtesies extended by the Press of the entire state, and by numerous other people. One of the most valuable sources of our information, "a pioneer of pioneers," Hon. James Fergus, has now given his last information and passed on to the Silent Land.

The many beautiful engravings scattered through this work add much to its value, and it is to be regretted that other of the prominent citizens of the state now living are not thus represented, but, not fully realizing the value, they have not co-operated with the publishers, often failing even to give us data for a sketch. Of many of the old-time worthies "there remains nor track nor trace."

Trusting that the result of our arduous labors may meet a cordial greeting and be appreciated, we remain,

THE PUBLISHERS.

*There is no heroic poem in the world but is at the bottom
the life of a man.*—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

SKETCHES.

Abbey, J. E.	1445	Bailey, C. A.	986	Beiden, O. W.	41	Bowles, G. L.	1643
Abbott, W. N.	1446	Bailey, C. W.	986	Bell, C. E.	1653	Bowles, W.	1468
Acker, C.	1446	Bailey, E.	1651	Bell, F.	39	Boyce, T.	1641
Adami, J.	1447	Bailey, G. H.	18	Bell, F.	42	Boyd, C.	1499
Adams, F. P.	1626	Bailey, J. C.	517	Bell, R. A.	320	Boyd, J.	1005-1499
Adams, H.	1446	Bain, C. N.	1463	Bell, W. H.	996	Boyer, J. J.	888
Adams, J. C.	552	Bais, F.	1462	Belladoux, X.	1470	Boyer, W. J.	888
Adams, M. M.	1449	Bair, J. G.	1461	Bellinger, H. C.	533	Boyle, C. B.	51
Adams, W. W.	506	Bair, C. M.	1461	Benep, F. L.	43	Boyle, P.	541
Adkinson, F.	4	Baird, A. J.	19	Benjamin, G.	532	Boyle, T. D.	545
Aiken, E. D.	506	Baker, G. W.	987	Benner, H. E.	996	Brackett, C. J.	1642
Akesson, J.	1626	Baker, W. I.	400	Bennett, A. J.	534	Bradley, G. W.	999
Albritten, F. L.	1459	Baker, J. S.	19	Bennett, W.	534	Brady, C. A.	59
Alderson, W. W.	1309	Balliet, S. A.	392	Benson, F. G.	50	Brady, J. E.	548
Alefieid, E.	1450	Ballmiller, H.	987	Bent, W.	1471	Brady, T. E.	560
Alexander, S. P.	508	Balmforth, A.	21	Berendes, F. C.	997	Brass, M.	1006
Alexander, T. T.	977	Bank, A. L.	21	Berkin, J.	1638	Bratton, W. J.	1642
Allaies, H. B.	5	Bannatyne, A.	1462	Berky, G. A.	1489	Braun, W.	1500
Allen, G. A.	503	Bannatyne, C.	1462	Berthelote, J. T.	1317	Bray, A. F.	1501
Allen, G. J.	508	Banta, A. S.	988	Besette, J. E.	1489	Bray, C. H.	1501
Allen, U. G.	1451	Barber, O. E.	517	Besette, S.	998	Bray, M.	1005
Allen, W. H.	979	Barbour, G. H.	23	Bethke, W.	1639	Brechbill, J.	1502
Allen, W. R.	1453	Barclay, J. R.	990	Betts, J. H.	998	Breen, P.	62
Alt, A.	1453	Barclay, W.	519	Bettis, W. H.	998	Brenner, J. C.	62
Alton, R. D.	509	Barclay, W.	519	Bevier, L. C.	534	Brewer, L. R.	546
Amadeus, Mother.	1451	Barkell, J. H.	523	Bickford, H. A.	1001	Brewster, E. H.	546
Aman, A.	1451	Barker, J. C. E.	26	Biegenberg, N. J.	1480	Bricker, F. M.	546
Ames, E.	9	Barnard, A. W.	518	Bigh, H. B.	1491	Bridger, J.	1313
Anderson, A.	980	Barnard, W. E.	1632	Biggs, L. S.	1491	Briggs, L. S.	550
Anderson, C. A.	1453	Barnes, E. L.	989	Billion, J. C.	1491	Brown, M. J.	1507
Anderson, C. M.	1453	Barnes, F. A.	991	Billups, J. S.	1491	Bruck, J. W.	533
Anderson, E. J.	1314	Barnes, G. W.	991	Bimrose, F. H.	43	Brook, C. A.	67
Anderson, O. O.	1627	Barnes, H. W.	1144	Bingham, J. B.	1492	Broadwater, E. T.	549
Anderson, R. D.	1630	Barnes, J. P.	136	Birknubel, W.	1592	Bruck, J. W.	533
Anderson, T. A.	1453	Barnes, R. A.	1634	Bishop, J. F.	50	Brook, C.	1006
Anderson, T. W.	1454	Barney, A. D.	991	Black, A. H.	1003	Brook, J. W.	533
Andrew, R.	510	Barney, W. S.	1634	Black, C. W.	1584	Brooke, B. C.	1007
Andrews, H. O. C.	980	Barret, A. H.	160	Black, H. N.	999	Brooke, E. A.	1007
Andrews, J. H.	510	Barrett, T. F.	28	Black, J. A.	1003	Brooke, E. G.	1009
Andrus, W. W.	10	Barrett, J. H.	525	Black, J. E.	1639	Brooks, T.	1502
Anear, B. F.	981	Barrett, M.	27	Black, J. H.	1492	Brown, T. W.	568
Anear, J. C.	511	Barrett, W. S.	1463	Black, M. M.	170	Brown, C.	555
Annu, J. B.	1639	Barrows, A. R.	993	Blackburn, C. A.	1483	Brown, F. D.	1503
Anthony, A. W.	982	Barry, J. J.	524	Blackburn, G. E.	538	Brown, I.	1646
Anway, S.	1454	Barstow, C. H.	1636	Blackford, J. M.	52	Brown, J. A. J.	1505
Appolone, J.	981	Bartlett, W. F.	525	Blackford, W. M.	47	Brown, J. H.	1010
Archer, T. F.	1750	Barton, C. H.	525	Blackford, F. W.	539	Brown, J. J.	1011
Armistage, J.	11	Bass, D. D.	994	Blackman, G. W.	542	Brown, M. J.	1507
Armstrong, B. W. S.	1455	Batch, C. M.	1465	Blackman, C. M.	1493	Brown, S. M.	1509
Armstrong, F. K.	1457	Bateman, D. W.	27	Blackwell, J.	1001	Brown, W.	551
Arnett, F. G.	1457	Batens, F. J.	30	Blare, J.	537	Brown, W.	1011
Arnold, W. H.	514	Bates, W. S.	524	Blair, J. W.	416	Brown, W. J.	1644
Aschbaugh, J.	1639	Bauer, J.	1466	Blake, H. N.	232	Brown, D. G.	424
Askew, I.	1629	Baxter, R. A.	995	Blanchard, W.	547	Bruce, W.	1510
Aspling, T. P.	1455	Beach, E. A.	1468	Blankenbaker, V. F.	547	Buck, F. L.	1430
Athey, J. T.	12	Beach, A. W.	1465	Blessing, S. V.	873	Bruckert, A. Jr.	1321
Atkinson, F.	13	Beach, E. D.	1465	Reivins, W. T.	1494	Bruckert, B. F.	1321
Atkinson, S. E.	13	Beach, J. A.	1468	Bloom, J. J.	1494	Bruckert, C. F.	1321
Atkinson, W. M.	14	Beal, G. W.	1467	Blumkamp, G. H.	1497	Bruckert, J. E.	1321
Auchard, R.	1457	Beal, P. H.	1467	Blyth, J. J.	1497	Bruckert, J.	1321
Auld, J. C.	14	Beall, W. J.	526	Boardman, E. L.	53	Bruckert, W. A.	1321
Austin, D.	514	Beaton, J.	529	Bogert, J. V.	54	Brundy, H.	648
Austin, J. H.	982	Beattie, A. H.	527	Bogoy, L. V.	1495	Bruns, H.	1319
Austin, J. W.	1453	Beatty, G.	31	Bole, W. M.	55	Brusard, H.	1546
Avery, C. E.	1313	Beattie, W. M.	872	Bond, J. J.	1003	Bryan, T.	1546
Axtell, E.	15	Beaudry, V.	1469	Bonner, E. L.	920	Buchanan, P. B.	1511
Axtell, J. S.	1459	Beck, J. B.	1634	Bonner, T. J.	1641	Buchholz, H.	1508
Aynsley, O. A.	1633	Beck, J. F.	53	Boone, W. T.	1497	Buck, F. L.	1430
Eabcock, A. L.	56	Beck, S. R.	1469	Booth, J. B.	1497	Buck, H.	1317
Eabcock, G. H.	90	Beck, S. R.	1469	Borho, L.	1317	Buck, P. S.	1324
Each, G. J.	20	Beck, W.	531	Borthwick, W. J.	543	Buckley, J. T.	71
Each, T. C.	515	Beckwith, G. W.	1470	Botkin, A. C.	1640	Buckley, M.	558
Eackues, S.	1480	Beckstrom, C. A.	996	Bottler, F.	542	Budas, A.	1014
Eadger, B. W.	1315	Beckwith, A.	1637	Bourne, G. B.	1004	Burford, S. R.	555
Eages, G. T.	982	Belcher, J. L.	38	Bowden, J.	1004	Bull, E. W.	881
Eages, W. E.	985	Belcher, C. M.	1495	Bowes, F.	1495	Bull, F. W.	881

Huggins, E. R.	676	Kay, J.	695	Larson, E.	710	MacDonald, N. A.	1715
Hughes, H. F.	1346	Kell, B.	1072	Larson, J.	1072	MacDonald, D. S.	735
Hughes, J. A.	1583	Kaufman, D. E.	1694	Larson, T. O.	1700	Mackay, D. C.	736
Hughes, L.	1691	Kearns, B.	1695	Latimer, J. R.	480	Mackel, A.	736
Hugill, A.	654	Kearns, J. P.	1089	Lavalle, P.	1697	Macley, E. G.	337
Hull, S.	1069	Kearns, M. A.	1699	Lave, A. P.	714	MacLean, P. J.	1129
Humber, R. G.	918	Keaster, E.	1691	Lauterbach, M.	710	MacHaffie, W. J.	294
Humble, J. L.	1369	Keenan, J.	697	Lavole, J.	1113	Magee, G. W.	1718
Hunt, A. A.	1619	Keene, F. J.	1100	Lease, M.	1116	Magee, J.	1718
Huntley, W. B., Jr.	234	Keith, A. J.	694	Leavitt, E. D.	290	McAlevy, J. G.	736
Huntley, A. J.	656	Keith, H. C.	1371	Le Beau, P.	1114	McAdow, P.	722
Hunt, T. B.	328	Keith, J. M.	244	Le Noir, J. L.	1615	McAdow, W. B.	722
Hunt, C. C.	925	Keiser, H.	1567	Levester, M. D.	1122	McAoney, T. S.	1127
Hunter, J.	1586	Keller, W. D.	245	Lee, J. C.	1115	McCall, W. W.	728
Hunter, W. N.	1689	Keller, C. R.	1372	Leech, E. E.	1620	McCall, W. W.	1121
Huntley, S. S.	922	Kelly, C. F.	1691	Leech, D. C.	1614	McCallam, E. J.	1134
Huse, J. W.	922	Kelly, J. J.	246	Legat, J. A.	711	McCamman, J. J.	1132
Hutchinson, W. O.	234	Kelly, B. B.	1100	Legat, J. B.	712	McCarthy, D. J.	1133
Huy, G. E.	924	Kelly, C. M.	1638	Legat, R. D.	713	McCarthy, J. B.	723
Huyck, C. C.	925	Kelly, E.	695	Lehfeldt, J.	1486	McCauley, M. M.	725
Hynes, T. F.	1584	Kelly, J.	246	Lehsou, J. C.	1122	McCauley, J. C.	726
		Kelly, J.	697	Leighton, I. A.	715	McCarnan, J. B.	279
Ingram, J. T.	926	Kelly, W. M.	1696	Leitel, J. S.	1115	McClain, J. P.	724
Ingram, Sister.	683	Kemper, S. V.	686	Leimbach, F.	1122	McColley, J. M.	726
Irvine, B.	684	Kenck, C. J.	1101	Leitch, C.	1706	McCone, G.	1712
Irwin, E. A.	684	Kennedy, J. A.	1599	Leland, J. W.	1616	McConnell, N. W.	272
Irvin, G. W.	1585	Kennedy, J.	1372	Leonard, C. R.	1612	McConnell, O. W.	792
J. Irwin, J. F.	1586	Kennedy, J. J.	1373	Leonard, R. R.	296	McConnell, E. J.	1711
Irwin, L. D.	1586	Kennedy, J. J.	1373	Lepley, C.	1613	McConnell, R. J.	1711
Isaac, Mrs. J.	1587	Kennedy, J. M.	698	Lepley, J.	1612	McCormack, M.	1713
Isell, N. J.	776	Kennedy, W. J.	1101	Leslie, J. B.	184	McCormick, J.	286
		Kenslie, P.	696	Leslie, J. B.	175	McCormick, J.	287
Jackman, M. E.	236	Kent, J. H.	42	Letourneau, P. A.	1705	McCormick, T.	1713
Jackman, D. R.	1589	Kent, T.	960	Levegnou, P. A.	714	McCourt, J.	1134
Jackman, J.	1589	Kernode, W. R.	700	Leverich, B.	1118	McCracken, D. B.	1129
Jackson, P.	1588	Kerr, W. D.	1699	Lewis, S.	1115	McCracken, R. L.	1712
Jackson, P. V.	1635	Kerr, W. J.	1698	Lewis, C. L.	1611	McCallam, E. J.	1134
T. Jackson, T.	237	Kessler, N.	1380	Lewis, E. A.	1610	McCulloch, R. L.	727
Johnson, W. L.	1069	Kester, W. F.	1102	Lewis, E. T.	1611	McCulloch, G. L.	729
Jacky, V.	1587	Ketchin, R. A.	700	Lewis, F.	1123	McCulloch, R. L.	1105
Jacobs, B. C.	1690	Keyes, J. E.	701	Lewis, H. S.	1118	McDonald, C. W.	1383
Jacobs, C. M.	1690	Kilgallon, T. S.	704	Lewis, J. M.	1118	McDonald, D.	728
Jacobs, H.	1690	Kimbach, J. J.	1598	Lewis, J. M.	1611	McDonald, H. J.	729
Jacobs, H.	233	Kimberly, A.	1373	Lewis, T.	1117	McDonald, H. J.	1128
Jacobs, M.	685	Kimberly, A. K.	1368	Lewright, E.	1296	McDonald, W. W.	1716
Jackways, C. A.	688	King, G. L.	702	Lewright, J.	1296	McDonnell, C.	1140
Jakobi, M.	1692	King, G. L.	702	Library, State.	1613	McDonnell, C.	1140
Jamison, J. A.	1367	King, J. W.	250	Lidolph, T. H.	1706	McDonnell, J. E.	722
Jay, O. W.	238	King, M. E.	1651	Lillard, W.	1615	McDonnell, M.	730
Jay, O. W.	238	King, M. E.	1651	Limpert, H. P.	1617	McDonnell, W. L.	731
Jellison, R. D.	1089	King, W. F.	254	Lindley, J. M.	1617	McElroy, J. R.	297
Jenizsen, C. V.	1091	Kingsbury, A. W.	256	Lindley, J. M.	1617	McElwain, W. H.	1711
Jenizsen, A.	1091	Kinna, C. J.	1137	Lindsay, A.	1622	McFarland, W. T.	1711
Jewett, E. M.	1091	Kinn, G. W.	1136	Lindsay, W.	296	McGee, T.	1709
Jenizsen, W. C.	1090	Kinney, G. W.	251	Lindsay, W.	296	McGregor, F.	1139
Jenson, C. R.	687	Kipp, J. N.	1701	Lindstrand, C.	1705	McGiffin, J.	1716
Jensen, S. R.	240	Kirk, J. N.	252	Line, L. M.	1618	McGinness, J.	1385
Jess, H.	688	Kirkland, H.	253	Linn, P.	1618	McGregor, F.	1411
John, E.	688	Kirkland, T. B.	254	Lippert, F.	1123	McGuire, T.	294
Johns, J. H.	688	Kirsch, J.	1102	Lish, B.	717	McGuire, S. J.	291
Johnson, E. N.	1091	Kirsch, J.	1102	Lisom, G. W.	270	McIntire, H. G.	1384
Johnson, C. L.	1590	Kleinschmidt, A.	826	Lisa, S. R.	1056	McIntire, S. H.	298
Johnson, E.	1590	Kline, H.	1599	Lobb, J. G.	271	McIntire, P. J.	1141
Johnson, E. H.	242	Knop, H.	703	Lockray, C.	1619	McIntire, P. J.	1141
Johnson, E. N.	1091	Knowles, I.	257	Locke, J. F.	717	Melver, K. B.	1140
Johnson, F. G.	239	Knowles, S. H.	1103	Lockey, R.	496	McIvor, P.	1719
Johnson, G.	1092	Knowles, W. E.	702	Loeb, A. I.	271	McIvor, P.	1719
Johnson, G. G.	241	Kohrs, C. W.	258	Logan, A.	718	McKaskle, W. C.	295
Johnson, H.	1092	Kohrs, C. W.	1108	Logan, S. M.	275	McKay, A. J.	1125
Johnson, I.	1692	Kropp, A.	1701	Logan, W.	273	McKay, D. M. H.	1385
Johnson, J.	243	Kuhr, H.	1064	Logan, W.	275	McKay, J. G.	1145
Johnson, J. H.	1093	Kukolias, C.	1109	Lohman, S.	1064	McKay, J. R.	297
Johnson, P.	1093	Kyle, A. T.	1709	Loney, T. W.	1625	McKenzie, D. C.	1143
Johnson, W. F.	691			Loring, W. M.	1620	McKenzie, D. C.	1143
Johnson, W. L.	1693	La Breeche, C. D.	1701	Losekamp, J. D.	1621	McKenzie, T. J.	723
Johnston, A. B.	1591	La Breeche, C. D.	1701	Lott, J. S.	726	McKeown, W.	1146
Johnston, A. J.	690	La Chappelle, C. E.	1702	Lott, J. S.	726	McKnight, J. W.	1146
Johnston, J. C.	1370	La Chappelle, P. G.	1702	Lott, M. H.	719	McKnight, J. W.	1146
Johnston, J. H.	1094	Ladd, A. G.	944	Loud, C. H.	276	McLean, C. W.	298
Johnston, R.	242	Ladd, A. G.	944	Loud, C. H.	276	McLean, K. F.	1040
Jones, B.	928	Lafrantz, J.	1703	Lovel, P.	1617	McLean, K. F.	1040
Jones, C. H.	689	Lahterty, W.	1110	Lowler, H.	1622	McLeod, C. W.	299
Jones, C. H.	689	Laird, F.	1383	Lloyd, J. E.	276	McLeod, D. S.	1142
Jones, E.	1594	Laird, J.	1383	Luce, A. J.	281	McLeod, D. S.	1142
Jones, E. D.	1596	Laird, J.	708	Luce, T. W.	1627	McLeod, D. S.	1142
Jones, E.	1596	Lalonde, A. A.	708	Luddy, P. H.	1116	McMaster, W. F.	1384
Jones, E.	1596	Lambert, E.	1107	Lund, P. H.	1707	McMaster, W. F.	1384
Jones, J.	1606	Lambert, E.	1107	Lunstroth, W.	1623	McMillan, A. A.	1143
Jones, J. H.	1597	Lamme, E. B.	611	Lupold, W.	1536	McMillan, A. A.	1143
Jones, J. S.	1596	Landon, A. F.	704	Luther, M. H.	1119	McNaughton, A.	1388
Jones, P.	690	Laird, J.	707	Lutz, E. T.	1128	McNulta, H.	724
Jones, W. B.	927	Lane, J. S.	1604	Lutz, E. T.	1128	McQueeney, J. H.	735
Joosten, J. L.	1598	Lane, M.	708	Lynch, C. H.	1709	McRae, J.	1147
Joosten, J. L.	1598	Lane, P. L. B.	707	Lynch, J. H.	283	McRae, J.	1147
Jordan, F.	1095	Lane, P. L. B.	707	Lynde, E. J. C.	1625	Macaulay, A.	1148
Jordan, H.	1095	Lance, H. W.	1605	Lyons, J. H.	702	Mackel, A.	736
Joyce, M. M.	244	Langhorne, S. W.	259	Lytle, R. R.	1119	Mack, D. S.	735
Joyce, P.	692					Mack, D. S.	735
Judges, A.	1247	Lapham, H. B.	1304	MacBillingsley, D. N.	1170	Madison, M.	310
Jurgens, J. H.	692	Largent, J.	1605	MacDonald, B. N.	1174	Maginnis, M.	1147
		Largent, J. L.	1605	MacDonald, B. N.	1174	Maginnis, M.	1147
Kane, R.	1599	Larney, P. A.	284	MacDonald, B. N.	1174	Main, R. W.	1389
Kanouse, J. E.	1598	Larkin, W.	1703	MacDonald, P.	1126	Manchester, P. H.	737

Tinsley, F. M.	930	Vantassel, O.	461	Webster, F. C.	476	Williams, J. W.	966
Tinsley, J. H.	930	Vand, J. J.	1284	Webster, F. S.	951	Williams, E. H.	971
Tintinger, J. C.	1270	Vaughn, G. K.	943	Wedsworth, A.	1498	Williams, T. A.	489
Tipton, J. C.	1435	Vaughn, R.	1438	Weed, E. D.	478	Williams, W.	1875
Titman, J.	1271	Vazey, I. P.	466	Wegner, J. F.	1280	Williamson, E.	1868
Todd, W. P.	932	Vestal, J. H.	1286	Weingart, B.	355	Wills, S. M.	1379
Tofte, E. J.	1339	Vielleaux, N.	1850	Weitman, J. L.	479	Willson, L. S.	1871
Tofte, J. J.	1339	Vidal, C. E. K.	1850	Wehr, F.	1442	Wilson, A. C.	1873
Tolman, J. N.	1273	Vineyard, G. C.	1851	Wells, H. J.	1285	Wilson, E. T.	1890
Toman, E. M.	1840	Viol, J. H.	1832	Wells, L. B.	453	Wilson, F. J.	1904-1874
Toole, B. W.	1840	Viaux, A.	940	Wendel, J.	480	Wilson, G. H.	1872
Toole, C. B.	930	Vogel, R.	941	West, C.	556	Wilson, G. R.	1288
Toole, E. W.	280	Voigt, A. J.	1853	Western Montana Bank.	1287	Wilson, W. C.	1288
Toole, J. K.	54	Vollquardt, C. L.	1853	Weston, J. R.	1297	Wilson, W.	1504
Torkelson, J. L.	1841	Von Tobel, R.	466	Weston, J.	959	Wininger, McC.	1875
Townner, W. S.	1843	Voss, J.	1438	Wetzel, A. H.	954	Winslow, H. I.	1305
Townslley, E.	1274			Wetzel, J. B.	1416	Winslow, J. I.	1875
Tracy, W. M.	1275	Waddell, E. W.	1854	Wetzel, W. S.	1862	Winter, C.	971
Trafton, R. M.	1382	Waddell, T. J.	1280	Wetzstein, A.	962	Winters, H.	1877
Trainor, F.	1842	Wade, J. W.	1286	Weydert, P. C.	1424	Winter, J. D.	1876
Trask, G. W.	1277	Wade, S. M.	467	Whalen, T.	1288	Winners, D. J.	1899
Travis, A. E.	1856	Wagner, I.	1854	Whalen, W.	1288	Wipf, C.	1877
Travis, G.	1384	Waite, J. D.	467	Wharton, J. R.	491	Wirth, H. J.	501
Travis, J.	463	Walker, A. M.	942	Wheeler, D. C.	1863	Witt, H. J.	1878
Travis, S. E.	1858	Walker, C. B.	1854	Whetstone, W. G.	356	Wolfe, H. E.	1305
Travis, T.	1344	Walker, C. F.	1855	Whipps, W. C.	1441	Wolfe, N. A.	1873
Tracy, W.	458	Walker, E. S.	485	White, A. J.	957	Wolverton, W. W.	970
Treloar, S.	459	Walker, J.	1287	White, B. C.	1288	Wommelsdorf, E.	1306
Tremblay, J.	1842	Walker, J. S.	943	White, B. F.	96	Wood, G. R.	1307
Terlie, J. H.	932	Walker, L. A.	469	White, G. F.	558	Wood, W. F.	1878
Tresch, J.	1276	Walker, M. A.	471	White, J.	961	Woodbury, L. S.	493
Trotter, W.	933	Walker, T. M.	945	White, J. A.	1863	Woods, E. P.	1307
Trumbo, J. F.	1278	Warden, W. E.	1866	White, J. F.	959	Woods, J. C.	1600
Truman, A.	1376	Wallace, R. B.	1401	White, S.	963	Woods, T. G.	1592
Tucker, R. E.	1844	Wallace, R. C.	470	White, W. H.	1229	Woodson, J. A.	1444
Tucker, R. V.	1843	Wallace, W. Jr.	1409	Whitefoot, R. M.	1464	Woodworth, G.	967
Turner, C.	480	Walrath, F. D.	1857	Whitehill, W. H.	1884	Woodworth, J. E.	972
Turner, C. C.	1844	Walsh, T. J.	1443	Whiteside, F.	1869	Woody, F. H.	1128
Turner, H. C.	934	Walton, J. W.	471	Whitcomb, C.	1865	Woodridge, W. M.	1874
Turner, H. W.	934	Wampler, R. B.	474	Whitcomb, E.	492	Woolman, J. P.	494
Turner, J. C.	1436	Ward, A.	1857	Whitley, C. W.	491	Word, R. L.	498
Turner, W. P.	1845	Ward, G. W.	1281	Whitford, O'D. B.	1866	Word, S.	455
Tuttle, D. S.	530	Ward, J. W.	1859	Whitney, C. C.	1896	Word, W. F.	498
Tuttle, S. F.	935	Ward, T. C.	945	Whyte, P. W. C.	1885	Worden, E. J.	1472
Tuttle, H. J.	1279	Wareman, S. H.	1858	Wibaux, P.	482	Wormser, A.	499
Tuttle, M. L.	1279	Warner, D. G.	946	Wickham, G. J.	1301	Wortman, L.	973
Tyree, H.	462	Warner, F.	1881	Wickes, T. A.	1300	Worwood, W.	502
Twohy, P. D.	937	Warren, C. S.	969	Wicks, G. T.	484	Wright, A. F.	501
Ulm, W.	1392	Warren, F. R.	1290	Widmer, J. A.	1442	Wright, C. E.	503
Underwood, H. T.	1846	Waterman, M. H.	947	Widmyer, J. R.	485	Wright, F. E.	22
Underwood, J. J.	1846	Waterman, M.	1439	Wiedeman, G. J.	486	Wright, W. C.	1715
Urner, B.	1437	Watkins, G. P.	1880	Wiederhold, J. A.	963	Wylie, C. M.	505
Utley, H.	958	Watrous, E. D.	1360	Wiegand, G. E.	1302	Wylie, W. W.	974
		Watson, J. O.	1291	Wight, A.	1367	Wuerl, G.	1879
		Watson, W. H.	1291	Wight, J. M.	1303	Yaeger, F. A.	1308
Valiton, P.	1283	Watters, C. S.	1283	Wigmore, J. C.	965	Yegen Bros.	1879
Van Alstine, C.	1847	Watters, G. I.	1282	Wilcomb, A. J.	964	Yoder, A. N.	1879
Van Brocklin, E. J.	938	Watts, J. D.	1285	Willett, H. F.	1869	Young, J. R.	1380
Van Buskirk, A.	1848	Way, S. F.	949	Willett, J.	1512	Young, J.	1309
Van Camp, A.	1848	Weaver, A. D.	1293	Willett, D.	1443	Young, J. L.	975
Van Clarenbeek, F.	1849	Weaver, J. B.	1294	Willett, H. F.	1869	Young, J. R.	1380
Vandenbroeck, V. J.	463	Weaver, J. G.	950	Williams, C.	1868	Young, S.	1880
Vanderbilt, J.	939	Weber, C.	1862	Williams, C. E.	965	Young, W. H.	1881
Van Orsdel, W. W.	1280	Weber, D. N.	475	Williams, D. T.	1870	Young, W. S.	1312
Van Scoy, T.	1282	Weber, E.	479	Williams, G. L.	1444	Zook, J. I.	977
Van Wart, C. P.	465	Webster, C. M.	477	Williams, H.	968	Zortman, O. P.	1381

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Adams, J. C.	563	Daly, M.	17	Kleinschmidt, A.	856	Quinn, B.	1520
Babcock, A. L.	57	Davis, A. J.	121	Ladd, C. D.	944	Reese, J. E.	1212
Baker, W. I.	401	DeLacy, W. W.	408	Lapham, H. B.	1304	Reynolds, S. J.	1300
Balliet, S. A.	393	Dell, F.	968	Lamme, E. B.	616	Roe, I.	1192
Barnes, H. H.	1144	Dinsmore, S.	1380	Largey, P. A.	285	Rodgers, W. B.	331
Barnes, J. P.	137	Dols, J. J.	513	Larson, J.	1072	Richards, J. D.	1208
Barret, A. H.	161	Early Life in Montana.	688	Lattimer, J. R.	481	Russell, C. M.	1320
Beattie, W. M.	872	Elling, H.	65	Leslie, P. H.	177		
Bell, R. A.	321	Ellis, W. H. H.	760	Lehfeldt, J.	1496	Sanders, W. F.	82
Blake, H. N.	233	Ennis, W.	225	Leland, J. W.	1616	Sappington, H. H.	1336
Birkenbuel, W.	1592	Erickson, N. M.	245	Lewis, Frank.	1123	Savage, J. A.	1216
Blessing, S. V.	873	Evans, H. D.	1576	Lewright, J.	1286	Shafer, E. J.	411
Black, C. W.	1584			Lewright, E.	1286	Selway, J.	406
Blair, J. W.	417	Fallang, P. O.	824	Lindsay, W.	297	Siegling, G. C. H. L.	1853
Bonner, E. L.	320	Fergus, J.	9	Lisa, S. R.	1056	Shafer, D. L.	1456
Boyar, J. J.	888	Pitzpatrick, J. F.	396	Lloyd, J. E.	337	Smith, F. E.	1328
Boyer, W. J.	889	Pletcher, J. T. P.	816	Lohman, A. S.	1064	Smith, J. M.	1112
Buford, S. R.	369	Ford, R. S.	145	Lockey, R.	936	Spencer, A.	1224
Bull, E. W.	881	Ford, S.	528	Lytie, R. R.	1016	Steele, W. L.	1248
Bull, F. W.	831	Poster, H. W.	840			Stephens, F.	1232
Bullard, M.	192			McConnell, N. W.	273	Steward, J. M.	1240
Burgess, H. C.	928	Galen, H. F.	169	McConnell, O. W.	792	Story, N.	1256
Burgess, S. J.	75	Gans, H.	377	McFarland, W. T.	1456		
Brady, T. E.	560	Gibson, N.	1576	McLean, K.	1040	Tebay, J. F.	1272
Brondel, J. B.	81	Gibson, F.	113	McMillan, A.	1312	Thraasher, I. W.	1624
Browne, D. G.	426	Gloyd, A. E.	385	Mantle, L.	239	Thompson, J. S.	1264
Brosnan, F. W.	568	Gooch, E. H.	884	Matthews, W. S.	747	Toole, J. K.	25
Brundy, H.	648	Goodel, C. M.	1603	Mendenhall, C. B.	1152	Toole, E. W.	281
		Gorham, R. F.	1576	Metzal, A.	73	Trafton, R. M.	1352
		Graves, F. L.	600	Milot, H. A.	1024	Travis, G.	1384
Campbell, A. J.	87	Grigs, T. A.	752	Montana State Capitol,		Travis, J.	1344
Campbell, J. B.	1096	Gruwell, C. O.	457	Frontispiece		Truman, A.	1376
Campbell, Sarah A.	1097			Moore, J. M.	1160	Tuttle, D. S.	520
Cannon, C. W.	432	Hamilton, L. H.	768	Morgan, W.	1088		
Caplace, J.	353	Hamilton, R. S.	241	Morris, W. W.	545	Ulm, W.	1392
Cardwell, E.	305	Haskell, E. K.	473	Murphy, J. T.	1448		
Carter, J. W.	449	Harris, J. S.	465	Murphy, J. T.	105	Voight, A. J.	1853
Castlin, J. B.	361	Harrison, H. C.	864	Mussigbrod, P. S.	1168		
Cave, A.	129	Hauser, S. T.	202				
Chowen, H. C.	744	Healy, M. J.	1000	Norris, M.	1608	Wallace, R. B.	1401
Clancy, W.	734	Hedges, C.	1	Nottingham, H. A.	1080	Wedsworth, A.	1408
Clark, W. A.	1104	Heeb, H.	992	Noyes, J.	488	Wegner, J. F.	1280
Clarke, A. G.	153	Heiserman, G.	1440			Wetzel, J. B.	1416
Clarkson, R. H.	1616	Hill, R. C.	1432	O'Hanlon, T.	1032	Weydert, P. C.	1424
Clowes, W. E.	584	Hoffman, C. W.	249	Orr, W. C.	346	Whitefoot, R. M.	1464
Coburn, R.	201	Hollensteiner, A.	952	Otten, H.	1048	Whiteford, O'D. B.	537
Conrad, C. E.	904	Holter, A. M.	217			Wilhart, J. W.	966
Conrad, W. G.	49	Huggins, E. R.	976	Palladino, L. B. B.	632	Williams, J. W.	1288
Cook, C. W.	576	Hunt, T. B.	329	Parberry, W.	1176	Wilson, G. R.	1594
Cooper, W.	441			Pemberton, W. Y.	89	Winters, D. J.	1608
Cort, W. E.	800	Isdell, N. J.	776	Pepin, S.	1184	Woods, J. C.	1592
Cowan, G. F.	808	Kennedy, J. H.	948	Phillips, I. L.	505	Woods, Thos. G.	1592
Cruse, T.	41	Kent, T.	960	Poindexter, P. H.	496	Woody, F. H.	1128
		Kingsbury, A. W.	287	Power, W.	289	Worden, E. G.	1472
Dahier, C. L.	313	Kinna, J.	1136	Power, T. C.	912		



Cornelius Hodges.

PROGRESSIVE MEN

—OF—

THE STATE OF MONTANA,

THE "TREASURE STATE."

JUDGE CORNELIUS HEDGES.—Among the prominent men whose lives and characters are familiar to almost every householder in Montana, Judge Hedges stands out clear and sharp. The lives of some shine out as grand examples of prosperity and success achieved through the various channels of industry; by wonderful accomplishments in the realms of scientific research; in the forum, or through the medium of special qualities which leave an impress upon the tablets of memory that will live forever. In reviewing the life of Judge Hedges the latter thought seems particularly appropriate. He is not the man who seeks to blazen his deeds for personal gratification, or from motives of ambition to perform some act that would mark him for a time as a central figure. On the contrary, he is recognized as a splendid type of that manhood which the infinite Creator made it possible for all men to be. To those who know him best, and for years have watched the growth and development of that inward greatness which is his and is felt when in his presence, though unseen, the beauty of his character is more thoroughly understood and the marvel is that nature seldom makes a man like him.

Cornelius Hedges is a lineal descendant of English ancestors on both sides of his house. Their first settlement in America was on Long Island, but they early removed to New England and established themselves in Massachusetts. His father,

Dennis Hedges, was a farmer in comfortable circumstances and a native of Middletown, Conn., but subsequently moved to Westfield, Hampden county, Mass., where Cornelius was born, October 28, 1831. The mother of Cornelius was Alvina Noble, the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, and was born in Westfield, Mass. After ten years' residence in Montana the Judge returned to his native state to attend the golden wedding of his parents. They have both passed into the great beyond, the father at the age of seventy-six and the mother seventy-four. Cornelius Hedges received his elementary education in the public schools, continued his studies in an academy in his native town, and later entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1852 with the degree of A. B., receiving that of A. M. two years later, the class embracing many young men who became distinguished in after years. During his freshman year he was obliged to omit one term on account of severe illness, resulting from drinking poisoned milk. He did not entirely recover from its effects until he crossed the plains a few years later, walking the entire distance from Independence, Iowa, to Virginia City, Mont. During his college days he was a member of the Delta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon societies. The year following his graduation he taught in an academy at Easton, Conn., and then returned to his home in Westfield, where he began the study of law

in the office of Hon. Edward B. Gillette. The following year he entered the law department of Harvard College, and the same year was admitted to the bar on examination before the supreme court of Massachusetts. In 1856 he went to Independence, Iowa, opened an office and began the practice of his profession. While there he secured an interest in the Independent Civilian, which he published and edited for several years. In 1864 he decided to go farther west and made the journey over the plains on foot to Virginia City and thence to Helena, Mont., where he has since resided. In 1866 he went to Iowa for his family, going down the Missouri and returning the following spring by steamboat.

The career of the Judge since his location in Montana has been an active one. He took a prominent part in the early development of the state, his activities extending to every sphere of usefulness wherein his abilities would redound to the general good. In 1865 he was appointed United States district attorney, and afterward elected probate judge of Lewis and Clarke county, serving five years. In 1872, after the adoption of the territorial school law, he was appointed superintendent of public instruction, and served six years. For several years his trenchant pen was employed in editorial work on the Helena Herald, and served to strengthen the Republican sentiment throughout the state, although the party was in the minority. He represented Lewis and Clarke county in the senate during the first session of the legislature of Montana, held in 1889, and served for four years. Among the benefactions to the city of Helena which will ever remain as a mark of his thoughtfulness is the Helena Public Library, of which he was one of the founders in 1868, is now president of the board of directors and has been for nearly the whole period of its existence.

In 1870 Judge Hedges was one of the Washburn party that visited the geyser region on the Yellowstone, and it was he who made the suggestion that a national park should be made of that section so replete with evidence of the sublime grandeur of nature, the like of which can not be found in any part of the world. On that occasion he was constantly in the saddle for forty days. Judge Hedges has been connected for many years with the Montana Historical Society. In his fraternal relations the Judge became a member of the Masonic order in Iowa, in 1857, and his prominent work in

Masonry is a record that is not only interesting, but somewhat unusual. From the organization of the Grand Lodge in Montana in 1866, he has written its correspondence reports with but little interruption; also for the Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery since organization. The importance of this may be better understood by stating that these reports go all over the world—wherever a Masonic body exists.

Prior to the Civil war the Judge was a Democrat, but that event made him a Republican, stronger than ever and in full accord with the party on expansion in the Philippines and elsewhere. In the legislative session of 1899, Montana was noted for the long-drawn-out contest between the Clark and Daly factions. The name of Judge Hedges was announced, placing him in nomination for United States senator, and he received the hearty support of his own party. His son, Wyllys A., a member of the house, feeling that delicacy which springs from honorable impulses, refrained from voting; but after the earnest solicitation of his associates consented, and thus made the party vote unanimous. It will be remembered that there were four Republican representatives who did not vote for Mr. Clark, and Wyllys A. Hedges was one of the four, and was re-elected to the house in 1900.

Prior to becoming a resident of Montana the Judge was a member of the Congregational church, but for the want of such an organization in Helena he united with the Presbyterians, and is an elder in that body. On July 7, 1856, he was married to Edna Layette Smith, of Southington, Conn. They have been the parents of eight children, two boys and one girl died in early youth. Those living are: Wyllys Anderson, a sheep-grower in Fergus county; Henry Highland, a stockman in Valley county; Cornelius, Jr., living at home, is assistant secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons; Edna Cornelia is at home; and Emma, now Mrs. John M. Woodbridge, resides in Boston, Mass.

In the career of Judge Hedges there is much beneath the surface of his calm and dignified character which can only be known by those who have been most intimate with him. The key to his life may possibly be found as based upon Aristotle's definition of virtue—

"Rule one's life by the highest principle of right."

That he has been so governed can not be gainsaid by any. He will leave no act to mar the symmetry of a pure and honorable life to which it is to be hoped many years may yet be added.

WILLIAM N. ABBOTT.—A native son of the west and a representative of one of the early pioneers of the Pacific coast, this successful business man of Fergus county was born in Douglas county, Ore., on the 17th of January, 1855, being the son of James A. and Ann M. Abbott, both of whom were natives of Indiana. Thence they were pioneers of Oregon in 1852, and later became residents of Idaho. The father possessed marked individuality and sterling character, and was prominent and influential in the northwest. He was engaged in flour milling in early manhood. After coming to Oregon he was first an agriculturist and later a merchant. As a Democrat he took active part in public affairs. He was for four years judge of probate in Oregon, and a representative of Josephine county in the lower house of the first territorial legislature of Idaho. He and his wife were members of the Christian church. He died on the 7th of January, 1872, thus closing a life of signal honor and usefulness. His wife survives him, living in Bellevue, Idaho. Of their eleven children seven survive: Foley, William N., Laura A., Asahel S., Mary J., Edmund L. and Eugene D.

William N. Abbott received his education in the public schools of Oregon, and after assisting his father until he had attained the age of eighteen years, turned his attention to prospecting and mining. At this attractive labor he continued for fifteen years, being employed of others for a portion of the time. He met with fair success in mining, to which he gave the greater part of his time until 1888. He then came to Montana and Fergus county, where he took up a homestead claim of 160 acres. This was the nucleus of his present ranch property, which lies three miles south of Utica and comprises 800 acres. A portion of the land is under effective cultivation, but the principal feature of his ranch is raising high grade cattle. In 1901 Mr. Abbott engaged in the meat, fruit and produce business in Utica, which he also successfully conducts. Mr. Abbott takes a public-spirited interest in the prosperity of his county and state, and exercises his franchise as a Democrat. Fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World.

On the 1st of April, 1885, Mr. Abbott was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Murphy, who was born in the Dominion of Canada, the daughter of Patrick and Sarah Murphy, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter in Canada. James Murphy passed his later years near Utica, Mont., where his death occurred on the 15th of

January, 1889. His wife is now residing on the homestead, which adjoins that of Mr. Abbott. He was a Democrat, and both he and his wife were zealous members of the Catholic church. Of their seven children four are now living: Margaret, Ella, James and Richard. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott have had three children, of whom Orville A. died in early infancy. Harry D. and Cecil M. remain at the parental home. Mrs. Abbott is a communicant of the Catholic church, and is consistent and faithful in the performance of her religious duties, as in all of life's relations.

DR. FRANCIS J. ADAMS, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Great Falls, Mont., unlike the majority of the citizens of this commonwealth, came here from the West instead of the East. He was born at Fort Crook, Cal., on December 16, 1859. John Adams, his father, was emphatically a military man. In 1842 he was appointed to West Point from Tennessee, and in this national academy he gained high honors. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he joined the Second United States Dragoons as second lieutenant and served with Gen. Scott through the campaigns preceding the fall of the city of Mexico. Following the memorable battle of Churubusco for bravery he was promoted first lieutenant and after the battle of Monterey he was made captain. The eminent Col. W. S. Harney, who commanded his regiment, later became a major-general and gained military distinction in the Civil war. After the Mexican war, John Adams, as a member of the First United States Cavalry, served in New Mexico, Nevada and northern California against the Indians, still holding the rank of captain, and later he was on the official staff of Gov. Ramsey of Minnesota. In 1861 Capt. Adams resigned his commission in the United States army, returned to Tennessee and organized a regiment for the Confederate service. He served with Joe Johnston through the Atlanta campaign, was commissioned brigadier general and was killed at the battle of Franklin, Tenn. He left four sons and two daughters, all now living. He was married at Fort Snelling, Minn., in 1854, to the daughter of Brig.-Gen. Charles McDougall, a hero of the Black Hawk and Seminole Indian wars. Later as a physician and surgeon he served through the war of the

Rebellion as the chief surgeon of the Army of the Tennessee. He died at Fairfax, Va.

Dr. Francis Joseph Adams, after attending Washington University at St. Louis, matriculated at Georgetown College in the District of Columbia, from which he was graduated in 1881. For several years after leaving college he was acting assistant surgeon in the regular army, stationed at Fort Hamilton, L. I., and Fort Adams, Newport. In 1883 he was transferred to Montana and, in 1887, was ordered to join an expedition against the Crow Indians, on the staff of Gen. Ruger, and remained in the service until the close of 1887, stationed at Fort Assinniboine. In that year he became an assistant instructor in a post-graduate school at St. Louis. This position he resigned in 1889 and came to Fort Benton, Mont. He was acquainted with Dr. Adkinson of that place, with whom he remained until 1890, when he was married with Miss Alice Conrad, daughter of Col. J. W. Conrad, of Virginia, and made his home at Great Falls. Here, in 1893, Dr. Adams assisted in the erection of the first hospital of the city. This was later sold to the Columbus hospital, and for several years thereafter he was surgeon of that institution. In 1896 he organized a training school for nurses in connection with the hospital. This was the first to be incorporated in the state. In 1898 he was made surgeon, ranking as major, of the First Montana Volunteers, organized for service in the Spanish-American war, and accompanied them to the Philippines, where he was on the staffs of Gens. Wheaton, Otis and Funston, and promoted to brigade surgeon. At the battle of Palo on March 25, 1898, he was slightly wounded in the leg, and for bravery in action in the Philippines the Sons of the American Revolution presented him with a handsome medal. He returned to the United States in October, 1899. Dr. Adams is a prominent member of the State and Northern Montana Medical Societies, The American Medical Association and the Society of Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A. Politically he has been a lifelong Democrat, and was a delegate from Montana to the Nashville exposition. Dr. Adams is a member of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Aztec Club of 1847, which is composed of officers and sons of officers who served in the Mexican war. A number of years since he took a post-graduate course in the New York Polytechnic School, and since 1899 has been in active professional practice at Great Falls.

FRANCIS ADKINSON.—One of the representative barristers of Helena, his precedence at the bar having been gained by the studious application of his talents and discriminating knowledge of the law, coupled with a marked pragmatic ability, Francis Adkinson has also served in the important capacity of register of the land office in Helena, the duties of which position he discharged with ability. He was born in Switzerland county, Ind., November 14, 1839, the son of Samuel and Jane (McHenry) Adkinson, both natives of Pennsylvania, as were also their ancestors for several generations, both belonging to old colonial families. The great-grandfather of Francis, in the agnatic line, was in active service during the Revolution, while his son, Joseph Adkinson, became a resident of Indiana as early as 1817, there engaging in farming until his death, in 1838. Samuel Adkinson was likewise a farmer in the Hoosier state, where he passed a long and useful life, his death occurring in 1873.

Francis Adkinson attended the public and select schools in the vicinity of his Indiana home, and early in life he determined to prepare himself for the legal profession, and forthwith began reading law, devoting himself zealously to his studies and so acquiring knowledge of the science of jurisprudence as to gain admission to the bar of Indiana in 1860. He at once entered upon legal practice in his native county, and was thus engaged for three years, after which he went to Lawrenceburg, Ind., which continued to be his home and base of professional endeavor until 1883, and within which time he had served four years as judge of the court of common pleas for the Lawrenceburg district. His (Republican) party placed him in nomination for and elected him to the office of prosecuting attorney of his county, and in this office he served two years. In January, 1882, Mr. Adkinson received from President Arthur the appointment of register of the United States land office at Helena, where he arrived in 1883, assuming and effectively discharging the duties of his office the two and one-half years, his incumbency terminating in November, 1885.

Judge Adkinson was so impressed with the attractions and advantages of Montana that he decided to remain here and Helena has since been his home and he controls a large and representative business as one of the leading members of the Montana bar. In his political proclivities the Judge has ever rendered the staunchest allegiance to the Republican party and its principles and was del-

egate to the Republican national convention held in Chicago in 1880.

In 1860, in Indiana, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Adkinson to Miss Fannie A. Roberts, who, like himself, is a native of the Hoosier state.

REV. HONORE B. ALLAEYS, now pastor of the Catholic church of Bozeman, Mont., was born in Belgium near the city of Ypres, on July 4, 1857. His parents were Peter J. and Coleta R. (Morlion) Allaey, natives of Belgium, who passed their lives in that country. Peter J. Allaey was a teacher and during all his mature life he followed the honorable profession of an educator. He died in 1861 and was survived by his wife for many years, she dying in 1880. Six of their seven children are living, two in the United States. The Allaey family can be traced back for several centuries, the majority of its generations being farmers. Father Allaey received his early education under the instruction of his father and then entered the Dixmude College and subsequently the Rouselare College, eminent educational institutions of West Flanders, remaining there six years. In 1878 he entered the celebrated Seminary of Bruges and diligently applied himself for four years to his theological course, for it had been decided that he was to enter the priesthood. Completing the course in 1882 he was then ordained and for eight years was in educational and religious work, being a professor of the classics in the Mouscron College of West Flanders, and passing three years in parish work.

In 1888 Father Allaey came to the United States, where he was assigned to Frenchtown, Mont., remaining there five years. In 1893 he was assigned to Anaconda, where he passed five years more, first going to Great Falls in 1898. During a portion of this period he had charge of the church at Belt in Cascade county. He also organized the two missions of Kalispell and Columbia Falls. In all of these stations he showed great diligence, untiring energy and the devotion so characteristic of the Catholic clergy of Montana. In Great Falls he zealously and energetically commenced the erection of a new church, combining in the successful accomplishment of the objects of his endeavors, not only the energetic zeal of a clergyman, but also the business acumen and

financial ability of a representative leader of monetary circles. The church there now has a membership of 3,000, and it is undeniable that he accomplished great beneficial results in his field of labor at Great Falls, as under his clerical supervision the membership increased to over 300 families, representing a total enrollment of some 3,000 communicants. Possessing superior executive ability, as well as fine oratorical powers, he has, during his useful and eventful life in this young commonwealth, won universal esteem and confidence, regardless of creed or class. In August, 1901, he was transferred to Bozeman, where he is continuing his good work with the same success that has followed his exertions in all other places. To him has been entrusted a wide field of labor, and the conscientious devotion and unassuming, but winning kindness he manifests in his duties is worthy of and receives the highest commendation.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN, D. D. S.—An attempt to narrate, even in epitome, the incidents which have characterized the career of the honored Montana pioneer, Dr. W. A. Allen, would transcend the normal province of this work, yet it would be culpable neglect were there failure to advert to their more salient details, for he stands as one of the founders of Billings, as a leading student of natural history and as a writer of authority on the flora and fauna of the state. He is a veteran hunter and such journals as the *Turf, Field and Farm* esteem him as a valuable correspondent. Born in Summerfield, Noble county, Ohio, on Sept. 2, 1848, he is a son of Robert T. and Rachel (Guiler) Allen, the former of whom was a son of John and Mary (Blundle) Allen. This John Allen was a son of Sir John Allen, of England, and a cousin of Ethan Allen, of Ticonderoga fame. He was early a seafaring man, but later engaged in farming. The mother of the Doctor was a daughter of William and Mary (Franklin) Guiler, the former of whom was born in Ireland, while the latter was a cousin of Benjamin Franklin, the printer, philosopher and diplomat.

William A. Allen has for many years been a leading dentist of Montana, with home office in Billings. When he was twelve years of age, in 1866, he entered the normal school in his native

town, where he continued his studies for a time, after which he gave attention to the blacksmith trade until 1877, also working as a gunsmith, and showing marked mechanical talent. Early in 1877 he set forth for Dakota and the Black Hills. At Spearfish he joined a party of 250 persons and on the way they were attacked by Indians, and seven men and one woman were killed in the attack. The party eventually was diminished to 154 persons and fifty wagons, over which Dr. Allen was placed as captain, and it proceeded on its way to Bozeman, Mont. The Doctor had selected a party and gone in pursuit of the attacking Indians and overtook them in the night, and the next morning gave evidence of the death of eleven savages. While he was thus absent from the train, eight wagons had left it and started for Red Water crossing, where they were surrounded by the Indians and held in a perilous position until after the Doctor's party had returned to the train. With twenty men the Doctor hastened to relieve them, arriving about four o'clock in the morning. Quietly waiting until the savages charged on the train at day-break, they successfully repelled the attack and killed about a dozen Indians, the loss to the emigrants being only one man killed and three wounded, one of the wounded being Dr. Allen. He later was wounded several times in Indian conflicts. On the return to the camp at Spearfish, Dr. Allen was made commander and he divided the train into four companies, headed by John Wustun, Hiram Bishoff, Capt. Patent and Capt. Houston, of Texas, the last having charge of the bull outfit. They went up Belle Fourche river, passing old Fort Reno, thence through Wyoming by the site of Buffalo and old Fort Kearney, thence up Goose creek, where one man was killed and two wounded by Indians. The party remained three days on the Custer battle-ground for a needed rest, and to give opportunity to examine the historic scene of the massacre, which occurred eleven months previously. Some of the party remained in that locality, while the others proceeded toward Wind river by Prior's pass and Sage creek to Stinking Water crossing, when another division occurred, some going to the Crow agency, while the others went on to Camp Brown and to Bozeman. Dr. Allen engaged in the blacksmith business in Bozeman, with Frank Harper, and later was blacksmith for the Bozeman & Miles City stage line, also acting as express messenger in the winter of 1877. He next was govern-

ment blacksmith at Fort Custer, and in 1879 he, in a skiff, went down Big Horn river to Fort Buford to meet his family, who came back with him. He located on Canyon creek, engaged in stock raising and at his trade. In 1882 he removed to Coulson, where he continued blacksmithing for some months, when he removed to Billings, then a crude cluster of a few primitive cabins, and he there erected the first house in the Yellowstone valley having a shingle roof.

In order to perfect himself in dentistry, at which he had worked to some extent, Dr. Allen went to Chicago in 1884, where he took the full course at the Chicago College of Dentistry, from which he was graduated. In 1896 he took a course in Haskell's Post-Graduate School of Dentistry, and he has since acquired a reputation as an expert dentist in both surgical and mechanical branches. In company with John L. Guiler Dr. Allen owns 700 acres of valuable land on Clark's Fork, where they founded the town of Allendale, named in honor of Dr. Allen, and this they maintain by stipulation in the conveyances as a prohibition town. Here they have erected a roller process flouring mill operated by water power at a cost of fully \$15,000. The Doctor is also largely interested in stock raising. Dr. Allen is an "old-timer," a man of honesty of purpose, who is charitable in his judgment of his fellow men and ever ready to aid those worthy of succor. In politics he supports the Prohibition party, in which he has been an active worker for years. In religion both he and his wife are Methodists. Robert T. Allen, a brother of the Doctor, has been engaged in the practice of law in Billings since 1882. In 1874, in Ohio, Dr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Houston, daughter of John Houston, who died from disease contracted in the Union army of the Civil war. In 1887 Dr. Allen was married to Miss Mollie Finkelburg, a daughter of Hon. A. Finkelburg, of Fountain City, Wis. Her father represented his county in both bodies of the Wisconsin legislature. Of the first marriage two children were born, William O. and Robert T., both of whom are associated with their father in the practice of dentistry, and the only child of the second marriage is a daughter, Lelah. Dr. Allen is a typical westerner, enjoying the wild, free life of the early days and has had many thrilling adventures in his numerous hunting excursions, and has a record as an Indian fighter of distinction. He has in preparation a volume that will be of intense

interest to every Montanian and of value to all other Americans, from the light it throws upon the early life of the plains and its minute descriptions of the various animals then roaming over the vast expanse of mountain and plain. He is still in the dental practice in Billings and visits professionally the principal places of the state.

JUDGE FRANCIS K. ARMSTRONG.—The name of this member of Montana's judiciary will be readily recognized as one of the most eminent in the state. He is a leading and highly respected citizen of Bozeman, Gallatin county, and was born in Rockford, N. C., March 6, 1849, a son of Francis K. Armstrong, Sr., who was born in Surry county, N. C., March 28, 1802, at that time a gentleman of great wealth and prominence, owning a large hotel, plantation and much other property in the state, and distinguished in local politics, for several years being clerk of the district court, and holding other offices of trust and importance. Financial reverses came, however, and with them a desire to seek rest and recuperation amid the more novel and exciting scenes of the far west. Accordingly, in the early fifties, he removed from North Carolina and located in St. Joseph, Mo., but later he went into Kansas and settled at Iowa Point, where he died in 1861, aged sixty years. He was a most excellent and honorable man, and was loved for his manly qualities of head and heart. The mother of our subject was Jerusha (Belt) Armstrong, also born in North Carolina, October 6, 1807, and died at Iowa Point, aged eighty-two years. She was the mother of seven children, five of whom are still living. Of these Francis K. Armstrong is the only one who adopted the profession of law. At the time of the decease of his father he was but twelve years old, but he realized something of the care of a home, for he immediately assumed the care of his mother. He also found time to attend the district school and finally the university at Highland, Kan. Mr. Armstrong then attended the law department of Columbia College, Mo., from which he graduated with high honors in 1875. Up to nineteen years of age he cared for his mother, worked on a farm and paid his own way through college. He began the practice of law at Troy, Kan., and later was associated with Albert Perry, the partnership continuing for two years. In January, 1879, Mr. Arm-

strong came to Bozeman, Mont., where he passed most of the year in looking over the ground. He then opened a law office and for a few months associated himself with Col. Ira Pierce. When that professional relation was dissolved by the death of Col. Pierce, he formed a copartnership with Judge Llewellyn Augustus Luce, further mention of whom appears in another portion of this volume. This was continued for a brief period, and he formed a partnership with Hon. Charles S. Hartman, which continued up to the time of the election of Judge Armstrong to the bench, in 1890. This responsible position he filled most acceptably up to the close of the nineteenth century, and he is now practically retired from the profession, having acquired a handsome competence, aside from the high honors which he so richly deserves.

The Judge was united in marriage on December 27, 1881, in Bozeman, to Miss Lora Lamme, a native of St. Joseph Mo. To them were born three children, of whom one, Mabel, died at the age of six years. Two daughters, Lena and Edith, are living. Mrs. Armstrong's father, Achilles Lamme, was a very prominent citizen and early settler of Gallatin county, who came to Montana in 1864 or 1865, and began practice as a physician. But in so new a country there was but little business for a doctor, and he soon turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, which he continued up to the time of his death. At that period he was the heaviest merchant in eastern Montana and prominently identified with the growth and development of the state. Although in the strictest sense a business man more than a politician, he served one term in the Montana legislature.

Judge Francis K. Armstrong has always taken an active interest in the political affairs of the day, locally and otherwise. Not that he sought office, but he found that he could not avoid the political duties that were forced upon him. All classes, from the humblest poor man to the wealthiest miner, stockman or bondholder, knew him to be a man sans peur et sans reproche, of the strictest integrity, and of unassailable character. He accepted office for the best interests of his constituency and from the purest and most patriotic motives that could actuate a man. At a time when Montana consisted of but three judicial districts Judge Armstrong was prosecuting attorney for one of them, with a deputy in each of the counties comprising the district. He also served as president of the territorial council, and while a member of the legislature he was

speaker of the house. At the first state convention Judge Armstrong was nominated for the supreme bench, but was defeated, although he ran ahead of the ticket and was defeated by a small majority. Gov. Toole at once appointed him judge of the Ninth judicial district, after which he was twice elected to the same position. Politically he has always worked and voted in the interest of the Democratic party. He has been a Democrat who voted the Democratic ticket, and has never utilized his political badge for dress parade purposes only. In the language of some of his warmest supporters, "every one knows where to find Francis K. Armstrong." He is a man of commanding presence, kindly, yet dignified and courteous to all. Socially, financially and morally, he stands high among the leaders of Montana, and enjoys the esteem and friendship of a wide circle of business and personal associates.

HON. JAMES FERGUS.—While we can not, except in a relative sense, call anything in Montana old, or claim for it the sanctity of real antiquity, there has been crowded into the history of the state and territory so much of heroic effort and heroic achievement, so much that is daring and admirable, so much that is far-reaching and productive, that the annals of the section are as voluminous, and the mark of its triumph is as high as those of many places on which sits the majesty of centuries. Surely no race of men have ever anywhere endured more, braved more or really accomplished more, within the limits of human possibility, than the pioneers of this state, when the element of time is taken into the account even in a cursory way. And among the heroic figures of that noble class, no individual stands out more conspicuously or has a higher claim on our interest than that early pioneer of pioneers, the venerable James Fergus, a long time resident of the county which bears his honored name.

Mr. Fergus is a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, where he was born October 8, 1813. His father was a well-to-do farmer, owning some real estate—a rigid Presbyterian in faith and practice, his mother being more liberal in her spiritual views. Under this kind of home influence and with the advantage of the common schools as educators he passed the first nineteen years of his life, showing a constant disposition to do everything well that

he undertook, and developing early a fondness for good books. Further than this, he received a thorough commercial education under the best instructors. These characteristics of thoroughness, accuracy and love of reading have distinguished him through life, becoming intensified as he grew older.

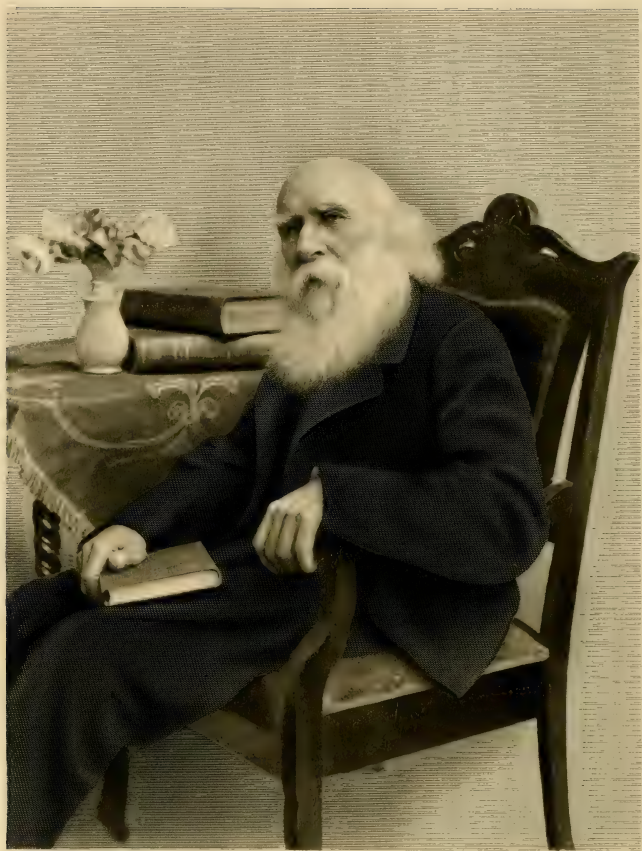
At the age of nineteen, not seeing in his native land much chance for a young man to rise in the world, and longing for less restraint and more liberty and equality than he could find at home, impelled too, it may be, by the song of the siren that held out hopes of great reward for honest labor and frugality in the new country across the sea, he came to the United States by way of Canada, stopping three years in the latter country, and using the time to advantage in learning the trade of millwright. He passed his first summer in the United States working at his trade on a public work at Green Bay, Wis., passing from there to Milwaukee, Chicago, and on to Buffalo Grove, near Dixon's Ferry, where he spent the winter of 1836-7. While in Chicago he was offered 160 acres of land in what is now the heart of the city, at \$8 an acre, partly on time.

After this he worked at various places at his trade and in the foundry and machine business, the latter of which he was compelled to give up on account of ill health, and thereafter was for some time a member of the firm of Wheelock & Fergus, early paper manufacturers at Moline, Ill.

In this connection it is well to note that in the city of Rock Island there stands a granite monument erected to honor the memory of the pioneers of the great mechanical interests of that section of the state. And on one side of that great shaft prominently stands the name of James Fergus.

About 1840 Mr. Fergus engaged in the construction and operation of powder mills at Savannah, Ill. In fact, during his mechanical life he constructed and improved all kinds of mills and machinery, never finding a mechanical problem that he could not readily solve nor a principle that he could not place into action.

In 1854 he transferred his activities and energy to Minnesota, and after laying out the town of Little Falls in that state, and bridging the Mississippi at that point, thus adding greatly to the value of the town site, of which he owned five-twelfths, he became identified with Fergus Falls, of which he owned one-half. But as the enterprise did not prove as successful as he wished, he came further



James Ferguson

west, stopping in Colorado, until the report of gold discoveries in Montana, or Idaho as it was then, induced him to seek his fortune in the new field of promise. In 1862 he joined Capt. James L. Fisk's expedition, driving his own ox team from Little Falls, Minn., to Bannack, the first mining camp in Montana. He entered actively into mining operations, and from his advent into the territory took a prominent place in its affairs and was looked up to as a safe counselor. He was the first judge of the miners' court, the first recorder for Alder Gulch, or Virginia City, and the first county commissioner appointed in the territory, being appointed for Madison county, in which Virginia City is situated. He afterward removed to Lewis and Clarke county, near Helena, where he enjoyed in a high degree the esteem and respect of his fellow men. He was elected and served two terms as commissioner of this county, and represented the same constituency in the legislature one term.

To Mr. Fergus must be given the credit of originating the Yellowstone National Park. His personal friend, Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, while serving as member of congress from Minnesota acted as agent for Montana in that body. To him Mr. Fergus sent a letter suggesting the setting apart and establishing a national park. Mr. Donnelly approved of the idea and introduced the matter to congress. The bill creating the park was passed not long after on substantially the lines indicated by Mr. Fergus in his letter to Mr. Donnelly.

Mr. Fergus had early engaged in the stock business, and realizing the necessity of controlling a wide range, about or nearly a quarter of a century ago, he located on Armell's creek in what was then Meagher, but is now Fergus county. Here has since been his home, in the center of a vast domain of land on which his flocks and herds have had wide ranges. He also has a patented mine—the Voltaire—in the Judith mountains, on which \$20,000 has been expended. He represented Meager county in the first constitutional convention and afterward in the upper branch of the legislature. During this latter service he was influential in getting a new county set off from Meagher, which in compliment to him bears his name. The motion to call it Fergus received every vote in both branches of the legislature except his own.

In political affiliation Mr. Fergus is a Republican, but in politics as in religious belief he is very liberal. Speaking after another who knows him

well, it should be said that "his main characteristics are a natural aptitude for mechanical enterprises, a sturdy independence of thought, a strict integrity of purpose and a love for study and good books." He has the largest and best selected library belonging to any stock man in Montana, and as he has been an industrious reader of both American and foreign publications for many years, it follows that he is abreast with the day on all subjects of active thought. He was married March 16, 1845, to Miss Pamela Dillin, of Moline, Ill., where the marriage occurred. For nearly half a century she trod life's troubled way with him, and passed into eternal rest October 6, 1887. So far as there is credit in being a pioneer, Mrs. Fergus shared with her husband in that credit. This worthy couple had four children, namely, a son, Andrew, two daughters living at Helena, Mrs. R. S. Hamilton and Mrs. S. C. Gilpatrick, and one living in Washington county, Ore., Mrs. Frank H. Maury.

At the organization of the Society of Montana Pioneers, Mr. Fergus was elected first president of the society, and upon taking the chair said: "I would rather occupy this position than be president of the United States." At the annual meeting of this organization held at Missoula on October 3, 1901, (eighteenth reunion) the "Sons and Daughters of Montana Pioneers" presented Mr. Fergus with an elegant souvenir—a gold badge—in recognition and remembrance of his services as the first president of this society. And in writing of this organization and its first president, Captain James H. Mills said in the *New Northwest*: "Mr. Fergus is a thoroughly honest man—the noblest work of God—in every sense of the word. His character is as sturdy as the mountains of his chosen home and his life as pure as the snows that tip their summits. May James Fergus be hailed in fellowship at many succeeding convocations of the pioneers."

ELIJAH AMES is one of the representative farmers and stock growers of Beaverhead county, his finely improved ranch being located one and a half miles north of Grant, his post-office address. Mr. Ames is descended from distinguished old colonial stock, and the family has been prominently identified with the annals of New England for many generations.

Elijah Ames is a native of the old Bay state, having been born in Marshfield, Mass., on October 26,

1850, the fifth in order of birth of the nine children of Elijah and Sarah (Thomas) Ames, natives of Massachusetts, the father having there devoted his life to farming and to work at carpentering. Sarah (Thomas) Ames was also born in Marshfield, as was her father, he being a farmer by occupation, and it is a matter of record that he sold to Daniel Webster a house in which the great statesman made his home for some time and where he died. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Ames was Gen. Thomas of Revolutionary fame, and the house in which she was born and passed her youth was erected during the Revolutionary period. The Thomas family is descended in a direct line from John Alden, that notable character in the history of Plymouth colony, and the hero of Longfellow's beautiful poem. Mrs. Ames was of the seventh generation descended from this noble colonist.

Elijah Ames, the immediate subject of this review, received a common-school education in his native state and was reared to the sturdy discipline of the New England farm. He there continued in agricultural pursuits until 1872, when he came to the west, locating in the vicinity of Cheyenne, Wyo., where he engaged in stock raising for ten years, at the expiration of which he came to Montana and purchased his present ranch, most eligibly located in Beaverhead county and now comprises 3,000 acres. Here he devotes his attention to the raising of high grade beef cattle, running an average of 3,000 head. He also secures large yields of hay from his ranch. He has been energetic and progressive in his methods, and his success stands in evidence of the advantages Montana offers to men who have the energy to apply themselves vigorously. In 1900 Mr. Ames, erected an attractive modern residence on his ranch, now one of the fine country homes of this section of the state, while all other improvements on the estate are of the best order. In politics Mr. Ames observes the duties of citizenship by exercising his franchise in support of the Republican party, but has never sought nor desired official preferment.

On Jan. 17, 1900, Mr. Ames was united in marriage to Miss May Sprague, a native of Marshfield, Mass., and the daughter of Albert T. Sprague, a sea captain who sailed out of San Francisco for a number of years; his father also having followed a seafaring life and was the first to carry the American flag up the Black sea. The Sprague family was established in New England in the days of the Pilgrim fathers, and in the ancestral line were John Alden and Peregrine White.

WIMAN W. ANDRUS, M. D.—"Earn thy reward; the gods give naught to sloth," said the wise Epicharmus, and the truth of this saying has been verified in all the ages since his day. Dr. Andrus has won prestige through his own efforts, and is recognized as an able physician and a leading citizen of Miles City, where he is now holding the office of mayor. Dr. Andrus has been prominent in athletics, as a professional base ball player he acquired the money to defray the expenses of his collegiate technical course, and fitted him for his medical profession. Although descended from two old and influential families of New York, Dr. Andrus was born in Orono, Ont., Canada, on October 14, 1858. His father, Edson Andrus, was a native of New York, and there engaged in the sawmill and lumbering business. In 1845 he removed to Ontario, Can., where he continued the manufacture of lumber until his death. The Doctor's mother was Mary Ann Wiman, also of an old New York family. She is now living in Bowmanville, Ont. Of the three children in the family Dr. Andrus is the youngest and the only one of the family in Montana.

Dr. Andrus received his early education in the public schools of Ontario, and he was engaged in teaching for four years, proving capable and successful. Fond of outdoor life and athletic sports, Dr. Andrus became specially skilled in the "American national game," and in 1883 began playing professionally as a member of the Indianapolis team. In 1884 he played with St. Louis and Minneapolis; in 1885 and 1886 with the Hamilton, Ont., team, in the International league. In 1887 he was with the Portland, Me., team, the next year again with Hamilton, in 1889 and 1890 with Buffalo, in 1891 with Manchester, N. H., and in 1892 with Kansas City in the Western league. While thus engaged the Doctor was assigned to second base, shortstop or right field. During this period of labor he was saving his salary and accumulating the funds which he used in pursuing his studies in the medical department of Trinity College, at Toronto, Can., he attending school winters and playing ball during the regular base ball seasons. In 1893 he was duly graduated from Trinity, receiving the degree of M. D. The same year of his graduation he came to Montana, and for eight months was associated in practice with Dr. Henry Chappel, of Billings. He then came to Miles City, in October, of the same year, and established a large and successful practice. He is recognized as a well-read and skillful physician and surgeon,

who possesses the essential qualities and disposition requisite for successful practice. Fraternally Dr. Andrus is a member of the lodge, chapter and commandery of the York Rite of Freemasonry; of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of the Maccabees and the American Order of Protection. In 1899 he was grand medical examiner of the grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Montana, and socially he is identified with the Miles City Club.

The Doctor has been an active factor in local affairs in the Republican party. In 1897 he was elected to represent the First ward on the board of aldermen of Miles City. He served one term, and in 1899 was elected mayor of the city, giving so efficient and economical an administration of municipal affairs as to be elected without opposition to a second term of office in 1901. He takes deep interest in the advancement and prosperity of his city, county and state, and his popularity demonstrates public opinion as to his character. He still indulges his love of outdoor sports, and usually makes a fishing trip to Canada each summer, thus renewing vigor for the arduous work of his profession. On the 20th of November, 1895, Dr. Andrus married Miss Corma Ireland, who was born in Illinois and reared in Montana, the daughter of Allan Ireland, a former resident of Miles City, who is now dead. One child, Edson Andrus, born November 28, 1899, brightens their home.

JOSHUA ARMITAGE.—Identified with a line of industrial enterprise which has important bearing upon the material prosperity and the advancement of any community, that of dealing in real estate, and recognized as one of the sterling pioneers of Montana, Mr. Armitage is a well known citizen of Butte. He is a native of "merrie old England," born in Yorkshire on August 19, 1838, the son of Isaac and Ann Armitage, representatives of staunch old English lineage. Of their five children Joshua was the third in order of birth. Isaac Armitage for a number of years conducted blacksmithing and later he operated coal mines in Yorkshire. In 1841 he emigrated to the United States, passing one year in Pittsburg, Pa., and then going to Galena, Ill., which was his home until his death, and his wife also died there.

He also did much good work in the Primitive Methodist church, in which he was a local preacher.

Joshua Armitage was reared in Illinois, receiving education from the public schools and learning blacksmithing from his father, and they were associated in the manufacturing of wagons. In 1860, when his father determined to join the throng making its way across the plains to the supposed goldfields at Pike's Peak, Joshua, then a young man of twenty-two years, accompanied him to Colorado. They located at Mountain City, and engaged in the manufacturing and repairing of mining tools and implements. The father eventually returned to Illinois, but from that early date the son has been identified with the west. He was successful as a mining blacksmith, continuing it until the summer of 1863, when he took a clerkship in a wholesale grocery at Denver, retaining this until fall, when he made the trip across the plains to Virginia City, Mont., and by this gained the title of being one of the pioneers of this state. He was accompanied by his family, and he engaged in the grocery and hardware business in Virginia City until the spring of 1867, when he went to the Salmon river mining district, and in the fall of 1867 he located in Helena, where he conducted blacksmithing for three years.

In 1864 he was a member of the noted vigilance committee of Virginia City, and upon coming to Helena he became chief of the vigilantes there and was in command of them in 1874 when the notorious desperadoes, Lecompte and Wilson, were hung for their many crimes. In 1870 Mr. Armitage was a stationary engineer in connection with deep diggings for placer-mining operations at Helena, and in the winter of 1870-71 he diversified his labors by teaching a singing school in Helena, then a mere mining camp. The following spring he was appointed Indian agent at the Blackfoot agency, under the presidential administration of Gen. Grant, and served with signal efficiency until the fall of 1872, when he returned to Helena and was engaged in the grocery business until 1875. In 1879 he became identified with the cattle industry near Fort Logan, Meagher county, but sold his interests in this line in 1881 and returned to Helena. In 1882 he was engaged in mining at Wickes, Jefferson county, and in 1885 was chosen police magistrate in Helena, retaining this position until 1887, when he turned his attention to the real

estate business which he conducted successfully in the same city until the spring of 1891, when he disposed of his business, then one of very considerable magnitude. Mr. Armitage then devoted himself to gospel temperance work until the fall of 1892, when he located in Tacoma, Wash., for six months, when he went to his sons' ranch and assisted them in establishing a cattle business.

In 1899 Mr. Armitage established a real estate business in Butte, associating himself with C. S. Jackson, as Jackson & Armitage. They have here built up a large business, their operations extending into all parts of the state, and upon their books are always represented most desirable investments. Their fair and honorable methods of business has gained for them a marked prestige, and their operations are steadily increasing in importance. Mr. Armitage is interested in the Centennial Toledo mine, in Madison county, which promises to be a most valuable property. In politics he gives allegiance to the Republican party, and it will be seen that he has always taken an active interest in insuring good government. He is an active church and temperance worker, and his zealous efforts have been fruitful of good results. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is an elder of the church in Butte. In Illinois, in 1857, Mr. Armitage was united in marriage with Miss Martha Argent, who was born in that state, the daughter of Daniel Argent, one of the pioneers of Illinois and an active participant in the Blackhawk war. Mrs. Armitage was a successful teacher before her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Armitage have had nine children, seven are living, and are well established in life and all save one are ranchers. Jesse A. is identified with mining in California. William A. and J. S. have cattle ranches in the Big Hole basin, Charles H., Rommel J. and George C. have cattle ranches on the Madison river.

JOHN T. ATHEY, of Great Falls, Mont., is clerk of the district court of the Eighth judicial district. Though born in Maryland on February 14, 1843, since 1866 his life has been passed in the West and he has had a varied and active experience. His parents, natives of Maryland, both died when he was but three years old. His home following this sad event was for many years in Allegany county, Md., his birthplace, and here he attended

the neighboring schools, and learned the trade of a tanner and currier, which he followed until the breaking out of the Civil war in 1861. He then enlisted in the Sixth West Virginia Infantry and served four years in some of the most arduous and exciting campaigns of the war, having re-enlisted in 1863 in the same company and regiment. His service was mainly in West Virginia, where he was on detached service in the commissary department. He was mustered out as a second lieutenant. But his military service did not end with the Civil war. In 1866 he came to Fort Riley, Kan., and joined the Seventh United States Cavalry, in which he served four years fighting Indians in Texas and the Indian Territory, and later he was made commissary sergeant.

In 1870 Mr. Athey began surveying in southern Kansas in the counties of Cowley and Sumner. He then entered the surveyor-general's office, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., under C. W. Babcock, and remained there and in the chief engineer's office until 1874. He was then appointed post trader at Fort Sully, Dak., continuing in this position until 1877. He then removed to Sioux City, and was there two years, until 1879, when he joined the force under Tom Cummings, in the collector of customs' office at Fort Benton. The same year he went to Fort Walsh, Northwest Territory, with T. C. Power & Bro., to take charge of their business. The year 1880 brought Mr. Athey into close relations with the late Col. C. A. Broadwater, for Col. Broadwater was then post trader at Fort Maginnis, and Mr. Athey was bookkeeper of the post until 1884. He then came to Sun river and took charge of a stock of goods for the Montana National Bank and in 1890 he was at Armington, in Cascade county, for Col. Broadwater.

In Armington Mr. Athey remained for six years in the faithful and efficient discharge of his duties and in 1896 he was elected clerk of the district court of the Eighth judicial district and was re-elected in 1900. Mr. Athey was married in Kansas in 1872 to Miss Katy D. Clark, a native of Pennsylvania. Two children are in their home, Harry R. and Lula B. Mr. Athey is a Lincoln Republican, having voted for the martyred president in 1864. He is prominently identified with the Great Falls lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic fraternity. This is the story of a busy life. It has been reserved for few men to fill so ample a space in the history of their country. It is a pleasure to note that at all times Mr. Athey has risen to the duties

which have been his to perform and has overcome all obstacles. In both civil and military life he has satisfactorily accomplished the tasks assigned him. In Great Falls and throughout the state he numbers a host of warm personal friends.

THE CASCADE BANK, of Great Falls, Mont., was established April 24, 1889, incorporated under the laws of Montana, and among its corporators were: S. E. Atkinson, Peter Larson, Jacob Switzer, Judge William Chumesaro, John J. Ellis and F. P. Atkinson. The original capital stock was \$40,000, since increased to \$75,000. The first officers were S. E. Atkinson, president; F. P. Atkinson, cashier; W. W. Miller, assistant cashier; Jacob Switzer, vice-president. Up to the present time these officers have been continued and, with the exception of Vice-President Switzer, they are now successfully operating the bank.

In number of years of continuous business the Cascade Bank is today the oldest banking institution in Cascade county. It was one of the few banks of Montana that successfully weathered the disastrous financial storm of 1893 and 1894. The resources of the bank on January 1, 1900, were as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, \$294,368.79; furniture and fixtures, \$2,348.55; real estate, \$6,033.18; county and city warrants, \$30,027.58. Reserve—U. S. Bonds, \$112,866.25; from other banks, \$69,277.99; cash in vault, \$53,142.65. Total, \$568,064.99.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, \$75,000.00; surplus, \$15,000.00; undivided profits, less taxes and expenses, \$9,364.33; demand deposits, \$363,590.62; time deposits, \$105,110.04. Total, \$568,064.99.

The unqualified success of the Cascade Bank has been in the main largely due to the careful and judicious management of its officers. Each of them is thoroughly versed in his business and each of their financial careers has been such as to gain the confidence, not only of the local community but of the business men throughout the state.

Since 1878 S. E. Atkinson, president of the bank, has been identified with Montana banking institutions. He was born in the town of Carrollton,

Ohio, on November 17, 1848, and traces his ancestors in this country back to Stephen Atkinson, an Englishman, who emigrated to the colonies before the Revolution, and was a manufacturer of woolen goods in Maryland. His son, Isaac Atkinson, removed to Pennsylvania and thence to Ohio, where he was a pioneer settler of Carroll county. He too was a manufacturer of woolen goods and served one term in the Ohio legislature. Isaac's son, Robert J. Atkinson, was born in western Pennsylvania. He became a prominent member of the Ohio bar, and served as third auditor of the U. S. treasury under the administration of Presidents Pierce, Buchanan and Lincoln. He married Miss Matilda Jackson, who bore him three sons and three daughters, all now living. His son, S. E. Atkinson, received his education in Ohio and at Columbian College, Washington, D. C., from which he was graduated in June, 1871. The same year he entered a law school, but the death of his father prevented him from completing the course of study and the following six years he was employed as assistant secretary of the Jefferson Fire Insurance Co., of Steubenville, Ohio. In 1878, on receipt of a telegram from his uncle, Gov. B. F. Potts (further mention of whom will be found in this volume), he came to Helena, Mont., and accepted a position in the old First National Bank of that city. Here he remained five years and upon the organization of the Montana National Bank of Helena he became its assistant cashier and for eight years ably discharged the duties of that position. In company with his brother, F. P. Atkinson, he came to Great Falls in 1889. The organization of the Cascade Bank soon followed, of which he was chosen president and he is still serving in that capacity. He continued his residence in Helena, however, until 1891. Since that period he has been a citizen of Great Falls and was honored by Gov. J. K. Toole, who appointed him quartermaster general on his staff in May, 1901.

Mr. F. P. Atkinson, cashier of the Cascade Bank, is one of the best known banking men in Montana. Like his brother, he is a native of Ohio, born at Carrollton, on July 24, 1855. He completed his education at Columbian College, Washington, D. C., then passed some years in the oil regions of western Pennsylvania, operating in that section until 1887 when he came to Great Falls and took a position in the First National Bank and later became assistant cashier for two years. Since that period he has been with the Cascade Bank. Both

of the brothers Atkinson are interested in sheep and mining in Cascade and adjoining counties, also in real estate in Great Falls. Their business operations have brought them in contact with many leading men of Montana and by all who know them they are highly esteemed and deservedly honored.

THE ROYAL MILLING COMPANY of Great Falls has the largest flouring plant in the state. It was organized in 1892 with a capital stock of \$100,000. The president is James A. Bell, of Minneapolis, Minn.; vice-president, William H. Dunwoody; secretary and treasurer, Charles J. Martin, of Minneapolis. The general manager of this extensive plant is William M. Atkinson, also of Minneapolis. In 1892 the mill was erected with a capacity of 300 barrels, which has since been increased to 400. In the manufacture of flour they use Montana and Dakota wheat, the product finding a ready sale in Montana, Washington and California. Mr. Atkinson is a native of Chicago, Ill. He was, however, reared and educated in Minneapolis. In 1882 he entered the employment of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company as office boy. Thence he followed, step by step, along the line of steady promotion, until he arrived at the position of head salesman in 1892. He was then advanced to his present position of general manager of the Royal Milling Company. This company now employs fifteen men. It is erecting a two-story warehouse and with its collateral equipments the institution embraces an altogether superior plant, and the mill now supplies all the home trade. The company belongs to the National Millers' Association, and has branch warehouses at Butte, Helena and Anaconda, and a large elevator and mill at Kalispell. The establishment is supplied with all modern improvements, rollers, bolters, etc. It can be pronounced one of the most successful business enterprises in Montana, and it is entirely just to say that this is owing very largely to the superior ability and sagacious business methods of Mr. Atkinson.

JOSEPH C. AULD.—On the picturesque sea coast of Maine lived John Auld, of lineage tracing back to many generations in Scotland, who was born in Boothby Harbor, which con-

tinued his place of abode. There he grew to maturity, and took as wife Miss Mary A. Holton, a native of the same maritime village. There they were living in 1856, when was born to them, on September 16, a son, Joseph C. Auld. That son is now one of the worthy honored citizens of Helena. John Auld was a sea captain and later a lighthouse keeper on the Maine coast. The family was early established in the district of Maine, and records existing show that the great-grandfather of Joseph C. Auld did yeoman service in the Continental army of the Revolution. By reason of this Joseph C. Auld is entitled to and retains membership in the Sons of the American Revolution.

Joseph C. Auld passed his youth on the coast of Maine, receiving such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools. He early assumed personal responsibility, energy and ambition being attributes of his nature. In 1872 he went to Boston and was connected with mercantile business until 1878, when he traveled to Iowa, where he was engaged in agriculture until 1881, when he came to Montana, settling at Glendive before the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad to that place. He engaged in ranching and cattle raising for two years, then was connected with the mercantile house of Douglas & Mead, of Glendive. In 1886 he was elected county treasurer of Dawson county, and was twice re-elected, serving six years in this responsible office. In 1887 he purchased a drug store in Glendive and continued the business while retaining the office of county treasurer. In 1892 Mr. Auld sold his store, and was identified with stock raising for four years.

He was elected to represent his county in the Fourth general assembly of the legislature in 1895, and had the still more marked distinction of being elected to the state senate in 1886, a position which he resigned to accept a place on the U. S. mineral land commission, his jurisdiction being the Bozeman district. In 1897 he was transferred to the Helena district until the fall of 1900, when he resigned the office. Mr. Auld then engaged in and continues in the coal business in the capital city, where he also has his residence, and has built up a very satisfactory trade, and he is considered as one of the reliable and progressive business men of Helena. He still owns property in Bozeman, his former home. On August 20, 1885, Mr. Auld was united in marriage to Miss Lillian A. Chapin,

who was born in Louisville, Ky., the daughter of J. L. Chapin, a native of the old Bay state, who served in a Massachusetts regiment during the Civil war.

EDWARD AXTELL, an up-to-date stock-grower and rancher of Gallatin county, has by skill, industry and business ability demonstrated nearly every form of the agricultural possibilities of Montana. In doing this he has brought to bear superior intelligence, and his pronounced success is amply deserved and fully appreciated by his fellow citizens. In addition to his valuable ranch near Belgrade he owns a fine residence in Bozeman, and here the family dwells a portion of the year to afford the children the educational facilities of that city. Mr. Axtell was born at St. Catherine, Ontario, Can., on October 5, 1857, the son of William and Catherine (Phelan) Axtell. The father and paternal grandfather, Benjamin Axtell, were natives of Vermont, while his mother was born in Ireland. While a young man William Axtell removed from Vermont to Ontario, where he remained seven years, going thence to Illinois, where he passed ten years, and after a few years' residence in Iowa, came to Montana, in 1883, and located in Gallatin county.

The school days of Edward Axtell were passed in Iowa and Illinois, and he remained with his father's family until 1878, when he engaged in farming on his own account in Iowa for five years. He then removed to Montana, coming on the first railroad train that passed over the divide at Bozeman. Locating in Gallatin county, he first rented land, then secured a homestead, and now has a fine property of 700 acres, half of which is under irrigation, on which he harvests bounteous crops of wheat, oats, barley and hay. His stock includes large numbers of shorthorn cattle, Norman horses and Poland China hogs. He has one of the finest farms in the county, with everything up-to-date, including a handsome residence and ample barns and cut-houses. The result of his labors should be a stimulus to aspiring young farmers, for he arrived in Montana only a comparatively short time ago, possessed of little besides a sound physique and an abundance of push and energy, yet to-day he is one of the best types of the successful Gallatin valley farmer, possessing influence, a high integrity and being widely respected. On November 22, 1880, Mr. Axtell married with Miss Rosana Bolton, who

was born in Iowa, February 3, 1859, a daughter of Abram and Nancy (Lindville) Bolton, both natives of Virginia. They have seven children, Willard, Iva, Grace, Elbert, Elma, Kathleen and Lloyd. Fraternally Mr. Axtell belongs to the Woodmen of the World.

FRANK B. AXTELL.—One of the able and popular young business men of Butte is Mr. Axtell, who was elected to represent Silver Bow county in the Seventh legislative assembly of Montana. He was born in Troy, Bradford county, Pa., on December 2, 1863, the son of Dr. Allen F. and Julia (Fitch) Axtell, natives respectively of Connecticut and Pennsylvania. Dr. Axtell was reared in Michigan, where he received his early education, thereafter completing a course of study in the medical institute of the college of Geneva, N. Y. In 1854 he engaged in the active practice of his profession at Troy, Pa., and continued here until his death. His wife died in 1897. Her grandfather came from France to America with Gen. Lafayette and rendered valiant service in the American Revolution.

Frank B. Axtell was the second in a family of eleven children, of whom ten are now living. After prosecuting his studies in the high school he learned telegraphy in Troy, and thereafter was identified with railroading in various capacities in Pennsylvania for twelve years. He made several trips to the West, and in 1890 became local agent of the Great Northern Railroad at Basin, Jefferson county, Mont., retaining his incumbency until 1894, when he entered the employ of the Basin & Bay State Mining Company, taking charge of their outside work. In the fall of 1897 Mr. Axtell came to Butte, and was employed by the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, with whose interests he has since been identified, except when he was in service in the legislature.

In his political adherence Mr. Axtell has ever been arrayed in support of the Republican party, yet he has been in close sympathy with the cause of labor and has done much to promote its interests. Silver Bow county being essentially an industrial section, he was made the candidate of the Labor party for representative in the lower house of the legislature in 1900 and was elected by a gratifying majority. Upon the assembling of the legislative body he was made chairman of the library committee, was assigned to membership on the printing

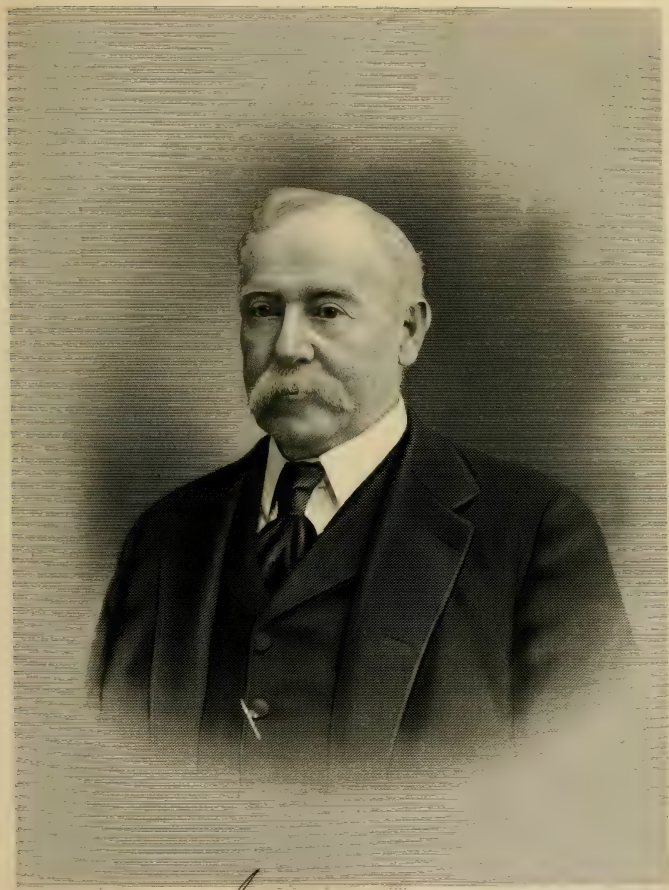
committee and in other ways became an active working member. He gave support to the sugar bounty bill, which passed both houses, but which was vetoed by the governor. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, and fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America.

HON. MARCUS DALY.—The strong, true men of a people are always public benefactors. Their usefulness in the immediate and specific labors they perform can be defined by metes and bounds. The good they do through the forces they put in motion, and through the inspiration of their presence and example, is immeasurable by any finite gauge or standard of value. The death of any one of such men is a public calamity, because by it the country loses not only his active energy, but the stimulus and fecundating power of his personal influence. There is, however, some compensation for this loss in the memory of his services, the effect of his example and the continuing fruitfulness of the activities he quickened into life.

The late Marcus Daly, of Montana, was such a man. To epitomize his life and character within the limits which this work allows is impossible to mortal utterance. The stalwart proportions of his living presence are vividly realized by the void his death has made. But less than most men intellectually his equal does he need the voice of eulogy. The clearness of his purposes, the soundness of his judgment, his ample sweep of vision, his tireless activity, his indomitable will, his mighty achievements, have impressed "the very age and body of the time," making his life a force which cannot die. If any ask of us the story of that life, we feel impelled to answer: "Here is Anaconda—here is Butte—here is Montana; he was in large measure their architect and builder; they speak his record in enduring phrase—read that."

In an obscure rural hamlet on the edge of Ballyjamesduff, in County Cavan, Ireland, his life began December 5, 1841, and passed through boyhood into youth without incident worthy of note. He was one of six children, and probably to the casual observer was not distinguished from the rest by any striking characteristics. His education was necessarily limited owing to the size and circumstances of the family, and at the age of fifteen, yearning for wider opportunity, or yielding to the spirit of ad-

venture within him, or hearkening to the voice of great Nature calling her child to his proper field of labor, he resolutely braved the heaving ocean and set sail for the United States. He landed at New York and soon found work in a leather factory in Brooklyn. The work was hard, but his fidelity brought him kind treatment, and by rigid economy he soon saved enough of his earnings to pay his passage to California. The Pacific coast metropolis was over-crowded with redundant population, and employment was not easy to get. Mr. Daly had no trade or other special preparation for specific work, but he was yare in almost any handicraft, and more than ordinary skillful in farm and garden work. He spent some time at these, and as a sort of all-round helper in placer mining camps, gradually drifting toward steady work in connection with quartz mining in Nevada. It was during these years of experimenting that he became acquainted with the late Senator Hearst, of California, at that time a persistent and hopeful prospector, but as yet without a secure foundation for his fortune. Their meeting and subsequent acquaintance and co-operation were full of advantage to both. In 1876 Mr. Daly arrived at Butte as the representative of Walker Brothers, and bought for them the Alice mine, having an interest in the purchase himself. This new field of enterprise gave scope and development to the most forceful traits of his character, which had hitherto lain dormant for want of opportunity, and brought them into full play. While directing affairs at the Alice mine with characteristic energy, the chance came his way to sell his interest in the property for \$30,000, and he took it. He at once began organizing an association for the purchase of the Anaconda mine, which had attracted his attention as a promising silver yield squinting at copper. Here it was that his acquaintance with Mr. Hearst came into valuable and timely service. Messrs. Haggin and Tevis, members of a law firm in San Francisco, were active operators in mining properties, and had an agreement with Mr. Hearst whereby he was to be on the lookout for good things in their line, and was to have a certain interest in everything taken by them on his recommendation. The proposition to buy the Anaconda for \$30,000, with Mr. Daly holding one-fourth interest in the concern, was laid before these gentlemen, but they did not receive it cordially, having their hearts set on taking up a now forgotten property near Helena. Their expert reported favorably on



Marion Lutz

this, and unfavorably on the Anaconda. Whereas, after repeated examination of both properties, Mr. Daly reported favorably on the Anaconda and unfavorably on the one across the range. His views finally prevailed and the quartette became the owners of the most celebrated copper mine in the world. The purchase of the St. Lawrence at a merely nominal price followed hard upon this, and numbers of other properties were soon added to the possessions of the infant organization which was destined to be, before long, renowned throughout the world as the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. The ownership was the essential fact. All that has come after is mere incident and detail. Having consummate faith in the properties acquired, and having taken hold of them with enthusiasm, it followed "as the night the day," that the great creator and builder laid all his enormous resources under tribute to their fullest and most profitable development. And the magnitude of his achievement in this respect is marvelous. At that time the great smelting works of the world were at distant Swansea, Wales, to which the first Anaconda ores were shipped. These works were the product of centuries of development; and in reaching them he was obliged to compete with the Lake Superior output—a much higher grade of ores with the advantage of being 1,200 miles nearer the works. He competed with this output successfully, and he did more. Within a score of years he erected works within his own territory surpassing those at Swansea both in extent and equipment for scientific treatment; and during all this time he was reducing the lowest grade of ores found anywhere, and while doing it was paying the highest rate of wages paid anywhere in the business.

But this was not all. His gigantic enterprises inaugurated others throughout the state which swell her business totals enormously. The properties which furnish coal and lumber and other supplies for the smelting operations in Anaconda and elsewhere were in the main opened up through their energy. By the construction of the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific line he revised railway traffic for western Montana, and saved both the busy mines at Butte and the busy smelters of Anaconda from destruction at a time of great financial depression. At his suggestion and through his initiative banks, railways, water-plants, electric light or irrigation systems, hotels, parks, hospitals and kindred institutions, each one excelling in its class, became parts of the equipment of municipalities or counties in the state.

But life had not for him stern and serious aspects only. He viewed some of its outdoor sporting phases in a genial spirit, through kindly sympathizing eyes, and saw in them an avenue of great and good results. In this line, as in all others, his plans were large and his standards high. He acquired a great body of land—some 18,000 acres—in the Bitter Root valley, and spent a fortune improving it and stocking it with the finest and fastest horses. He made it famous as the greatest and most valuable horse ranch in the world, renowned wherever men love horses for the completeness and elegance of its appointments and the supreme excellence of its stud. Then he was as princely in his patronage of the turf as he was imperial in his mastery of mines. He loved horse racing for its own sake, and to carry that sport in America to its highest development was one of his ambitions. During his career as a turfman he won many famous races, but these were not his glory on the turf. He raised the standard of its legitimate lines of enterprise, improved the atmosphere of the track, contributed to a higher sense of honor among its promoters, and stimulated the love of all that is best and noblest in the sport. Thus it was also with his agricultural operations at Bitter Root. He had one of the most notable landed estates in America. But far above all fiscal value was the impetus which his example gave to agricultural development in the Bitter Root valley and throughout western Montana, and the marvelous fruits it has produced.

In the midst of all his great schemes, his manifest pleasure in their success, and his pardonable pride in the fact that capital in abundance was ready to bank on his judgment, all unsuspected the shadow of the destroying angel was hovering over him. Large-brained, large-framed, and brawny-muscled, his vigorous health, freedom of motion, physical independence and manly presence were his joy and pride, and a part of that full endowment of mind and body which gave him commanding rank. But when the fatal shaft came he accepted his lot without repining. What to most others would have been a warning to permanently quit active work, was to him the occasion for increased exertion and mental energy; or at best a suggestion of needed rest to recuperate his forces for larger undertakings. He felt that his career was incomplete, his life-work was still unfinished, and the broken sword only made the combat closer. He fought death as an equal for every inch of time until worn out by hard conflict, he yielded at last to the con-

queror of all. At the Hotel Netherlands, in New York city, a few minutes after seven o'clock on the morning of Monday, November 12, 1900, surrounded by his immediate family, his brother Patrick, the Rev. Father Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Drs. Shrady and Brown, and William Scallon, of Butte, he calmly abandoned the struggle and yielded up his spirit.

Mr. Daly was married at Salt Lake City in 1872, to Miss Margaret Evans. They were the parents of four children,—Margaret, Mary, Hattie and Marcus Daly, all of whom are living at this writing (1901). Within the sacred precincts of domestic life the annalist may not ruthlessly intrude. Yet it is but just and will offend no propriety to say, that in the home relations Mr. Daly was blessed beyond most men—especially men of affairs. His devotion to his family was complete, and was rewarded by complete devotion in return. His private life was pure and upright. All his instincts were toward noble, clean and manly living. In this respect again his example was potential for good among all the thousands who knew and honored him.

Marcus Daly was a very remarkable man. The magnitude of his conceptions and his force of character cannot be overestimated. His sweep of vision was mighty and his will-power was tremendous. He threw himself into all his undertakings with a fixedness of purpose and a disregard of obstacles which compelled success. His life contains great lessons to young men beginning a career of honorable ambition,—none more impressive than this: That in our favored land industry and talents will overcome all obstructions. It is difficult to recall any other American whose career proves this fact more clearly than his. He entered upon life's ordeal with nothing to rely on but his own active and resourceful mind and his indomitable will. The position from which he started to achieve all his success was humble and unpromising. His way was beset with difficulties and disappointments. Yet over all obstacles he triumphed gloriously.

Of political ambition, in the way of official station for himself, he seemed to be entirely devoid. But nothing gave him keener pleasure than to be the Warwick of a contest. And a man so prominent in affairs, so earnest in thought and so aggressive in endeavor, as he was, could not wholly escape the acerbities and malignities of public life; yet he was himself earnest in conviction

rather than bitter in feeling, and stringent in judgment rather than illiberal in disposition. For he was great in generosity, as he was in all things else. In the matter of private charities he was princely—and royal in his silence concerning them. If every one for whom he did a kindness were to throw a blossom on his grave he would sleep beneath a mighty pyramid of flowers.

For twenty years at least he was Montana's foremost and most commanding figure, contributing in what he himself accomplished and what he impelled others to do, more towards her growth and progress than most if not all other men. Moreover, he was a loyal lover of the state, with undoubting faith in her future and unflagging zeal in her service. She is his enduring monument; and in her people's heart of hearts his memory is enshrined.

GEORGE H. BAILEY.—Among the younger members of the bar of Montana is numbered the subject of this review, who maintains his home and professional headquarters in the thriving little city of Red Lodge, Carbon county, Mont., and is known as an able and successful practitioner and the present city attorney.

George Howard Bailey was born on the parental farmstead in Washington county, Ohio, February 1, 1867, the son of George W. Bailey, likewise born in Ohio and a son of Seth Bailey, one of the pioneers of that state and a native of Massachusetts, where the family was established in the early colonial epoch, the original American ancestors having emigrated from the north of Ireland. The father of our subject has attained the venerable age of eighty-four years (1901), a life long resident of Ohio. In his youth he entered Marietta College and graduating therefrom, matriculated in Lane Theological Seminary, at Cincinnati, his intention being to prepare himself for the ministry. His health, however, became so seriously impaired as to compel him to abandon his plans, and he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, with which he has since been identified, being one of the honored and influential citizens of Washington county. He has ever shown an active interest in all that conserves the intellectual, moral and material well being of his native state. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah J. Stapleton, was born in Washington county, Pa., as was her father, Joshua Stapleton, the founders of the family

in America coming from the north of Ireland. The subject of this review is the only son, and the three sisters complete the family circle.

George H. Bailey was educated in the public schools of his native state; entered college, but owing to trouble with his eyes he was compelled to lay aside his school work. He traveled southward, finally was enabled to follow the course which he had planned in preparing himself for the practice of law, matriculating in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and graduating with the class of 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He established himself in the practice of his profession at Parkersburg, W. Va., where he remained one year, came to Montana and located at Red Lodge, where he has since been successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, retaining a representative clientele. He is active and influential in local politics and a member of the Republican state central committee. He was the choice of his party for county attorney, but met defeat through normal political agencies. He is held in the highest esteem by his professional confreres and others with whom he comes in contact in business or social lines. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Loyal Knights and the Woodmen of the World, in the last of which he has held the highest preferment.

On January 1, 1898, Mr. Bailey was united in marriage to Miss Lissa F. Bailey, a native of Iowa, a daughter of Benjamin F. Bailey, who was born in Pennsylvania, but removed to Iowa where he devoted his attention to agriculture. Our subject and his wife have a winsome little daughter, Dorothy B. Mrs. Bailey is a graduate of the University of Michigan, completing the literary course the same year that her husband was graduated in the law department. She is a lady of high intellectuality and gentle refinement, presiding with gracious dignity over the pleasant home, and is prominent in the social life of Red Lodge.

ALEXANDER M. BAIRD.—This veteran soldier and stockman was born in Scotland on February 4, 1845, and soon after his birth he was brought by his parents to the United States. His father, Charles Baird, was a brickmaker in Connecticut and New York until his death, which

occurred in Brooklyn in 1895. The mother, whose maiden name was Martha Wilson, died at Thompsonville, Conn., in 1858. Mr. Baird was educated in the public schools of New York city and Thompsonville, Conn. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Fifth Connecticut Infantry, and was in service until the close of the Civil war, re-enlisting as a veteran in December, 1864. After the battle of Gettysburg, in 1863, his regiment was transferred from the Army of the Potomac to the Twelfth Army Corps, and sent with Sherman to the sea. After the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston Mr. Baird went to Washington and from there on to his home. From 1865 to 1867 he was employed in Arne's factory at Hartford, then he enlisted in Troop F, First United States Cavalry, at Philadelphia, and came with it to the west. During the next ten years he served in Oregon, Washington, Nevada and Idaho, and in the wars with the Modocs, Piutes, Nez Percés, etc., without being wounded or on the sick list at any time. He rose to the rank of first sergeant and as such was mustered out of the service in February, 1878.

From 1878 to 1882 Mr. Baird was engaged in merchandising in New York city. In May, that year, he came to Dawson county and located a homestead on Beaver creek, six miles from Wibaux, where he is surrounded by an immense area of grazing ground, and for twenty years has been engaged in raising and shipping sheep and horses. For the past few years he has put his stock out on shares, but has not lost interest in the business and has been active in looking after it. In politics Mr. Baird has always been a zealous Republican, and as such was elected county commissioner of Dawson county in 1896 and re-elected in 1900. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows as a member of Wibaux Lodge No. 67.

JAMES S. BALLARD.—In the far distant Pine Tree state was born the subject of this review, now one of the sterling pioneers of Montana, and numbered among the successful and representative farmers of Gallatin county. Mr. Ballard was born in Augusta, Me., on October 11, 1847, being one of the six children of James S. and Mary (McIntire) Ballard, both of whom were natives to the manor born, and representatives of prominent old New England families. Jonathan Ballard, the grandfather of our subject, was born in

Maine, his father having been one of the early pioneers of that state. James S. Ballard, Sr., died on the day that his youngest child, the subject of this sketch, was born, being forty-one years of age at the time. He had devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and was a man of spotless integrity of character. His widow survived him but five years, passing away at the age of forty-five, and thus our subject was orphaned when a mere child.

James S. Ballard was reared and educated in his native state, where he remained until he had attained his legal majority. In 1868 he started west, was employed in a mercantile establishment in Iowa, and in April, 1869, he set out for Montana, coming as far as Ogden, Utah, by railroad and thence by the typical stage coach of the day to Virginia City, where he arrived on the first day of May. From there he soon removed to Highlands, Gallatin county, where he engaged in mining for two months, and then went to Helena and followed painting for three years. Subsequently he passed six years in Radersburg and vicinity, devoting his attention to mining, holding the position of foreman of the Little Giant mine, in which he owned an interest. He was quite successful in his efforts, and at the expiration of the period noted he came to Gallatin valley and purchased the ranch formerly owned by Judge Street. Here he turned his attention to farming, which has since engrossed his attention, and in which he has been very successful, having a valuable and well improved ranch of 320 acres, the greater portion being effectively irrigated through his control of a ditch two and one-half miles in length, carrying 300 inches of water. He raises large crops of wheat, oats, alfalfa and clover hay, but devotes considerable attention to the raising of Hereford cattle and Norman horses, and has some exceptionally fine specimens of each, his average herd of cattle ranging from 100 to 150 head. The ranch is most eligibly and picturesquely located at the base of Flathead foothills, about eight miles north of Belgrade, Mr. Ballard's postoffice address. He is one of Gallatin valley's successful and progressive men, and his estate gives evidence of his judgment, energy and scrupulous care. The ranch is equipped with excellent buildings, including a comfortable and commodious residence, and is known as one of the beautiful places in this garden spot of Montana. In his political proclivities Mr. Ballard is stanchly arrayed in support of the Democratic party and its principles, and maintains a constant and lively interest in all that

concerns the well-being of the community. He has served for a number of years as school trustee. Fraternally he is a Master Mason. In 1899 Mr. Ballard made a visit to his old home in Maine, renewing the acquaintanceships of youthful days and greatly enjoying the season of rest and recreation.

On November 14, 1875, Mr. Ballard led to the hymeneal altar Miss Mary Tribble, who was born in Missouri, a daughter of William and Lavina Tribble, and has been his devoted companion and helpmeet during the ensuing years. Their union has been blessed with nine children, namely: William, who is now a resident of North Dakota; Lizzie is the wife of Henry Cloninger, of Gallatin valley, and Fred, George, Charles Grover, Roland, Annie Laurie and Edith and Eva (twins), all of whom are still at the parental home.

JUDITH BASIN BANK.—No better index of the financial and material prosperity of a community can be found than in its banking institutions, and in this respect it is gratifying to note in Fergus county the high standing of the Judith Basin Bank. It was organized in 1899, and duly incorporated under the laws of Montana, with a capital stock of \$75,000. The official corps chosen at the establishing of the bank is still retained. Herman Otten, president; David Hilger, vice-president; George J. Bach, cashier, and W. B. Miner, assistant cashier. The officers are all residents of Fergus county and are men of the highest standing. The bank opened for business on the 1st of May, 1899, and its history, though of short duration, has been one of signal success. A general banking business is transacted, and the institution has a list of correspondents which gives it the best of facilities in exchange. In addition to its officers the bank's directorate includes H. Hodgson, N. M. McCauley, Matt Gunton, Louis Landt and John Laux, all of whom are prominently identified with the industrial activities of the county. The bank is one of Fergus county's solid financial institutions.

In the connection it is fitting that we enter a brief record of the cashier of the bank, George J. Bach, who was the principal instrument in effecting its organization and who has administered its affairs with marked ability and discretion. Mr. Bach is a native of New York City, where he was born on the

7th of October, 1868, the son of Jacques and Elizabeth (Meyer) Bach, both of whom were born in that state. Jacques Bach was for a number of years the proprietor of a hotel. He died in 1879, when his only child, the subject of this review, was but eleven years of age. The death of Mrs. Bach occurred in 1874, and thus George J. was doubly orphaned while still a child. His parents were of German lineage and were folk of sterling character.

At the age of eleven years, George J. Bach became an inmate of the home of his aunt, whom he accompanied to Helena, in the schools of which city he completed his education. He then entered the employ of Charles Lehman, with whom he held a clerkship for nearly two years in Helena, when he went to Cottonwood, Fergus county, as assistant in Mr. Lehman's store at that place, and eventually he became manager of the business for five years. He then opened and took the management of Mr. Lehman's store at Lewistown for two years. Removing then to Utica, he engaged in general merchandising for himself, and conducted a successful enterprise for five years, when he disposed of it in 1899 to the T. C. Power Mercantile Company.

Mr. Bach then returned to Lewistown and effected the organization of the Judith Basin Bank, of which he has been cashier from the first. In 1890 Mr. Bach and George W. Cook purchased the Judith flouring mill, in Lewistown, and he still retains one-half interest in this plant, which is supplied with a thoroughly modern equipment. In politics Mr. Bach has never been active, though he has not failed to perform the duties of citizenship as a Republican, doing all in his power to conserve good government in county and city affairs. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has been successful in business through his efforts and is held in high esteem.

On the 4th of May, 1890, Mr. Bach was united in marriage to Miss Anne R. Corbin, who was born in the state of New York and the daughter of Edwin E. Corbin, now deceased. They have three children, A. Marie, Ralph E. and Margaret E.

own efforts, is Alfred Balmforth, who has practically depended upon his own resources from the age of thirteen. His home is in the attractive village of Centerville, but his business interests are mainly centered in Butte. He is a native of Belleville, Ill., where he was born September 14, 1857, the elder of the two children of his parents. His father, Charles Balmforth, was born in England, where he married Martha Lumm, who died in her native land, whither the family eventually returned. Charles Balmforth came to the United States with his wife about 1853, and engaged for a number of years in mercantile pursuits in Belleville, Ill., although in his native land he was a coal miner. He is now living in Salt Lake, Utah.

Alfred Balmforth accompanied his parents on their return to England, where he received his early educational discipline, while, after returning to the United States he attended school at Steubenville, Ohio, and at Salt Lake City, Utah. He left home at the age of thirteen and made his way to Idaho, where he found employment in the placer mines, receiving some assistance from Col. George L. Shoup, who was once governor of that state. In 1875 Mr. Balmforth returned to Utah, where he was identified with mining operations until 1881, when he came to Butte, Mont., where he mined for a time. He met with fair success in this enterprise for a number of years, and in 1888 he entered the employ of Wheeler & Luxton who conducted a meat business, and later he formed a partnership with Levi Cartier. They purchased the business of Wheeler & Luxton and conducted it for three years when Mr. Balmforth acquired his partner's interest, and has since conducted it, though he is not actively engaged in the work as in former years, his success having enabled him to greatly extend his field of financial and business operations. He is at present a stockholder in the Butte Butchering Company, the largest industry of the kind in this section of the state, and is also a stockholder in the Silver Bow Bank and a member of its directorate. He owns a fine fruit ranch in the Bitter Root valley, and is also the owner of valuable realty in Centerville, including his handsome residence. In politics Mr. Balmforth gives allegiance to the Democratic party, but has never been the incumbent of public office.

Of the time-honored fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons Mr. Balmforth is a prominent member, and is one of the most influential representatives of the order in the state. In 1879 he became an entered apprentice in Argenta Lodge No.

ALFRID BALMFORTH.—One of the progressive and representative business men of Silver Bow county, who has attained prominence in the industrial world entirely through his

3. A. F. & A. M., at Salt Lake, from which he was later dimitted to Butte Lodge No. 22, having previously been raised to the master's degree. He has served as junior and senior warden of the blue lodge and also as worshipful master. His caputular membership is in Deer Lodge Chapter No. 3, of which he has served as high priest; the chivalric degrees were conferred upon him in Montana Commandery No. 3, of which he was eminent commander in 1899. He is a member of the grand chapter of Montana, and is a past grand high priest. He has also gained the patent of nobility of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in Algeria Temple, Helena. Mr. Balmforth is a member of the Knights of Constantine, in Great Falls, and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. On Dec. 2, 1880, in Salt Lake City, Mr. Balmforth married with Miss Mary Crockwell, who was born in Iowa, the daughter of Dr. J. D. M. Crockwell, a prominent physician of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Balmforth have one son, Alfred John, now a student in the School of Mines in Butte.

BANK OF FERGUS COUNTY.—Of the lines of industry which make the sum total of material wealth and prosperity of a community there is none more essential than that involved in its banking institutions. They facilitate business to such a degree that the withdrawal of their aid would almost completely block the wheels of commerce, lapse to the crude condition of uncivilized countries. Banks are the custodians of the credit of a community, the conservators of its commerce, progress and prosperity, and in general advancement no factor is of greater significance.

The Bank of Fergus County is the leading one of a large area and dates its inception back to 1887, when it was organized and incorporated under the laws of the state of Montana, with a capital stock of \$50,000 and officers as follows: S. S. Hobson, president; T. C. Power, vice-president; James H. Moe, cashier, and Frank E. Wright, assistant cashier. Mr. Hobson still retains the presidency. Hon. Thomas C. Power, the well-known banker and capitalist of Helena, resigned his position as vice-president in 1899, and was succeeded by L. W. Eldridge. Mr. Moe died in 1895 and was succeeded by Mr. Wright, who is still in office, and at the

same time Austin W. Warr was made assistant cashier. The capital stock has been increased on three different occasions, and in 1892 it was placed at the noteworthy figure of \$200,000, while the financial condition of the bank is otherwise indicated in its surplus and undivided profits, which now aggregate over \$100,000. In addition to the executive officers the directorate includes Messrs. Perry W. McAdow, Jacob Holzemer, L. H. Hamilton, W. D. Symmes and T. C. Power, all men of high financial standing. The deposits of the bank aggregate \$500,000, and it is one of the most substantial and important monetary concerns in the state.

Frank E. Wright, the cashier, is a native of Independence, Iowa, where he was born on the 23d of December, 1857, the son of Edmund and Sarah E. (Walton) Wright, the former of whom was born in England and the latter in New York. The father of Edmund Wright came to the United States in 1835, when a child, his parents settling in western New York, where he was reared and educated. He was a carpenter and builder and a successful one. In 1855 he removed to Iowa, where he lived until 1861, when he returned to New York, locating in Penn Yan, where he and his wife have since made their home. They have five sons, William, a resident of Elmira, N. Y.; Frank E., the subject of this review, Charles E., Edmund and Arthur, all of Lewistown, Mont., and two daughters, Ella (Mrs. Henry Fish), of Rochester, N. Y.; and Jessie M., now of Albany, N. Y.

Frank E. Wright was a lad of four years when his parents returned to New York, and there he was reared to maturity, and educated. He began practical business life as clerk in a mercantile establishment at Penn Yan, N. Y., where he remained until 1880, when he came to Helena, Mont., where he entered the office of Massena Bullard, the distinguished attorney, as a clerk. Here he remained until November, 1880, when he removed to Phillipsburg, and was employed until 1882 in the office of a mining company. In 1882 also Mr. Wright came to Fergus county and located at Utica, where he was engaged in merchandising until 1887. Upon the organization of Fergus county he was elected its first treasurer, in 1887, and this led to his removal to Lewistown. He held this important office for eight years, and during this time was also assistant cashier of the Bank of Fergus County, which was organized in the same year. He was later promoted

to his present position as cashier of this important institution, to whose affairs he has given close attention. His ability has done much to promote its growth and conservative and successful operation. Mr. Wright also has important mining and sheep properties in Judith Basin, and the North Moccasin mountains. He was the original owner of the Whisky Gulch mine and now owns a large interest in it. Mr. Wright gives loyal and unqualified allegiance to the Republican party, in whose cause he has served for some time as a member of the state central committee. Fraternally he is a popular member of the Masonic order, in which he has passed the chivalric degrees, having been "constituted, created and dubbed" a Knight Templar in Black Eagle Commandery at Great Falls. He also affiliates with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

At Penn Yan, N. Y., on the 30th of July, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wright to Miss Minnie Sloane, also a native of the Old Empire state, being the daughter of Maj. John Barnett Sloane, a prominent citizen of Penn Yan, who was killed at the battle of Petersburg in the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have no children.

GEORGE H. BARBOUR, M. D.—One of the representative members of the medical fraternity in Helena, one who holds high rank in his profession and whose ability and courtesy have won him the confidence and supporting patronage of a large class of citizens, is George H. Barbour, M. D., who was born in Falmouth, Ky., on April 24, 1861, the son of Dr. James and Emeline (Hauser) Barbour, natives of Ohio and Kentucky. His father, likewise a physician and surgeon, is a graduate of the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and is now in medical practice at Falmouth. Nathaniel Barbour, father of Dr. James Barbour, was a native of New Jersey and one of the early settlers of Cincinnati, where he was a merchant for many years and where his death occurred. Dr. James Barbour married Miss Emeline Hauser, a sister of Gov. S. T. Hauser, of Helena, to whom specific reference is made on other pages of this work.

George H. Barbour received his literary education in Center College at Danville, Ky., where he was graduated in 1883, and under the careful and effective preceptorship of his father he soon began

reading medicine, thus continuing until 1884, when he matriculated in the paternal alma mater, the Ohio Medical College, where he was graduated in the class of 1885—a circumstance indicative of the thoroughness of his preliminary study and investigation. Dr. Barber established himself in the practice of his profession in Helena in 1887, and here he has since continued, witnessing the growth and material advancement of the city and he has secured a practice of unmistakably representative character. He keeps abreast of the advances made in the sciences of medicine and surgery, is a close and indefatigable student, is in close touch with advanced thought in his profession, and he is a member of the state and county medical societies and enjoys popularity in the professional and social circles of the city. He is also a member of the state medical examining board. In 1896 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Barbour and Miss Susie Raleigh, a native of Missouri, and they are the parents of twin sons, Raleigh W. and Philip.

GEORGE W. BARNES.—Left an orphan by the death of his father when he was seven years old, and compelled to "rustle" at an early age, George W. Barnes, of Norris, in Madison county, has seen enough of hardship and privation in life to develop the endurance, self-reliance and readiness for any emergency that may come to the best elements of American citizenship, and have given him success and prosperity. He was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, January 19, 1836, a son of Sardis G. and Minerva (Jillett) Barnes, also natives of Ohio. After the death of his father, in 1843, his mother, removed with her young family to Iowa, locating at Muscatine, where she remained until 1847, when she remarried and removed to Cheboygan, Mich., some time later changing her residence to Reedburg, Sauk county, Wis., where she spent the rest of her days.

Mr. Barnes remained with the family until 1854, and was then employed in the neighborhood of their home. In 1859 he started for Pike's Peak, but changed his mind and went to Jacksonville, Ore., instead, and remained there until 1862, engaged in mining with moderate success. He then joined the Idaho stampede, and made the trip without incident worthy of note, remaining in the new grounds until 1871, when he came to Montana, locating at Norris, where he took up land and engaged in stock raising.

During the first excitement at Pony in 1876 he removed to that place and remained three years, meeting with good success and securing interests in several properties. These he sold at good prices, but was unable to get all of his money. He returned to his ranch and after some time there went back to Pony and put in three years running a mill for the late Henry Elling, at the same time conducting a profitable hotel business. He did well in both enterprises, and when he tired of the work, sold out and returned to his ranch once more, and has since lived and prospered there.

Mr. Barnes has a fine body of 1,500 acres of land which he owns, and has besides a section leased for grazing purposes. His chief industry is raising superior herds of Hereford cattle, with the hay necessary for their sustenance. He is very successful at the business, his output being renowned in the markets and his ranch having a high standing throughout the cattle raising industry in this section of the country. A portion of his land is well irrigated, and he has brought it to a high state of cultivation. He was married April 19, 1871, to Miss Annie Peterson, who came to America with her parents from Sweden when she was young. Her father, Jacob Peterson, was a prosperous farmer in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have one child, a son, George S. Barnes, who lives in Wisconsin. Mr. Barnes was elected county commissioner in 1888, and re-elected in 1890. He has been a school trustee for many years. His fine residence, excellent barns and other outbuildings, and the general character and appearance of his homestead, as well as the common consent of his neighbors and fellow citizens, proclaim him a progressive, enterprising business man, a public spirited citizen, an efficient public official, and a good friend and neighbor.

HON. JOSEPH K. TOOLE.—The final causes which shape the fortunes of individual men and the destinies of states are often the same. They are usually remote and obscure; their influence wholly unexpected until declared by results. When they inspire men to the exercise of courage, self-denial, enterprise and industry, and call into play the higher moral elements—such causes lead to the planting of great states, great nations, great peoples. That nation is greatest which produces the greatest men, and its safety depends not so much upon methods and measures as upon that true

manhood from whose deep sources all that is precious and permanent in life must at last proceed. Such a result may not be consciously contemplated by the individuals instrumental in the production of a great state or nation. Pursuing each his personal good by exalted means, this follows their work as a logical conclusion. They have wrought on the lines of greatest good. Among those who have been important factors in the public, professional and civic history of Montana a place of distinction must be accorded to its present governor, Joseph Kemp Toole, who has been called a second time to serve in the most exalted office in the gift of the people of the commonwealth, and who is known as one of the most eminent members of the bar of a state which has been from the first signally favored in the personnel of its legists and jurists.

Joseph Kemp Toole is a native of Missouri, having been born in Savannah, Andrew county, on May 12, 1851. His parents, Edwin and Lucinda (Porter) Toole, were born in Kentucky, the former in 1808 and the latter in 1812, the ancestors on either side having been among the early settlers in this country, while records extant show that Benjamin Porter, the grandfather of the governor in the cognatic line, was in active service in the Continental army during the American revolution. Edwin and Lucinda S. Toole became the parents of ten children, six of whom, four sons and two daughters, are living, and all are residents of Montana. Joseph K. Toole was reared to maturity in his native state, having the advantages of a cultured and refined home and receiving his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools, after which he entered the Western Military Institute, at Newcastle, Ky., where he graduated with high honors, after which he remained in Newcastle, where he began his work of technical preparation for his chosen vocation, by reading law in the office of Webb & Barber, distinguished members of the Kentucky bar, the latter having been a member of the court of appeals and having prepared a digest of its rulings. In 1869 Mr. Toole came to Montana, locating in Helena, where he continued his study of the law in the office of his brother, Edwin W. Toole, being admitted to the bar of the state in 1870, after which he entered into a professional partnership with his brother, under the name of Toole & Toole. This alliance continued for a number of years, the firm retaining a representative clientele and being concerned in much of the impor-



J. R. Dwyer

tant litigation in the courts until 1884, when the partnership was dissolved.

Politically Governor Toole has always rendered a staunch allegiance to the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and has been one of its most eloquent and talented advocates. It is recognized throughout the state and by all political elements, that his services in that direction have been invaluable. Several of his speeches are masterpieces of eloquence and stand unrivalled in logical deduction and masterly presentation of the points at issue between the parties. In 1872 he was elected district attorney for the Third judicial district, being chosen without opposition as his own successor at the election of 1874. In 1881 Governor Toole was chosen to represent Lewis and Clarke county in the Twelfth legislative assembly of the territory and was accorded the highest honor of being chosen to the presidency of that body. Of the first constitutional convention held in the territory of Montana, in 1884, when were adopted the preliminary measures looking to the admission of the territory into the sisterhood of states, he was a prominent and influential member. He was elected to the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth congresses of the United States, declining nomination for a third term. In 1889 he served with distinction in the constitutional convention which formulated the present admirable constitution of the commonwealth, and within the same year he was elected the first governor of the new state, being the only Democrat on the ticket to receive elective endorsement at the polls. He served one term, after which he resumed his legal practice in Helena, and thus continued employed until the exigencies of political expediency led to his being placed in nomination a second time for the gubernatorial office in the fall of 1900, when he was triumphantly returned to the chief executive position in the government of the state, and is now in office.

The congressional career of Governor Toole was eminently brilliant. While in the house he took a deep interest in the welfare of the whole country, but especially in the state of his adoption, which had so highly honored him. In securing the passage of the bill for the admission of Montana to statehood he displayed forensic ability of a high order. The speech was logical and exhaustive, covering all disputed points and throwing upon the question a flood of direct illumination concerning the resources of the territory in whose welfare he was so deeply interested and of whose possibilities he had full prescience. This effort, a most talented and felici-

tous one, was freely commented upon and warmly commended. It is but consistent that in this connection there be made excerpts from this speech, since in it are denoted many of the salient points advanced and they show the effective diction and dialectic power of the author:

"Mr. Speaker: In conclusion I want to go on record as a warm advocate of the section of this bill which provides for the admission of other territories whenever they shall have reached a population sufficient to entitle them to a representative in congress according to the present ratio of representation. New states add to the glory and dignity of the republic. Their admission ought to be provided for here and now. Nothing ought longer to be left to implication. No condition of things ought to be permitted whereby this inestimable right shall be made to yield to policy or expediency in the future; the rights involved are too sacred to be made subservient to the will and pleasure of the petulant and prurient partisan. I have no fear of the character of their citizenship; they are faithful and prompt in the discharge of every duty. No jurisdiction covering the same extent of territory and embracing the same number of people, can boast of less crime and vice among its citizens. I speak with some means of information and with some feeling on this question. More than half of my life has been spent among the kind of men who people these territories. I know their stern integrity and rugged honesty, their capacity for local self-government, and their deep devotion to the principles of our institutions. * * * * *

Upon this important question I beg you to make no mistake. Do not dam up the river of progress. Do not obstruct the march of American manhood toward the destiny contemplated by the constitution. Popular development and popular government have made us powerful and great among the nations of the earth, but we have not yet reached the zenith of our power and greatness. Let us remember that delays are dangerous; that now is the time and here the place to provide the way by which eight new stars may be added to the flag, and two millions of our countrymen in the territories shall be enfranchised; and then rest assured that the wisdom and patriotism of our course will be vindicated by the deliberate judgment of mankind."

Governor Toole was at one time a member of the State Arid Land Grant Commission, resigning as its president within his term, but still continuing to serve as a member for a time, ultimately resign-

ing the position. He was vice-president from Montana of the commission appointed to the Pan-American congress that convened at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1901, in connection with the exposition in that city. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, being a past master of Helena Lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M. On May 6, 1890, Governor Toole was united in marriage to Miss Lilly Rosecrans, daughter of Gen. William Starke Rosecrans, the hero of Chickamauga and many other important engagements of the Civil war and later minister to Mexico. His death occurred in California in 1899. Governor and Mrs. Toole became the parents of three children, Rosecrans, who died in California in 1898 at the age of seven years; Edwin Warren, born July 5, 1893, and Joseph Porter, December 2, 1896. In conclusion it may truthfully be said that one can scarcely pay too high a tribute to the character of Gov. Toole. Few men have a stronger hold upon the hearts of the people of Montana and this he has apart from and without regard to political partisanship or party bias. Modest in his demeanor, courteous and cultured in his personal intercourse with all, he has achieved the highest positions in the gift of the people by the most admirable qualities of character and by an ability which has been equal to every demand. In the annals of Montana he will stand as one of her most distinguished citizens and able and upright public men.

JOHN C. E. BARKER, one of the earliest and best-known mining operators in the state, is a resident of Great Falls, Mont. He was born at Woodstock, New Brunswick, on October 1, 1858. His parents were Robert and Jane (Colwell) Barker, both natives of New Brunswick, where Robert Barker conducted merchandising for many years. In 1879 he came to Montana, and with his wife makes his home with his son, David L. S. Barker, at Neihart. The paternal grandfather was a Loyalist and raised and equipped a company for service on the British side in the Revolution. Both himself and his wife attained great ages, he living to be ninety-two and his wife ninety-three years old.

Until the age of nineteen the boyhood and youthful days of John C. E. Barker were passed in New Brunswick, and there he was educated in the public schools. In 1877, with his elder brother, Carter Barker, he came to Montana, first locating at Butte. Carter Barker

is now superintendent of Los Murtos, Helita and other mining properties in Mexico, having gone there in 1892. The brothers came to Montana via the Union Pacific Railway to Ogden, and here they hired a man with a mule team to convey them to Butte, the stage having been taken off the route on account of the threatening demonstrations of hostile Indians. They were compelled to sleep on the ground at night, alternately keeping guard, and the daylight hours were filled with watchfulness and anxiety. But this suspense was the common lot of all who took their lives in their hands and braved the dangers of this mountain wilderness. Once the Barkers and their party narrowly escaped a band of 400 Indians, who swept by them just as they had removed their clothing preparatory to swimming the Snake river. On November 1, 1877, they arrived in Butte and located at Walkerville and worked for the Allied Company for seven months. They then began business for themselves, locating nearly fifty claims the first year, some of which proved to be exceedingly rich. In 1878 Mr. Barker and an uncle engaged in placer mining in Yankee Doodle gulch, where they continued working for two years. Mr. Barker then moved to Madison county, on Mill creek, and in 1882 he came to the present location of Neihart and purchased the Mountain Chief mine. In working this mine he secured the co-operation of some Boston parties and a smelter and a concentrator were built and development was rushed until 1891, when they leased the mine, having constructed a mile of shafts and tunnel. In 1890, with the Anderson Brothers, Mr. Barker purchased the mines on Snow creek subsequently known as the Benton group. Their altitude is 9,000 feet, and they have over two and a half miles of underground work in gold and silver ore on which more than \$1,000,000 have been expended. These were afterward merged in the Big Snowy Mining Company, and controlled by Great Falls parties.

Mr. Barker was also largely interested in the Big Seven Mining Company, adjoining that group. This company has a mile of tunnel work, with a shaft 300 feet deep. They are also now working the Ripple mine, which is exceedingly rich in ore. Mr. Barker and his brother are interested in the Silver Belt Mining Company, whose mines are very rich in silver, gold and lead, and are now being worked to their full capacity. In Meagher county Mr. Barker was largely interested in locating the Copperopolis claim in 1886, among these being the Copper

Duke, Darling and Fraction. He also bought an interest in the Patented claims, the oldest mines in Montana, which were successfully operated in 1867, the ore being shipped to England, where it was smelted. Copper was then worth thirty-nine cents a pound, and this ore ran nearly 50 per cent. pure copper. Some of the refuse ore was shipped and ran 23 per cent. These mines were destroyed by the Indians in 1870 and later reopened. In 1887 Mr. Barker sold his interests in these mines and in 1890 removed to Birch creek. Here he operated another mine in 1893, also properties on Duck creek and later in Broadwater county. In 1893 with his brothers, he purchased a mine in the Lake of the Woods country, where the company opened a shaft and in that winter's work took out \$18,000. They still own that mine, which runs free milling ore. In 1893 Mr. Barker was married to Miss Leonie Rime, of Indiana, whose parents were natives of France. Their children are Eulalie F. and Robert E. In politics Mr. Barker has never taken any active part except as a warm advocate of silver. Fraternally he is a Freemason and is also a member of the Church of England.

In mining circles Mr. Barker is regarded as one of the best judges of the development and character of mines in the west. He is familiar with the mineral geology and formation and knows the history of nearly every mine in the state. He is also personally acquainted with the discoverers, the men who opened and those who have operated them. In 1898 his services were secured as an expert examiner of mining properties in Mexico, and in the same capacity he has examined mines in Nevada and New Mexico, on some of these trips paying \$30 a day for water for his teams. He has traveled extensively in all of the American and British Columbia mining districts, as well as in those of Mexico, and his name is a familiar one to all prominent mining operators of Montana, for his whole life since coming to the state has been devoted to the advancement of the mining industry. His eminent abilities in this sphere are universally acknowledged, while his sound judgment, force of character and business sagacity have received a merited financial and social reward. He is a fine conversationalist, and his fund of reminiscence is inexhaustible. He vividly relates many exciting stories of the dangers, hair-breadth escapes and tragedies connected with the border life of the early days, when the pioneer settler might at any moment be startled by the warwhoop of hostile Indians breaking in upon the seeming solitude.

MARTIN BARRETT.—True soldiers of fortune were the valiant pioneers who came to the great west and laid the foundations of now opulent and populous commonwealths, and among the names of those enrolled as pioneers of Montana special reference may be consistently made to that of Mr. Barrett. He was one of the early settlers in Colorado, joining the rush of gold seekers to that section when it was known as Jefferson territory. He is now one of the prosperous and influential citizens of Beaverhead county and is a representative and extensive farmer and stock grower. Mr. Barrett comes of stanch old Irish lineage and is a native of the Emerald Isle, born in County Mayo, February 2, 1840, the son of Thomas and Nancy (McDonald) Barrett, the former a farmer by occupation, whose death occurred when Martin was about seven years of age. His widow immigrated to America in 1847, the year after the death of her husband, accompanied by her nine children, of whom Martin was the sixth in order of birth. They located near the village of Hespler, at that time known as New Hope, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, and there our subject attended public schools, laying the foundation for that broad fund of information which has come to him from reading and application and through association with men of affairs in later years. He early began work on the farm, and when fifteen years of age entered upon an apprenticeship at the trade of tanner and currier, continuing to assist his widowed mother in the support of the family until he had attained the age of nineteen years, having devoted five years to acquiring his trade. He was a youth of ambitious spirit and was determined to make for himself a place in the world. Thus, in 1859, when he was nineteen years of age, we find the young man making his way to the west. He first located at St. Joseph, Mo., securing whatever work came to hand, and in 1860 he drove an ox team in a freighting outfit from Atchison to Salt Lake City. He returned with the outfit and in the following year he drove with a one-horse wagon across the plains to Colorado, where he passed the summer, quartz mining in Gold-dust gulch. In 1862 he was employed in mines at Central City and Nevada City, and in the fall of that year returned to his home in Canada, where he passed the winter. In the spring of 1863 Mr. Barrett returned to St. Joseph and formed a partnership with Joseph Shineberger. They secured an outfit and drove their mule team across the plains to Montana, the train of which they

formed a part having no trouble with the Indians. Our subject and his partner arrived on Horse prairie, Beaverhead county, on July 7, 1863, and turned their attention to stock raising. Mr. Shineberger went to Alder gulch, where he engaged in mining, while Mr. Barrett assumed the management of the ranch. By mutual consent this partnership was dissolved in 1871, Mr. Barrett becoming the sole owner, which now comprises about 4,500 acres, one of the most valuable estates in the country. Here he is extensively engaged in the raising of high-grade shorthorn cattle, his favorite type, and he usually runs about 2,000 head of stock on his ranch. The ranch is equipped with the best of improvements and facilities, including a commodious and attractive residence, modern in its appointments, and shows on every hand the distinctive evidences of the refinement and culture of those who there make their home, the best of literature and fine specimens of art production showing that Mr. and Mrs. Barrett thoroughly appreciate the ideal phases of life, while the hospitality of the home is unequivocal and most gracious. In addition to his stock interests Mr. Barrett secures large yields of hay from his ranch, much of the land being exceptionally fertile and prolific. He is one of the representative stockmen of the state, and is ever on the alert to forward the interests of this great industry, being at the present time stock commissioner for Beaverhead county, in which position he has rendered most effective and timely service.

His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party, as the candidate of which he was elected to represent his county in the territorial legislature, in 1879. In 1885, at the time when the legislature was practically on the point of voting a subsidy for the Northern Pacific Railroad, Mr. Barrett was one of six men who left Helena and went to Fort Benton, where they found Hon. W. G. Conrad, who they induced to return at once to Helena, and through his influence the subsidy bill was defeated and a great burden averted from the territory, which was soon to assume the dignity of statehood. Mr. Barrett has various capitalistic interests in the county and is one of the stockholders of the Dillon State Bank. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church, of which Mrs. Barrett also is a communicant. They pass the winters either in California or Montana, returning for the summer season to their beautiful ranch home and to the invigorating climate of Montana. The ranch is located sixteen miles west of the village of Red Rock, the postoffice address of our subject.

On August 6, 1867, Mr. Barrett was united in marriage with Miss Alice E. Cook, who was born in East Townsend, Huron county, Ohio, the daughter of Hiram and Mary (Vining) Cook, natives of the state of New York, whence they removed to Ohio about the year 1840. Seven years later they removed to Michigan, where they made their home until 1864, when they located in Missouri. In 1868 they came to Montana, and located in Boulder, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Barrett's great-grandfather, in the paternal lines, was a soldier of the war of the Revolution; her grandfather bore arms in the war of 1812; and her father was captain of Company H, Twenty-fifth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, in the war of the Rebellion. Mrs. Barrett came with her brother to Montana in 1867, and here her marriage to Mr. Barrett was solemnized. They have no children.

THOMAS F. BARRETT.—One of the representative citizens of Beaverhead county, and one who has attained success through his identification with the stock growing and agricultural industries of this section of the state, is Mr. Barrett, an enterprising and public-spirited gentleman who served with distinctive efficiency as a member of the board of county commissioners. Mr. Barrett is a native of the province of Ontario, Canada, having been born in the county of Waterloo, on September 23, 1854. His father, John Barrett, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, whence he came to America at the age of fourteen years, locating in Canada, where he remained until he had attained man's estate and engaged in farming for a number of years. As early as 1859 he made a trip to St. Joseph, Mo., but returned to Ontario and resumed his farming operations until 1867. In the fall of that year he again went to St. Joseph, remained until spring, and then removed to Kansas, locating in Doniphan county, where he has since devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. His wife, whose maiden name was Ellen McVey, was born in Kings county, Ireland, whence she came to America to join a brother located in Canada, and there her marriage to John Barrett was solemnized in the year 1850. They became the parents of eight children, all of whom are living, the subject of this sketch being the second in order of birth.

Thomas F. Barrett was educated in the public schools of Canada and Kansas, in which latter locality he was reared to maturity. There he de-

voted his attention to farm work for some time and later became identified with railroading. In 1874 he came to Montana to visit his uncle, Martin Barrett, and was so impressed with the advantages afforded for individual effort that he decided to locate in Beaverhead county and engage in stock-raising and farming. He took up a tract of government land, located fifteen miles west of the village of Red Rock, his nearest railroad and shipping point, and he has since added thereto until he now has a fine place of 1,100 acres, the same being thoroughly well improved, having a commodious and attractive residence. He has given his attention to the raising of high-grade shorthorn cattle and the best type of draft horses of the Norman and Percheron strains, and secures good yields of hay from his ranch.

Mr. Barrett is a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party and has been an active worker in its local ranks. He is at all times public spirited and ready to lend his influence and aid in the furthering of all enterprises and projects which make for the advancement of the interests of his county and state. In 1896 he was elected commissioner of Beaverhead county, serving one term, having been chosen chairman of the board. During his term of office great improvements were made in the county poor farm and pest house, while special attention was given to improving the county roads. He is a member of the Jefferson Club, a politico-social organization maintained at Dillon.

Mr. Barrett has been twice married. In the spring of 1880 he wedded Miss Nancy Williams, who was born in Kansas, and they became the parents of four children, of whom three are living, namely, Elmer A., Chester M. and Nancy E. Mrs. Barrett was summoned into eternal rest in 1887, and on February 7, 1888, Mr. Barrett consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Maria Poirier, a native of France and the daughter of Constant Poirier, who was a soldier in the French army during the Franco-Prussian war. Mrs. Barrett was reared and educated in America, whither she was brought by her parents when a child of but three years. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett have one daughter, Constance H.

members have filled with distinction almost every position of trust and consequence in the gift of the people of that state from time to time, but deprived by the Civil war of what might have been golden opportunities for scholarly training and political ascendancy in his youth, and thereby thrown on his own resources for whatever career he was to work out, David W. Bateman, the president of the Bateman-Switzer Co., wholesale liquor dealers, of Great Falls, notwithstanding his untoward circumstances, has by his inherent qualities of grit, energy, foresight and sterling manhood, handsomely sustained his family name and redeemed the promise of his early life. He was born in Tennessee in September, 1854. His parents were William L. and Florence (Witherspoon) Bateman, both of whom were born near Nashville. His father, a physician and surgeon of wide repute and great skill, was a graduate of the Medical School of Louisville, Ky., and in 1855 removed with his family to Hill county, Tex., During the Civil war he was surgeon of Gen. Throckmorton's brigade of the Confederate army, operating on the Texas frontier. He has retired from active practice and is living a quiet life at Morgan, Tex. The mother is dead.

Mr. Bateman grew to manhood in Texas, and there received his education. In 1878 he, after traveling about for some time, located at Hutchinson, Kan., for a short time and from there came to Montana in 1881, settling at Three Forks in Madison county. At that place he conducted a branch store for Kleinschmidt Bros., of Helena, and later one for the same firm at Martinsdale. He then removed to Helena, where he remained in the employ of the same firm until 1884. At that time the Coeur d'Alene gold excitement broke out, and he joined the stampede thither, an argonautic expedition which was not rewarded with very brilliant success. He returned to Helena in the fall and before the end of the year removed to Marysville, where he remained until 1890. He then took up his residence in Great Falls, and has since resided there. In that city he opened a wholesale liquor store, which he carried on with constantly increasing success for some years, and then formed a partnership with Mr. Switzer under the firm name and style of Bateman & Switzer. The business was conducted by this firm until 1898 when the Bateman-Switzer Co. was organized with a capital stock of \$50,000, Mr. Bateman being made president and Mr. Switzer vice-president of the corporation. Under this new arrangement the business of the firm has

DAVID W. BATEMAN.—The offspring of a long established family of prominent and forceful men in the history of Tennessee, whose

shown gratifying progress and prosperity, securing the patronage and commanding the confidence of an ever-augmenting body of customers, and widening its reputation for the quality of its output and the methods of its management far beyond the boundaries of the state.

In addition to this commercial enterprise, Mr. Bateman is largely interested in land properties and in an extensive irrigating plant in Valley county. Politically he is a Democrat, and received the nomination of his party for mayor of Great Falls a few years ago, but, although making a flattering vote, was unable to overcome the hostile majority and was defeated. In 1881, at Lincoln, Neb., he was united in marriage to Miss Lucretia Brown, a native of Ohio. In fraternal relations he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Bateman is always alive to the welfare of his home city and omits no effort on his part to advance it, giving freely substantial as well as mental and moral support to every enterprise of merit. He is a selfmade man in every good sense of the term and well deserves the high position he has in the financial, social and political circles of the city. Every element of his success has been from within. He owes nothing to adventitious circumstances or the special favors of fortune. He is a fine example of business thrift and energy, combined with the highest integrity, the most progressive spirit and the courtliest manners, and is known as such throughout Montana and adjacent states.

REV. FRANCIS BATENS.—The part which the missionaries of the Catholic church have played in the development of the great northwest and their self-abnegating labors among the benighted children of the plains and mountains can not be held in light regard. It is pleasant to know that the same self-sacrificing work is being carried on by the church in these later days, and with equal fidelity, as when civilization still maintained precarious foothold in the west. One of the able members of the Catholic priesthood in Montana is Father Batens, now pastor of St. Lawrence church, at Walkerville, Silver Bow county. Like the reverend bishop of the diocese, Father Batens is a native of Belgium, where he was born on December 11, 1868, the son of Isidore and Anastasia (Roonen) Batens, both of whom were born in the same country as their son. There the mother lived until her death

in 1894. The father is still living there and is a farmer by occupation.

Father Batens was one of the four children born to his parents, and was a student in private and public schools at St. Nicholas, in the province of East Flanders, Belgium, and studied the classics in the seminary there, matriculating in 1882 and being graduated therefrom in the class of 1889. At the American College in Louvain, in the province of Brabant, he completed his theological course, and also there gave special attention to modern languages. Father Batens speaks six different languages, and utilizes four in his ministrations and labors in his present parish. He is a man of scholarly predilections, but has shown his executive power and business ability in effective parochial work. He was ordained to the priesthood on June 29, 1891, and on the following September 19th started for the United States, having the city of Helena in view as his destination. Here he arrived on October 12 and thereafter retained headquarters in the capital city for two years, he having been assigned to outside mission work by Bishop Brondel, and finding it expedient to report at the see city at irregular intervals. In 1893 Father Batens was made assistant pastor of St. Patrick's church in Butte, and retained this incumbency until March, 1897, when he effected the organization of the St. Lawrence parish and church at Walkerville, where he took up his permanent residence. Services were held in Hibernia Hall from April 1 until Christmas day of 1897, the erection of a church edifice having been instituted on September 25, while the sanctuary was completed in season for use at the beautiful services of Christmas-tide. This building cost \$11,000 and all of this sum was raised before its completion, so that the parish was free from indebtedness when it was dedicated. It was consecrated by Bishop Brondel on January 16, 1898. The work thus accomplished through the zealous and faithful work of Father Batens and his devoted parishioners reflects the greatest credit upon both the earnest priest and his faithful people.

For three months Father Batens was installed in a local boarding house, and then for a time occupied a primitive cottage of three rooms. His faithful flock soon determined to provide him with a suitable rectory, and in April, 1899, they held a fair, from which they netted \$9,000, which was devoted to the erection of the present attractive home of their priest. The parish school was originally maintained in a little three-room building, with

most modest equipments, but in September, 1900, St. Joseph's school was erected, at a cost of \$8,000, which provides adequate accommodations for 320 pupils. The parish work has been one of signal earnestness and devotion from the first. The population of the town has been augmented and the people have been liberal and enthusiastic in forwarding all branches of church work. The result must be alike gratifying to the bishop, the parish and to Father Batens, and the mutual affection and esteem which characterizes the intercourse of the devoted priest and his faithful people have made the labor, arduous and exacting, though it was one of pleasure and satisfaction. There is now 5,000 people in the parish, and the labors in the vineyard of the Master will see no abating in the days to come.

GEORGE BEATTY is one of the pioneer ranchmen of Beaver creek, Broadwater county, who has achieved success after a long and adventurous life in the far west. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, May 11, 1837, the son of John and Mary (Hunter) Beatty, the former a native of County Tyrone, the latter of Formanagh, Ireland. His paternal ancestors were Scotch, and members of the family now reside in Glasgow. In 1847 John Beatty and family came to the United States, landing at New York in June. Here the parents resided until they died, the father in 1876, the mother in 1880. George Beatty has an affection of the heart, and his physician advised constant out-door exercise. So in 1856 he enlisted in Company F, United States Dragoons, at New York and was sent to Fort Riley, Kan., and detailed for duty at Fort Leavenworth. In 1857, he with forty dragoons served as escort to Gen. A. S. Johnston and Maj. John Porter on a journey to Utah. The troops averaged forty miles a day and on the march Mr. Beatty contracted mountain fever and for three days was delirious. Recovering on the fourth day, the result of powerful doses of blue mass administered by Maj. Porter, the march was continued to Fort Bridger. Here they were joined by another company of dragoons, and were ordered into camp at Henry's Fork, thirty miles south of the fort, for the winter. Two of their supply trains being burned by the Mormons, they were put on daily rations of thirteen ounces of flour, a little poor and tough jerked beef, and not an ounce of salt. Companies F and I were sent to construct another building at

Fort Bridger, and in the fall of 1858 they were assigned to Fort Laramie, where he remained until honorably discharged with the rank of corporal.

On March 3, 1861, Mr. Beatty was one of seven detailed to trail a band of horse thieves, two white men having run off a herd of forty horses and mules at Fort Laramie. The two details previously dispatched had found no trace of the missing property. The colonel ordered the men to go 100 miles toward Salt Lake, and if they found no signs of the thieves to return, but if any trace was discovered to run them to ground. The quartermaster sent a note to John A. Slade, agent of Holiday's overland mail service, asking him for any assistance they might require. Meeting Slade at Horse Shoe, he gave them notes to the station agent. At Box Elder they heard that the thieves had passed Red Butte ten days before, and there they picked up the trail and followed it to Sweet Water bridge, where they found one of the horses in a squaw man's corral. The purported owner claimed that he had got the horse in a trade, and tracks were ramifying in all directions to throw the pursuers off the trail. Here several squaw men joined them and the trail was followed down the river. They found the thieves five miles below the bridge. The horses were grazing and one man was watching them. He started for the hills but was soon captured and the return trip begun. On consulting his sealed orders at Sweet Water bridge, Corporal Beatty found that they were to shoot or hang all the thieves they might capture, and in five minutes the men had him on a barrel with a rope around his neck. The barrel was kicked out from under him and he dangled in the air. The body was rolled up in a blanket and burned in an abandoned house. On their return they saw a man on a mule ahead of them. Corporal Beatty and two other men started in pursuit, and the others returned to camp. The man threw the party off the trail and escaped.

At Red Butte station they found all the chiefs of the Arrapahoe Indians and 1,000 lodges in camp on the Platte river. One young chief named Friday, who had been educated at St. Louis, said that he would send out 500 young bucks and get the thief, and Corporal Beatty's force continued on their return, but were overtaken by an express rider who said that the Indians had brought the thief into camp and tied him for the night but that he had escaped before morning, probably assisted by the head chief, who had taken offense because the troop had not joined their feast the previous night. After re-

ceiving Corporal Beatty's report his colonel said: "I wish you had got the other thief. Make out a pass for yourself for the remaining two weeks of your enlistment, and if your captain will sign it I will." Later two of Slade's men captured the thief, none other than Charlie Davenport, a notorious club-footed horse thief, and sent him to Horse Shoe where Slade chained him to a log, but the next morning both man and chain were gone. One of Slade's men helped him to escape, and Indians at the Laramie camp had aided in filing off the chain. Later Slade saw the man again, captured him, brought him to Laramie and they hanged him that night. His chief remark was:

"I am sorry I did not shoot Beatty at Red Butte. I was back of a snow drift and could easily have done so."

On receiving his discharge Mr. Beatty secured permission from the government to work on the reserve and worked with the regiment farrier for two months, shoeing horses, setting tires, etc., for the numerous parties of immigrants. He then went to Walla Walla, Wash., and passed the winter. In the spring of 1862 he went to Florence, Idaho, but finding no mining prospects unclaimed, he continued prospecting on Salmon river. Mr. Beatty worked until October at Clear Water for small pay, and then in 1862 went to Bannack, Mont., where he prospected. The next spring hearing of a big strike at Three Forks, he and five others started thither. On their way they met a band of Crow Indians, who forced them to go to camp. The Indians released them the next morning after some dickering, but they were followed and their horses surrounded and driven off. Three of the party followed the Indians and after an exchange of shots the horses were recaptured. At Bannack he joined the stampede to Three Forks. Here Crow Indians stole their horses. Al. Nichols, A. K. Stanton and Mr. Beatty crossed the Missouri, and three miles from where the Bozeman trail runs under the bluff, they came upon the Indians. Each man picked his mark and fired, but all missed. They raised their hands, stopped the horses and drove them back. That season he put in a crop at Three Forks, Joel Wilson furnishing the seed, and he had his garden planted on June 6. He then went to Virginia City, driving fifty miles in a little over half a day, and secured a sixteenth interest in a claim which he later sold for \$150. He then bought a yoke of oxen and wagon for \$150, borrowed \$90 and bought another yoke of cattle and began hauling logs for building

houses in Virginia City, earning fifteen dollars a day. Mr. Beatty worked in the placer mines at Alder Gulch and in the fall of 1863 hauled hay from Madison Valley to Virginia City, and here he first met Judge Pemberton. In the spring of 1864, with five yoke of cattle and a large wagon he engaged in freighting from Fort Benton, but business was dull, so he went to the mouth of Milk river. Here they were attacked by twenty-four Sioux, and in the fight which followed three men were killed. The Indians got away with every horse except the one ridden by Mr. Beatty. Having joined the Fur Company's train he went to Cow Isle and on to Fort Benton. While eating breakfast a man by the name of Fox came in and began to abuse the Yankees, a fight ensued and Mr. Beatty was shot through the hip and laid up two weeks. During his illness no one called as he was a "Union" man and unpopular.

In the spring of 1865 Mr. Beatty and his late partner, C. A. Falen, commenced looking for a ranch, and in March located on his present beautiful and valuable property. Their nearest neighbors were twelve miles away. They followed farming profitably, but discovered that there was a reverse side to it from the prevalence of horse and cattle thieves. In 1880 he rented his ranch and passed the winter in New York. He resumed farming the next spring and has since successfully conducted it. On January 1, 1868, Mr. Beatty married Miss Mary L. Waddell, a native of New York, who died in October, 1876, leaving three children, Mary Belle, Alice Letitia and Hamilton Wesley. The second wife is Maggie Meletia Beatty, born in Armstrong county, Pa. Mr. Beatty has long been school trustee and clerk, for four years he was vice-president of the Montana Pioneer Society for Jefferson county and in 1899 was president of the Broadwater County Pioneer Society. Fraternally he is a charter member of Morning Star Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M., and a member of Union Chapter No. 180, R. A. M., of New York city. He is an active member and trustee and steward of the Methodist Episcopal church and prominent in temperance work.

COL. WILBUR F. SANDERS.—From a conservative standpoint, the archaeological student may profitably turn his studies to the life and labors of many men who have been the founders and builders of the newer commonwealths of the great republic. In the annals of Montana there



W. F. Sanders

is to be found no more distinct and positive character than Col. Sanders, whose services to the territory and state have been of distinguished order, and whose prominence and power in public and civic life have been distinctive from the early pioneer epoch until the present time. As a personality Col. Sanders is a most interesting subject for study and analysis. Like all positive characters, he has corners that obtrude, and against which some persons occasionally knock their bones. None that know him can doubt that he feels deeply on the highest human themes, reverences justice and integrity, and judges himself and others inflexibly. In his nature are combined idealism and realism—practical good sense and lofty conceptions of life and the responsibilities which canopy it. Those who know this character, and know the talents that have been placed in the keeping of the man, have not feared to call for the use of those talents in times of exigency and definite need. Col. Sanders has extraordinary equipment. Inherent mental ability and a fine power of selection enable him to gain it. With this equipment he has the rightful dower and power of the incentive of *noblesse oblige*. When his services have been demanded he has brought all his powers to bear, doing his best; and that best has been a cumulative quantity, ever faithful and steadfast. It is not our desire to enter into a prolix encomium of this symmetrical but many-sided character, but merely to enter the verdict pronounced upon the man by those who have known him long and well, and thus no statement can justly merit criticism. As a man, a pioneer of Montana, a lawyer and a public officer, it is a pleasure to incorporate in this volume a brief review of his life.

Wilbur F. Sanders is a native of the old Empire state, having been born in the town of Leon, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., on May 2, 1834, the son of Ira and Freedom (Edgerton) Sanders, natives respectively of Rhode Island and Connecticut. His father was a farmer by vocation, whose death occurred in the state of New York, as did that of his wife. The preliminary educational discipline of Wilbur F. Sanders was secured in the public schools of New York, where he eventually put his acquirements to practical test by engaging in pedagogic work. In 1854 he removed to Ohio, where he continued to devote his attention to teaching for some time. He began reading law in the city of Akron and was admitted to the bar in 1856. Thereafter he was engaged in the practice of his profession until the outbreak of the war of the Re-

bellion, when his intense loyalty and patriotism quickened in responsive protest. In 1861 he recruited a company of infantry and a battery, and in October of that year he was commissioned first lieutenant and regimental adjutant of the Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. James W. Forsyth, and in 1862 assisted in the construction of the defenses along the railroads south of Nashville. His health finally became seriously impaired and he was compelled to resign his military position in the month of August, 1862, and, primarily with a view to recuperating his energies, made the long and venturesome trip across the plains to Montana, then an integral portion of the Territory of Idaho, his arrival in our present state dating back to September, 1863.

Some of the early incidents and events of his career in Montana are thus forcibly described by A. K. McClure, in his work entitled "Three Thousand Miles Through the Rocky Mountains."

"Colonel Wilbur F. Sanders was one of the first permanent settlers of Montana. He had previously served with marked gallantry in the Union army, until broken health compelled him to abandon a calling that enlisted his whole heart and was an inviting theater for his manly courage. When Gov. Edgerton, his uncle, was appointed governor of the territory, Col. Sanders came with him, in search of health, adventure and fortune. He had already attained a high position at the Ohio bar for one of his years, and on his arrival he devoted himself to the practice of his profession. He was here before the courts were organized, and took a prominent part in introducing forms of law and in winning for them that respect so often denied in new countries, but so essential to the order and safety of society. When he came, Plummer was in the zenith of his power, and the whole energy of the law was paralyzed by desperate and corrupt officers charged with its execution. Crime was supreme and defiant. Murders were committed in open day, without fear of retribution, and robberies were almost of hourly occurrence. A reign of terror spread its dark pall over the camps and settlements of Montana, and none dared to demand the punishment of the criminals who publicly gloried in their evil deeds. In the fall of 1863 the forbearance of the better class of citizens was exhausted, and the resistance to crime took form in the organization of a vigilance committee. The desperadoes were confederated by oaths and signs; they knew their men, and could

command them at any point in the shortest possible period ready for action. But the very perils which beset the effort to redeem Montana from the thrall of crime made strong men stronger; and, with the highest resolve to do and dare for the right, George Ives, one of the desperado leaders, was arrested and arraigned before a court of the people. Several thousand spectators were present, all armed; but how many of them were ready to obey the secret signal of Plummer's band and murder the chief actors, no one friendly to order could judge. With their lives in their hands they erected the new altar of justice, selected a jury of twenty-four true men to pass upon the guilt of the prisoner, and called for a prosecutor. It was the most perilous of all the positions in the court, and men naturally hesitated. A young advocate, tall and slender in stature, but with intelligence and determination written in every feature of his face, came forward, and, in the name of the people, charged that George Ives was a murderer and unfit to live. His bearing told more eloquently than could language, that either himself or the criminal must die; and his clear voice rang out over the plain as he pleaded the cause of order with a fervor and ability that thrilled the audience and paralyzed the majority who had come determined to save their companion by fresh murder if necessary. The jury rendered their verdict, declaring the prisoner guilty. It was confidently expected by his friends that the most the court would dare to do would be to pronounce the sentence of banishment; but they little knew the earnestness of the citizens. While the desperadoes were clamoring for the submission of the sentence to the audience the tall, gaunt form of the prosecutor appeared on a wagon, and, with his eyes flashing his invincible will, he moved that George Ives be forthwith hung by the neck until he is dead! Before the well organized friends of the accused recovered from this bold and unexpected movement, the motion was carried; and not until the sudden clicks of the guns of the guard were heard simultaneously with the order to 'fall back from the prisoner,' did they appreciate that their comrade was doomed to die. With matchless skill the advocate for the people has carried his case to judgment, and the murderers were appalled, as in less than an hour they saw Ives drop in the death-noose. The people, clad in the strong armor of justice, had triumphed in the very presence of the heroes of crime; and the execution of the stern judgment foreshadowed the fate of all the robber's band. Before another autumn chilled the mountain

breezes, not one of them was among the living. The young advocate who thus braved defiant crime in the very citadel of its power, and hurled back the fearful tide of disorder, was Col. Sanders; and he is to-day beloved by every good citizen and hated by every wrong-doer for his sublime heroism in behalf of the right. He is still at the bar, and tries one side of every important case in his district. The traces of his early efforts against the lawless are still visible in his peerless invective when it is warranted at the bar; but he is known to be brave to a fault, as generous and noble as he is brave, and pretenders do not seek notoriety by testing the qualities of his manhood. * * * With abiding faith in the ultimate triumph of correct principles, he will battle on until churches and schools and railroads come to his aid and give victory to better civilization. When that triumph shall have been won, he will be the crowning victor, and wear its richest laurels."

On September 17, 1863, Col. Sanders arrived in Bannack City, Mont., then a part of Idaho, and at that time a thriving mining camp. There he established himself in the practice of his profession, at a time when there was great need for the enforcement of law and order. From the initiation of his career in Montana it was marked with excitement and momentous occasions. "Fearless and intrepid, almost to rashness, he soon cut for himself a position of prominence among his associates, and with his peculiar genius quickly adapted himself to the demands of western life. Keen in his perceptions, bitter in his sarcasm and fearless in his advocacy of every honorable cause that enlisted him, he would prosecute or defend, as the case might be, hurling his anathemas of scorn or exposing subtle sophistries with the same dauntless vigor that he displayed when he stood upon the wagon in the full vision of a lawless and treacherous mob, on December 21, 1863. Many have wondered why Col. Sanders escaped death at the hands of some beaten adversary or some member of the famous outlaw gang which he so successfully prosecuted. An explanation may lay in Col. Sanders' ability to adapt himself to any emergency. It has been said that men have left the court-room ashen with rage and lain in wait for the appearance of Sanders to kill him. Sanders would walk out unabashed; and, discerning at a glance the situation, would deliberately talk the man into good humor. This peculiar ability certainly entered largely into his marvelous career and mingled with it the courage of conviction, the

eloquence of moral integrity and a keen sense of doing the right thing in the right place. That combination of fearless energy, quick perception, and daring, intrepid action, commanded a degree of respect and fear which carried him through those hazardous days of his early career. It need scarcely be said that Col. Sanders has ever maintained the highest prestige as a member of the Montana bar, of which he may well be considered a Nestor; and it should be noted that he has ever shown the deepest appreciation of the dignity of his profession; the legitimate conservator of right and justice. Eloquent and impressive in speech, employing a diction of the choicest order—"a well of English undefiled"—he never veils the salient points in mere verbiage, but shows a tremendous capacity in strenuous dialectics, an intuitive grasp of all pertinent points, and a wonderful felicity in the development of any subject which commands his thought. His many public utterances stand as examples of classical literary style, wide versatility of knowledge and masterful mentality; while the dominating element of earnest conviction is never wanting. Up to the present time no public speaker in the state is more frequently in demand on occasions of notable importance. One of the sterling pioneers of the state and one who has known Col. Sanders as friend and intimate from practically the time of his advent in Montana recently stated that it had been his privilege to hear Col. Sanders deliver here the memorial addresses concerning each of the three presidents of the United States whose lives were sacrificed through assassination—a statement certainly apropos of the sentence preceding this. Within the limits of this biography it will be impossible to enter into details concerning many interesting events in the professional and civic career of this honored subject, but it is eminently proper to offer a brief review of his exalted public services to the state.

His first public service of note was that rendered in 1865, when he went to Washington in behalf of the miners of the territory, who sought release from the burden of undue taxation. In 1872 the Colonel was elected a member of the territorial legislature, in which capacity he served consecutively until 1878. He was the Republican candidate for delegate to congress in 1864-67, 1880, and again in 1886. In 1868 he was the Montana delegate to the Republican national convention, to the two succeeding conventions and that of 1884. In 1872 he declined the office of United States district attorney, preferring to continue the private practice of his

profession. In 1889, in the joint session of the legislature of the new state, Col. Sanders was nominated as the Republican candidate for United States senator and was elected as one of the first two senators from the young commonwealth, serving until March, 1893, representing the state and its interests with that marked ability which his character and powers imply. From even this epitome it will be seen that Col. Sanders has been conspicuously identified with the affairs of Montana from the time of his arrival in the territory, in 1863, and has honored the territory and state as a citizen and official of distinctive trust and responsibility. The senatorial contests in Montana have been notable from the time of her admission to the Union, and a hard-fought battle has been waged on each occasion when a representative to the upper house of the Federal congress was to be chosen. In 1890 four candidates contested for the position, and after a long legal controversy, which was carried into the courts, a decision was rendered in favor of the Republican candidates, who were duly seated by the senate. Again, in the dead-lock of 1893, Col. Sanders was a prominent contestant; in the first Republican caucus he was nominated, and received the thirty-three Republican votes of the joint assembly. On the last day he received one Democratic vote, but another caucus gave the nomination to Hon. Lee Mantle, of Butte, where it remained until the close of the session. The Colonel has been one of the leading exponents of the cause of the Republican party in Montana, and here has shown the courage of his convictions as in all other spheres of thought and action. He opposed the free-silver heresy which divided the party in the state on the occasion of the last two general elections, and his forceful arguments and determined inflexibility were all but sufficient to overthrow the designs of the opposing faction, which represented the majority of the party in the state. For more than thirty years Col. Sanders has been president of the Montana Historical Society and has been president of the board of trustees of the Montana Wesleyan University since 1889. He is a prominent member of the time-honored fraternity of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and was grand master of the Grand Lodge of the state in 1868.

On October 27, 1858, Col. Sanders was united in marriage to Miss Harriet P. Fenn, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Caruthers) Fenn; and of this union five children have been born, three of whom survive, namely: James

U. Sanders, Wilbur E. Sanders and Louis P. Sanders, all graduates of Philips Academy at Exeter, N. H.

James U. Sanders, a graduate of the law school of Columbia University, is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Helena; Wilbur E. Sanders, a graduate from the school of mines of Columbia University, is a mining engineer at Butte; and Louis P. Sanders, a graduate from Harvard University, is practicing law in the city of Butte, Mont.

Standing under the clear light of a life and character like that of Col. Wilbur F. Sanders, one can not but be moved to a feeling of respect and admiration; and Montana may well take pride in this sterling pioneer and honored citizen of Helena, where he has maintained his home since the year 1868. A friend of Col. Sanders of long standing writes this extract of the man:

"I have known Col. Sanders quite intimately for more than thirty years, after he had already achieved a reputation of which any man might be proud for courage, independence, eloquence and resources, never surpassed by any early or late residents. As a lawyer he was from the first the foremost advocate at the bar and has easily maintained that position. Quick to seize upon the merits of a case, full of resources to meet any contingency and untiring perseverance in pursuing every advantage and overcoming every obstacle, courts and juries quickly recognized his commanding influence and success generally crowned his efforts. Had he pursued his profession more closely and for gain, he might easily have accumulated a fortune; but such was the strength of his political convictions, and so strong and alluring his taste for public affairs, that they diverted him from close attention to his profession to the sacrifice of personal interest. One of the earliest questions that engaged his time and attention was the organization of Montana as a separate territory. This took him to Washington, and there he was brought into close relation with all the public men of the nation, and enlarged and strengthened his convictions upon all the issues of the reconstruction period.

"It is a matter of history that a large portion of the early settlers of Montana were from the border states—warm, outspoken sympathizers in the 'lost cause.' In the first campaign for delegate to congress, the first and almost only plank in the Democratic platform was 'the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy'; and instead of the

'Stars and Stripes' they carried a white flag whereon 'Lilly' was inscribed as an emblem of peace at any price. Hardly any other man than Col. Sanders could have faced the opposition at that time. Our first delegate in congress had no influence in Washington, and Col. Sanders, while battling with secessionists at home had to overcome the prejudices against us at the national capital. For this double and continuous fight no one was ever better equipped by nature and experience; no veteran war horse was ever more eager and impatient for a desperate charge, and the title of 'Republican war horse of Montana' was never more fitly bestowed. Even after our admission as a state the same bitter contest continued and prejudiced the actions of the four legislatures, and after Col. Sanders was chosen United States senator by the Republican members, the prolonged and bitter fight was continued in Washington and there ended his wise and sound victory. In the highest legislative body of the nation he stood as a peer of the ablest statesman, of whom all our people have reason to be proud. Throughout the 'thirty years' war' no friend or supporter of Col. Sanders had any more unfavorable criticism than that he was too independent to be politic or popular. No access of personal gain could swerve his mental integrity. He would rather go down in temporary defeat than advocate what he believed false and wrong. Already the most conspicuous person that has figured in the history of Montana, his wide reading and ample store of experience have equipped him to be as interesting a writer as he is a forceful speaker."

GEORGE W. BECKHORN.—Coming to Montana with the earliest territorial pioneers, encountering with fortitude the manifold hardships and with philosophy the fewer financial triumphs of the days of '63, Mr. Beckhorn has lived to reap substantial rewards of industry and to realize the truth of the familiar proverb, "All things come to him who waits," which is amply exemplified by his handsome home and surroundings in Gallatin county, near Belgrade. He was born in Chemung county, N. Y., on February 22, 1838, one of a family of five sons and five daughters. His parents were James G. and Abigail (Green) Beckhorn, and his paternal grandfather, James Beckhorn, also his great-grandfather were natives of Orange county, N. J. The maternal great-grandfather, James Green, was born in 1750, and was a continental sol-

dier of the Revolution. The boyhood days of George W. Beckhorn were passed in the state of New York, where he received his education in private schools, public schools not having been established. At the age of eighteen, in 1856, he removed to Michigan and later to Minnesota, where he passed four years in various pursuits. In 1860 he joined the *hegira* to Pike's Peak, where he passed three years in mining. April 24, 1863, Mr. Beckhorn left Colorado for Montana, via Fort Bridger and Soda Springs. There were thirty-five people in the party, and they experienced no particular trouble with hostile Indians, although this could not be said of other expeditions traveling before and after them. Arriving at Bannack on June 20, 1863, he engaged in prospecting and mining, and finally settled at Virginia City. Those were sensational days in Montana, and in this camp among the mountains Mr. Beckhorn witnessed the hanging, by vigilantes, of George Ives, Jack Gallagher, Clubfoot George, Haze Lyons, Frank Parish and Boone Helm, all notorious "road agents" and desperadoes. In Virginia City he was fairly successful financially, but he removed to Boulder Valley and for three years engaged in the stock business. Coming then to Gallatin county he continued the same industry until 1884, when he selected a homestead on Reese creek, later purchasing additional land until he now has a fine property of 700 acres, a good portion being under irrigation. The principal crops raised are oats and wheat, and he has also an extensive herd of cattle and horses.

CHARLES A. BEEHRER.—Among those who became identified with the history of the great west in the early pioneer days, and the record of whose lives is replete with items of interest as touching the scenes and incidents of life on the frontier, is Mr. Beehrer, whose fine ranch property is located four and a half miles east of the village of Willis, Beaverhead county, and who merits consideration as one of the sterling pioneer citizens of Montana and as a progressive and successful business man.

Mr. Beehrer is a native of Germany, having been born on December 4, 1836, of stanch old German Christiana Hoechner. Charles A. Beehrer was prominent farmer and business man in Germany, having there operated a brick-yard, lime-kiln and plaster of paris mill, and where he remained until

his death, as did his wife, whose maiden name was Christina Hoechner. Charles A. Beehrer was reared and educated in the Fatherland, where he was apprenticed to learn the cooper's trade, becoming a skilled artisan. After thus equipping himself he determined to seek his fortunes in America, whither he immigrated in the year 1855, arriving in the port of New York city in June and soon afterward making his way to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he remained about eight months. He then learned the brewing business at Kalamazoo, and traveled about the state for a time in order to perfect himself in all the details of this industry. In 1857 he went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he was employed in a brewery; subsequently he associated himself with another young man and took a contract for the building of beer vats, and remained in that city for one year. He then went to St. Louis, to Philadelphia, back again to St. Louis, and finally to Kansas City, where he remained during the winter of 1859-60. In the spring he secured a mule team and outfit and with others started for Denver, Colo., the gold excitement then being at its height. He reached his destination on the 5th of June and at once turned his attention to mining, securing some placer claims, realizing but little from its operations. He then went to Montgomery, Colo., where he took contracts for the erection of some large barns and five other buildings. He finally traded his contracts for a pair of boots and a revolver, and after the buildings had been completed he went up the gulch to a mine he had previously secured, and there remained until his stock of provisions was practically exhausted. He was determined to continue work on the mine, and went to Denver to find employment until he could secure another lot of provisions. He was not successful in finding a job, but met a man who wanted a partner in the butchering business. Mr. Beehrer availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded, and the two established themselves in business and put into operation the first meat wagon ever run in what is now the city of Denver. The enterprise proved profitable, and our subject followed it for three months, when he sold his interest and opened a saloon in the same city; but his plan of closing the doors of the establishment at ten o'clock each night was viewed as a strange innovation. In the spring of the following year, 1863, he disposed of this business and bought a small brewing outfit, which he loaded onto wagons and started across the plains for Montana, arriving in Virginia City on the 1st of July. The

following day he turned out a small amount of beer, the first ever manufactured and sold in the state; and he recalls the fact that he carried the twenty-two gallon keg on his back to the saloon, having only twenty-five cents in his pocket at the time of making the delivery. But he was well repaid, receiving \$88 for the keg of beer. He continued to manufacture beer at Virginia City until October, 1865, when he disposed of the plant and business and turned his attention to buying and selling cattle. In 1863 Mr. Beehrer was a member of the Vigilance Committee at Virginia City, and on the night when George Ives was hung he went out with a party to secure horses for the purpose of pursuing and capturing other road agents at Deer Lodge; but they were too late, the bandits having made their escape when the party reached Deer Lodge. He thereafter was prominently concerned in the capture and execution of several of these notorious outlaws who were a menace to life and property, and it was through the efforts of such brave and earnest men that Montana was eventually freed from the grasp of a band of outlaws whose deeds were more despicable than the savages. In 1866 Mr. Beehrer took up a ranch of 320 acres, and he was there residing at the time of the gold excitement at Reynolds City, now in Powell county, where he engaged in the mercantile business, having a large stock of goods. He also provided an acquaintance with funds to engage in the brewery business, but he proved to be dishonest and our subject assumed control of the brewery and conducted the same until he was able to sell the property, when he returned to his ranch. In 1865 he went to Helena and erected the original plant of what is now the great Kessler brewery, selling out to Mr. Kessler in the fall of the same year. The two gentlemen were stanch and intimate friends for a long term of years. December 12, 1869, Mr. Beehrer started for California, and upon reaching Los Angeles purchased a band of horses which he drove through to Montana, being one hundred and twenty-six days on the road. In the spring of 1873 he took a band of beef steers to Cheyenne, Wyo., for shipment to Chicago, the second lot of cattle ever shipped from Montana to that city. He continued to raise and ship cattle until 1876, when he returned to his old home in Germany for a visit, stopping in England, where he took unto himself a wife, the bride accompanying him on his return to Montana. They took up their residence on the present ranch, which is a valuable property, with

the best of improvements, including an attractive residence of modern design and conveniences, the place comprised 780 acres and including the original claim taken up by the owner so many years ago.

In 1881 Mr. Beehrer assisted a friend in the erection of a brewery in the city of Butte, but the venture proved a failure under the management and our subject was constrained to assume control of the plant and business which he conducted until 1885, when he disposed of the property, known as the Butte brewery, and returned to his ranch. Here he gives his attention principally to the raising of high grade horses, though he formerly was extensively engaged in the raising of shorthorn cattle. His political support is given to the Republican party, but he has never been an aspirant for political office. He traveled about, buying and selling horses and cattle for a number of years, having held a government contract for supplying horses in 1880.

In June, 1877, Mr. Beehrer was united in marriage to Miss Emily Clough, who was born in England but was studying music in Germany at the time she became acquainted with our subject. She returned to England, and there her marriage was solemnized, as has already been noted. Her father, Charles Clough, was a leading lawyer of Bradford, England. Mrs. Beehrer returned to England in 1877 for the purpose of recuperating her health which had become much impaired, but returned to Montana in 1882 and now presides with gracious dignity over their attractive home, which is a center of refined hospitality. Mrs. Beehrer is an accomplished musician and a lady of distinctive culture. Our subject and his wife have no children.

J L. BELCHER, M. D., was one of the first residents of Townsend, Broadwater county, and is now its leading physician. He was born in Huntsville, Mo., on November 20, 1847, the son of James and Dilla (Wright) Belcher. The latter James Belcher was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lee) Belcher and born on June 15, 1815, and his mother was the daughter of Richard Lee, a Virginian, who removed to Kentucky at an early day. Thomas Belcher made his family home in Howard county, Mo., in 1825. The mother of Dr. Belcher was the daughter of Gideon Wright, of Randolph county, Mo. Originally he came from North Caro-

lina to Kentucky and later moved to Missouri. James Belcher was married in 1840 and had two sons and two daughters. Dr. J. L. Belcher received his earlier education in the public schools and this was amply supplemented by a thorough collegiate course at Mt. Pleasant College at Huntsville, where his purely literary education was completed. He then matriculated at the St. Louis Medical College, of St. Louis, from which he was graduated as M. D. on March 12, 1871.

He first engaged in the practice of his profession in his native town, where he remained until 1878. Coming then to Montana he located at Centerville, in Meagher county, where he resided, enjoying a gratifying medical practice. When Townsend was founded, now the capital of Broadwater county (formed from portions of Meagher and Jefferson), Dr. Belcher was among the first to locate therein, establishing his home and office in Townsend. In those early days it was not uncommon for the Doctor to have calls from places fifty to seventy miles away. On April 11, 1872, Dr. Belcher was united in marriage to Miss Nannie Belle Rutherford, daughter of Archibald Rutherford, of Randolph county, Mo.

The political sympathies of the Doctor are with the Democratic party, in whose campaigns he takes a lively and patriotic interest. From 1892 to 1896 he was public administrator of Meagher county. He was county physician of Broadwater county from 1897 to 1898, and was again appointed in January, 1901; elected coroner in 1898, he held the office two years, and he was appointed a member of the first state board of health by Gov. J. K. Toole, in March, 1901. The Doctor has been a member of the Knights of Pythias since 1882, has passed the chairs and is a past chancellor, while in his lodge of Odd Fellows he has also passed the chairs, and he has filled every office in the local body of the United Workmen. He has been a member of the Medical Association of Montana since 1879, holding prominence therein. He is highly respected by his numerous acquaintances and business associates and is a man in whom the people of the county in which he resides have great confidence.

representative in this line, their reputation coming as the result of their artistic ability, reinforced by specimens of their skill. Charles Emlen Bell, the senior member, is a native of McLean county, Ill., where he was born on March 31, 1858, the son of Chalkly and Mary (Emlen) Bell, natives of Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Illinois in 1855. The father was a drover and stock raiser, and he died in McLean county, Ill., where he was engaged in business many years, a man of influence and worth. His family was of old Pennsylvania Quaker origin.

Charles E. Bell attended first the public schools, then he completed a three years' course in the West-town School, of Pennsylvania. Learning the carpenter's trade, for seven years he was engaged in this in Illinois, and then entered the office of his brother, Miffin, a skilled architect, with whom he studied and worked for one year, gaining valuable experience and the practical training essential to the success of an architect. Mr. Bell was thereafter for a time in Belleville, Kan., where he was appointed assistant inspector of public buildings at Council Bluffs, Iowa, the jurisdiction of this office including the local federal buildings, erected at a cost of \$250,000. Mr. Bell retained this incumbency three years, when he opened an office as architect in that city, soon building up an excellent business and gaining an enviable reputation. He was engaged in this from 1884 to 1898, within which time he had been the architect and builder of many edifices of importance, including the court house at Harlan, Iowa; the Kellum School at Omaha, and business blocks in Council Bluffs. The buildings erected in his home city included several fine school buildings and others of a semi-public nature. He was the architect and builder of the high school building at Schuyler, Neb., and buildings at Harlan, and he was associated for a part of this time with Mr. Kent, his present partner.

In 1894 Mr. Bell and Mr. John H. Kent entered into a partnership as Bell & Kent, and this association has since continued to their mutual satisfaction and profit. The firm has had headquarters in Helena since March 10, 1898. That their work has been one of signal importance and gratifying extent is evident from the fact that they have charge of the erection of some of the finest buildings in the state, the most conspicuous one being the new state capitol at Helena, erected at a cost of \$450,000. In securing the contract for this the firm was brought into competition with more than 130 architects.

CHARLES E. BELL.—A profession which has a distinctive influence upon the substantial up-building of any city or commonwealth is that of the skilled architect, and in Helena Bell & Kent stand

Bell & Kent's plans were adopted for the court house and jail at Anaconda, the expenditure there aggregating \$100,000; also for a fine public school building at Columbus, Mont.; the court house at Williston, N. D.; court house at Kalispell, costing \$54,000; the Hotel Havre, which cost \$33,000; a number of business blocks in Glasgow, and many private residences. A conservative estimate of the entire cost of buildings erected under their direction since coming to Helena is given as over \$250,000. This does not include the more important contracts—those for the capitol, court houses and other public buildings, churches, etc. The record is one of which the firm may well be proud. The gentlemen comprising the firm enjoy popularity in business and social circles, and are representative business men of Montana. Fraternally Mr. Bell is identified with the Royal Arcanum, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

THOMAS CRUSE.—In the annals of Montana, from the early pioneer epoch, there has been perhaps identified with her history no more distinctly unique and individual character than Thomas Cruse. His life has been marked by consecutive toil and endeavor, by modesty and unpretentiousness and crowned with success unusual to man. It has been a life of hard work, self-reliance and integrity, and its success has been worthily achieved. It has also been a life of kindness and charity, and thus has borne its concomitant helpfulness. Thomas Cruse was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in March, 1836, of sterling Irish stock, possessed of that alert and vigorous mentality so characteristic of that race. His educational privileges were limited in scope, being such as were afforded by private schools in his native land. He early began to depend upon himself, and in 1856, at the age of twenty, he emigrated to America. He remained in New York City until 1863, doing any work that came to hand, and then he boarded a steamer for California, made the voyage by the Isthmus of Panama, and after arriving in the Golden state, divided his time between that locality and Nevada and Idaho until 1866 in prospecting and mining, working bravely and indefatigably, and always successfully.

In 1866 Mr. Cruse came to Alder Gulch, Mont., and engaged in placer mining. In the winter of 1866-7 he went to Salmon river, Idaho, on a stam-

pede, returned to Montana in the summer, arrived at Helena on the evening of July 4 and on the next day went to Trinity Gulch and engaged in mining and prospecting. In the winter of 1868 he went to Silver creek and continued prospecting and placer mining until he struck the Drum Lummond mine (named from a parish in his native county) in 1876. From the day of its discovery the mine proved rich and made money until he sold it to an English syndicate in 1882 for \$1,500,000. Mr. Cruse is still interested in mining properties, the Old Blue Cloud, the North Star and others. In 1887 he founded the Thomas Cruse Savings Bank of Helena, the first savings institution organized in Montana. It was capitalized for \$100,000 and has been successful from its inception, the people having confidence in the methods of the founder and in its financial solidity. It carries an immense deposit account in addition to its large savings, and does a general banking business, making a specialty of State, county, city and school bonds and warrants, and ranks as one of the strongest monetary institutions in the state. The official corps in 1901 is: Thomas Cruse, president; Frank H. Cruse, vice-president; William J. Cooke, treasurer; Frank J. Lange, assistant treasurer.

Mr. Cruse is interested in sheep and cattle growing, and is the owner of one of the largest stock outfits of the state. His dominating characteristics are absolute personal unpretentiousness, sterling integrity in all the relations of life and an intuitive and accurate discrimination and judgment. In politics he gives an unqualified support to the Democratic party, but has had no desire for official preferment. In religion he clings to the faith of his fathers, the Roman Catholic church, to whose support he contributes with marked liberality. He has an appreciation of the responsibilities of wealth and is charitable and generous, but has the wisdom to use proper discrimination in his benevolences, which are invariably made without ostentation. In 1886 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cruse to Miss Margaret Carter, a sister of Hon. Thomas H. Carter, ex-United States senator from Montana. She died in December of the same year, leaving an infant daughter, Mary. In his beautiful home in the capital city Mr. Cruse has installed his niece, Miss Mary Cruse, who there presides with grace and dignity, holding a prominent place in the social circles of the city. Miss Cruse is the daughter of William Cruse, late of San Francisco, Cal., and a brother of Thomas. She has shown a deep appreciation of



Thomas Cruse

the advantages afforded her by her uncle by making the home a center of gracious hospitality. Frank H. Cruse, vice-president of the savings bank, is a nephew of Thomas Cruse, and he, too, has gained distinctive preferment through the kindly consideration of his uncle. This is a brief synopsis of the activities of one of Montana's honored pioneers, and there is perhaps not another instance in the state where the mutations of human affairs are shown in higher relief, or where insistency of purpose and effort has gained a greater monetary reward.

CHARLES M. BELDEN.—The enterprising subject of this sketch is one of Montana's most extensive cattle raisers, and owns one of the most beautiful ranches in Fergus county. It consists of some 3,000 acres of land, of which about 320 have been brought to an advanced state of cultivation and yield large crops of hay, grain and other agricultural products, and generously support extensive herds of superior cattle.

Mr. Belden was born at Painesville, Ohio, July 15, 1848. His parents were Samuel and Eliza Belden, natives of Vermont, who emigrated to Ohio when they were young. The father was a carpenter, who worked at his trade with industry and zeal, and was successful in accumulating a competence. Both parents were members of the Methodist church, and both have departed this life, the mother having died in 1852 and the father in 1872. Six children survive them, of whom Charles is the fourth.

Mr. Belden must be classed as distinctively a self-made man. He had no opportunity to go to school after he was eleven years of age, and was obliged to earn his own living, which he did by working for a gardener for twelve and a half cents a day. He drew this pay for two years and then hired out regularly as a farm hand until he was nineteen. In 1868 he came west, locating at Cheyenne, where he secured employment from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, hauling ties. After a year's time he freighted for three years, with headquarters at Sweetwater, Wyo. At the end of that time he had saved enough to go into business on his own account. Purchasing a sufficient number of good mules, he passed the next thirteen years in this occupation, with large profits, good health and considerable enjoyment. In 1884 he retired from freighting and bought the nucleus of his present

large ranch, which is located one mile north of Utica, and has kept adding to it by purchase.

Mr. Belden is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Democrat, always interested in the success of his party, but exhibiting no special activity in party affairs. He was married April 5, 1885, to Miss Etta C. Platt, of North Madison, Ohio, daughter of Sydney and Julia Platt, also natives of Ohio. Her father is a prosperous farmer and an ardent Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Belden have three children, namely, Platt C., Hazel J. and Harold P., who enliven their home with the sunshine of their presence and the life and grace which they add to its cordial hospitality.

OLIVER W. BELDEN, the present incumbent of the office of county attorney of Fergus county, has given an able administration of the duties connected therewith, and there is propriety in according him recognition in this work.

Oliver W. Belden is a native son of the west, born in Richardson county, Neb., on the 26th of September, 1873, the son of Hiram and Martha A. (Jennings) Belden, both of whom were born natives of Ohio. They removed to Nebraska in 1867, and there still maintain their home, the father devoting his attention to agriculture. He is an honored veteran of the Civil war, serving as a private in Company E, Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in the Army of the Cumberland. Here he served for four years and four months until victory crowned the Union arms. He participated in the historic battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and the Atlanta campaign, and was with Sherman in the march to the sea. He also took part in the grand review of the victorious armies in the Federal capital. He was wounded at Hatcher's Run, but not long incapacitated for duty. He was mustered out as first sergeant of his company. In his family are four sons and three daughters, Oliver W. being the only representative of the family in Montana.

Oliver W. Belden was reared on the homestead farm in Nebraska, and his early education was acquired in the public schools. In 1896 he matriculated in the State University at Lincoln, and in 1898 was graduated from the law department, and was at the same time admitted to practice before the supreme court of Nebraska. The same year he came to Montana and soon located in Lewistown

for the general practice of his profession. His novitiate was of brief duration. He soon gained a clientage and is considered one of the representative young members of the bar of the state and one thoroughly devoted to his profession and its work. In 1900 he was elected to his present office as county attorney, and his course has won endorsement and commendation. In politics Mr. Belden is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He is active in the party cause in his county.

On the 26th of September, 1901, Mr. Belden was united in marriage with Miss Susie Remington, daughter of Silas K. and Jeannette (Root) Remington. She was born on August 4, 1879, in Michigan and educated in Helena public schools and is a graduate from the Balatka Conservatory of Music, of Chicago, Ill. Her parents reside at Miles City.

FRANK BELL, of Pony, one of the most progressive, enterprising and far-seeing ranchmen of Madison county, came to Montana in 1874, arriving in the Madison valley with thirty-five cents in worldly wealth and the clothes on his back. He has taken intelligent advantage of the opportunities the country affords to thrift and industry, and is now well established financially and holds a high place in public regard. He was born in Franklin county, Ohio, on March 24, 1854. His parents were Henry and Laura (Bull) Bell, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Ohio. The Bell family is an old one in Maryland, with a good record in the civil and military history of that state. The father of Mr. Bell settled in Ohio as a young man and after half a century of life there, winning a competence in property and the universal confidence and esteem of his fellows, among whom he conducted a prosperous business as a manufacturer, merchant and farmer, he retired from active life and returned to his old home in Maryland, where he passed the rest of his days.

Frank Bell passed his school days in Ohio, and went with his family to Maryland. In 1873 he returned to Ohio, and, after remaining about a year, he came to Montana, traveling by rail to Corinne, Utah, and staging it from there to Virginia City. He settled in the Madison valley and engaged in farming for three years, then removed to Upper Willow creek, buying the original Lake ranch, to which he has added by purchases until he has now

a body of 2,100 acres of land, a large portion of which is under irrigation and produces excellent crops of grain and hay. In 1901 he had 225 acres in oats alone. His herd of cattle usually numbers from 400 to 500, and in addition he has about 150 head of horses. Willow creek runs through his ranch and affords him facilities for irrigation. But not content with this, his natural enterprise has induced him to dam two lakes in the mountains to increase his irrigating facilities. He has a partner in each dam, and when the dams are in operation they will irrigate a large extent of land. Mr. Bell lets no opportunity go by him to improve his own property and elevate the standard of the community in every way. His farm is already a model of thrift, foresight and intelligent application of the best methods, and, with the improvements under way and in contemplation, will soon be one of the most desirable in the county. Mr. Bell was married December 6, 1880, to Miss Katie M. Noble, a native of Ohio, daughter of Joshua Noble, who came to Montana in 1879 and located on Willow creek. The Bells have three children, Alice, Clarence and Frankie. Mr. Bell is a man of great public spirit and is always concerned in whatever operates for the welfare of the community. He is recognized as a leading man in his section, and has influence in all public and local matters. For some years he has run a threshing outfit, principally for his own use, but not restricted to that. He has also an interest in 400 town lots in Pony, and a fine residence in Bozeman, with other property in that progressive city.

JOHAN H. KENT.—In the review of Charles E. Bell we have given an epitomized record of the operations of the well-known firm of architects, Bell & Kent, of Helena, and it now devolves upon us to give recognition to Mr. John H. Kent, the junior member, who has contributed his quota toward the success of the firm. He was born February 3, 1852, in England, the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Hackett) Kent, both of whom belonged to long established English families and were lifelong residents of the land of their birth. Mr. Kent received excellent educational advantages, concluding his literary studies in Cambridge University, where he completed the course and was graduated with the class of 1873. For some years previous to this event he was also giving careful at-

tention to the science of architecture, and he had a four years' apprenticeship under T. C. Hine, one of the foremost architects of England.

Having become thoroughly well equipped by technical training for his chosen profession, Mr. Kent established himself as an architect at Chesterfield, England, where he remained until 1881, when he located in Toronto, Canada, where he was in business for two years. He then located in Detroit, there associating himself for two years with E. E. Myers, widely known as an architect of public buildings. From Detroit he removed to Toledo, Ohio, and thence to Omaha, Neb., where he was a partner of F. M. Ellis until joining his present associate, Charles E. Bell. The two gentlemen have proved able coadjutors, and the capital city is favored in their having located here.

FRANK H. BIMROSE, D. D. S.—Frequently in commercial life a person may come into possession of a lucrative business through inheritance or gift, but in the professional vocations advancement is gained only through individual ability and effort, and in the important profession of dental surgery distinction is acquired only by close application, thorough mastery of the principles of the science and by a delicacy and accuracy of mechanical skill necessary in hardly any other calling. The possession and utilization of these essential attributes have made Dr. Bimrose, of Butte, one of the representative dental surgeons of the state.

Frank Herbert Bimrose is a native son of merrie old England, having been born in picturesque Lancashire on April 30, 1874. His parents, Edward and Elizabeth (Biggs) Bimrose, were likewise representatives of old English lineage, and they are now residents of Eureka, Utah, having emigrated to the United States when Dr. Herbert was a lad eight years old. The Doctor received such educational advantages in his early youth as were afforded by the public and high schools, and put his scholastic acquirements to a practical test by engaging in teaching for two years. In 1894 he entered the dental department of the Northwestern University, of Evanston, Ill., at Chicago, and there he was graduated in the class of 1898, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Upon being thus thoroughly fortified for his profession the Doctor located in the beautiful city of Kalamazoo, Mich., for one year and was associated with Dr. F. C. Rood.

Then he came to Montana, believing that this new and progressive state offered superior advantages to an ambitious young professional man.

He has had no reason to regret his choice, for he located in Butte and has established a most satisfactory professional business, his careful and skillful work having given him a high reputation. His finely appointed offices are located in the Hennessy block. The mechanical equipments are of modern design, while all work is executed with scrupulous fidelity and the utmost skill. In politics he is independent in his attitude and fraternally he is identified with Damon Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias, and with the Butte Council, Royal Arcanum, of which he is now vice-regent. The Doctor enjoys marked popularity and esteem in professional, fraternal and social circles and is recognized as an able and progressive business man, energetic and public-spirited.

On April 27, 1895, Dr. Bimrose was united in marriage to Miss Marie Duffield, born in Mattamora, Ill., the daughter of Milton and Martha (Whittlesey) Duffield, natives of Connecticut, the Whittleseys being an old colonial family, several representatives of which were valiant soldiers in the Revolution.

FRANK L. BENEPE.—To the enlisting of men of notable enterprise and integrity in the furthering of her industrial activities is mainly due the precedence and prosperity which attends the great state of Montana; and among those representative business men is Mr. Benepe, at the head of industrial enterprises of great importance, and who is well known as a progressive and popular citizen of Bozeman, Gallatin county. He came to Montana with naught but energy, self-reliance, honesty of purpose and a determination to attain success by worthy and legitimate means. He holds prestige as a sterling type of the self-made man, and has demonstrated the possibilities for individual accomplishment in the industrial and commercial life of Montana. Mr. Benepe is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, on January 3, 1851, being the son of Seth W. and Sarah H. (Howe) Benepe, the former of whom was born in Ohio, July, 1817; the latter in the same state in October, 1816. In 1851 they moved to Christian county, Ill. The parents are now living in Kansas City, Kan. The paternal

grandfather was a surgeon in the French army under Napoleon, and was called a Swiss, the place of his birth being near the line between Switzerland and France. He came to America in an early day, remaining in Ohio until his death, and was known as a man of superior ability.

Frank L. Benepe, the subject of this review, was reared on the homestead farm, and received such school advantages in his youth as were afforded in the district, but in later years he has effectively added thereto by close study and by a rare power of absorption through association with men and affairs in the practical sphere of business. He early assumed the duties of life, having earned his first dollar when but fourteen years of age. When twenty-four years old he engaged in farming, cultivating a portion of the farm owned by his father, and in 1876 he engaged in buying and shipping horses to the New Orleans market. On the discovery of gold in the Black Hills he started for that section. From Cheyenne, Wyo., he made his way into the Black Hills in the spring of 1877, and after prospecting for a short time, he went, in August, to the Little Big Horn country. He gradually moved westward, suffering all the hardships a trip under such conditions entailed in the early days, and finally reached the town of Bozeman, Mont., on the 11th of September. He traversed the Custer battlefield the year after the memorable massacre of Gen. Custer and his brave men, and on the entire trip from the Black Hills to Bozeman he was accompanied by I. J. Kountz, now president of one of the leading banking institutions in the city of Bozeman. On reaching Bozeman Mr. Benepe had entirely exhausted his financial resources, being "flat broke"—quite expressive, if not elegant.

He walked on into the valley about three miles and secured work in the harvest field, but later secured a position to teach in a country school during the ensuing fall and winter. In the spring of 1878 he rented a ranch, engaged in farming until fall, when he came to Bozeman and engaged in the setting up of farm machinery preparatory for field work. It was by mere accident that he turned his attention to this line of industry, wherein he has attained such notable success. Observing and at all times able to discern a good business opportunity, he became impressed with the idea that an excellent opening was offered for the establishing of an agricultural machine and implement business in Bozeman. He at once consulted ways and means, formulated definite plans, and on January 10, 1880, we find

him associated with John B. Davidson in the opening of the first agricultural implement and grain warehouse in Bozeman, to which city Gallatin valley is tributary. This partnership continued until April 27, 1883, when he purchased Mr. Davidson's interest and established the enterprise upon his own responsibilities, conducting the same until 1890, when he effected the organization of the Bozeman Implement, Harness and Carriage Company, of which he is the head. The business was enlarged and conducted under the title noted for a period of two years, when the present firm of Benepe, Owenhouse Company was incorporated, our subject becoming president of the concern at its inception and has since presided over its destinies in the same capacity. The effective methods introduced by our subject, the system brought to bear in the conducting of details and the thorough executive and business ability of the interested principals, gained the confidence and patronage of the farmers throughout the tributary territory, and the business has so broadened in its scope that the establishment stands today as the most extensive supply depot and warehouse in its line that can be found in eastern Montana, if not in the entire state. It is certain that the company annually handles more grain than any other firm or corporation within the limits of Montana, this adjunct of the original business having grown to be of vast importance. In addition to this magnificent enterprise, so largely resultant through his progressive efforts and keen business discrimination, Mr. Benepe owns and operates a large grain and stock ranch in Gallatin valley, and has a fine stock farm in the vicinity of Bozeman, both devoted to the raising and breeding of high-grade Hereford cattle. Through this latter enterprise he has done much to advance the stock interests in the state, and is specially advantageous to others engaged in the cattle industry in the great northwest. In his fraternal relations Mr. Benepe is identified with the time-honored order of Free and Accepted Masons, and while he takes a public-spirited interest in all that concerns the general progress and material prosperity of the county and state, has neither time nor inclination to actively identify himself with political affairs, believing that he discharges his duty in this line when he exercises his right of franchise. In national affairs he gives his support to the Republican party, but in local matters maintains an independent attitude. He has served as mayor of Bozeman for two years. One of the most beautiful homes in the city of Bozeman is that owned by

Mr. Benepe, where the gracious and refined hospitality of himself and wife is always in evidence. They are prominent and popular in social life, and their immediate friends and acquaintances embrace the entire community. Mrs. Benepe is a member of the Presbyterian church. On December 19, 1882, Mr. Benepe was united in marriage to Miss Janette Trent, who was born in Leavenworth, Kan., February 16, 1861, a daughter of Matthew and Frances (Doyle) Trent, natives of Louisville, Ky., who moved to Kansas in an early day. The former was born October 19, 1817, and the latter in 1825. They are the parents of five children, one of whom, Byron, died at the age of eighteen months; the others, Frank L., Jr., Ellen E., Genevieve A. and Lucien, are devoted in their parental affections, and are worthy representatives of that manhood and womanhood which marks the American type as a standard that all others may follow.

HON. WILLARD BENNETT.—In the ancestry of Hon. Willard Bennett, of Helena, the cavaliers of Virginia and the Puritans of Connecticut were united, and he presents in his character and career the best features of both, being a courtly and cultivated gentleman and a keen, thrifty and ingenious business man. His father was Nicholas Bennett, a native of the Old Dominion, where his family had a long and honorable record; and his mother was Diana Sprague, descendant of an old and prosperous Connecticut family. They removed in childhood with their parents to Canada, where they were educated and married, and where the father died after a life of usefulness, leaving the mother, who still resides in that country. They had five sons and one daughter, all of whom made their residence in the United States. One of the sons, following the flag of his adopted country through the strife and turmoil of the Civil war, was killed at the battle of Antietam. The others are yet living, a credit to their parentage and helpful factors in the body of our people. Nelson's home is at Tacoma, Wash.; Sidney's at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and Albert's in New Mexico.

Willard Bennett lived in Canada until he was fourteen years old. Then, in 1860, he removed to the United States and located at Medina, N. Y., where he remained eighteen months. Just then petroleum, the newest gift of Mother Earth to man, awakened the cupidity and quickened the energies

of the dwellers on the Atlantic slope and the eastern portion of the Mississippi valley, and thousands flocked to the oil fields. Among them went Willard Bennett. He remained there two years, drilling oil wells with his brother, Nelson. In 1865 he went to Missouri and purchased land near Sedalia as an investment. In 1867 he returned to Pennsylvania and soon afterwards to Canada. Subsequently he returned to the oil regions and remained there until 1881, when he emigrated to Montana, locating at Deer Lodge, where he and his brother Nelson engaged in merchandising. They conducted branch houses at Butte and Townsend, all under the firm name of Bennett Bros. For eleven years they prospered together; then, in 1892, Willard sold his share of the enterprise and purchased a controlling interest in the Royal gold mine in Granite county, which he operated successfully for four years. In 1894 his attention was attracted to the profitable and rapidly increasing industry of stock raising, and he immediately started an extensive business in that line in Custer county, to which he has since added sheep breeding in Broadwater and other counties. He now (1901) owns over 10,000 sheep and a large number of horses of superior quality. In addition his mining interests are still large in various parts of the state. Mr. Bennett was married in 1873 to Miss Elizabeth Tomlinson, of Canada, where the ceremony was performed. They have three sons and one daughter, Milton, Anson and George N., the first being in partnership with his father, and Ethelene, wife of Albert J. Galen, of Helena.

In lines of public enterprise Mr. Bennett has been energetic and progressive. He, in company with N. J. Bulenberg and William Coleman, built and still owns the first system of water works for Deer Lodge. He was also potential in organizing the first street railway company in Butte, a combination horse and steam line, for which he secured the franchise. And he is largely interested in the gas manufacturing plant at Billingham Bay, Wash., in company with his brother Nelson. In politics he is a lifelong Republican. He has no ambition for the honors of official position, but as a good citizen, having the welfare of the community in which he lives at heart, in 1894 he did consent to represent his people in the state legislature for one term, in order to secure for them much-needed local legislation. Fraternally he is a Free Mason, connected with two of its branches, the Blue Lodge and the Royal Arch Chapter. The story of Mr. Bennett's success in Montana is not one of the many, but one

of the selected few. His opportunities have not been greater or more numerous than those offered to thousands of others, but his sagacity and intelligence have enabled him to grasp and utilize his, while others have allowed theirs to go unnoticed. Moreover he has at the same time those other qualities which command the respect and esteem of men—a high sense of honor, a proper regard for the rights of his fellows and a suavity and sincerity of manner.

ALDEN J. BENNETT.—The specific and distinctive province of this publication is to enter record concerning those who have been the founders and builders of the great state of Montana, and in view of this fact it is imperative that special reference be made to Mr. Bennett, that honored pioneer and influential citizen of both territory and state. He was born in Delaware county, N. Y., on June 25, 1847, the son of Phineas L. and Minerva (Hakes) Bennett. The original American progenitor in the agnatic line was Robert Bennett (1), an emigrant from England to Rhode Island in 1630, and the lineage is traced through Robert (2), who died in Portsmouth, R. I., in 1722; Robert (3), who died in Tiverton, R. I., in 1746; John (4), who died at Dartmouth, Mass., in 1769; Alden (5), a sea captain, lost at sea in 1798; Isaac (6), who died in Harpersfield, N. Y., in 1812; Phineas L. (7), who died at York, Pa., in 1892, to Alden J. Bennett (8). On the father's side in the cognatic line, the ancestry traces to George and Anna (Becket) Soule, the former of whom landed from the Mayflower in 1620 and the latter from the Ann, three years later. The Soule family has ever been one of the most distinguished families of New England, numbers battling bravely as soldiers in every war from King Philip's war to the Spanish-American contest; while in law, literature and commercial life they have been prominent. Isaac Bennett, great-grandfather of Alden J., was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., June 22, 1780, and married Anna Losee, both being Friends. They removed at once after marriage to the primitive wilds of Delaware county, where they were of the earliest pioneers. The second of their five children was Phineas Lounsbury Bennett, born in Harpersfield, N. Y., February 15, 1806, and who died in York, Pa. On December 23, 1840, he married Minerva Hakes, a daughter of Judge Lyman Hakes, who presided on the district

bench in Delaware county and also served in the war of 1812. Mrs. Bennett died at York, Pa., May 7, 1899. Phineas L. and Minerva (Hakes) Bennett had four children, Frances M., Lyman Hakes, Alden J. and Isaac. Frances M. married Hon. Rodney Dennis and died at York, Pa., in March, 1901. Lyman Hakes Bennett died in Wilkesbarre, Pa., in October, 1897, being then judge of the district court for Luzerne county. Isaac resides in Philadelphia, Pa.

Alden Joseph Bennett received preliminary education in the public schools and later was graduated from Franklin Engineering School, at Franklin, N. Y., with the class of 1866. As an engineer he was identified with the Union Pacific Railroad from 1868 until the completion of the road. He then went to White Pine, Nev., engaged in mining and milling until 1870, and here had numerous experiences incidental to frontier life. In 1870 he came to Montana, located in Virginia City, taught school for a number of years and also was county superintendent of schools for Madison county. He was also engaged in ranching for three years, associated with his old friend and schoolmate, J. H. Harper, now of Butte, Mont. In 1876 Mr. Bennett became bookkeeper in the bank of Henry Elling, at Virginia City, a position which he filled for three years. In 1879 the banking firm of Raymond, Harrington & Co. was organized and Mr. Bennett became one of the firm and its manager. In November, 1889, the company was reorganized as Hall & Bennett, the other stockholders retiring, and the institution being continued by Amos C. Hall and Mr. Bennett. The firm name is still retained, although Mr. Hall died in 1893. This is one of the solid, conservative banking houses of the state, and its affairs have been handled with signal discretion and ability by Mr. Bennett, who has been the chief executive from the first. Mr. Hall's interests in the bank are still retained and the business is conducted under the title of the Hall & Bennett Banking Company. Aside from his banking interests at Virginia City, Mr. Bennett is also connected with various extensive business enterprises, being president of the Bank of Twin Bridges; president of the Alder Gulch Consolidated Mining Company, etc.

Mr. Bennett has been prominently identified with party affairs in the city and county as a Republican. He has served many terms as one of the aldermen of Virginia City and was elected its mayor in 1888, since which time he has been incumbent of this position for six additional terms. He was county super-

intendent of schools in 1882-3 and for ten years chairman of the Madison county central committee of his party, has held membership in the territorial and state central committees and was an alternate delegate to the Republican national convention held in Minneapolis in 1892. Mr. Bennett was the candidate of his party for lieutenant-governor in 1900, but was defeated, as were the other candidates. Fraternally he is prominently identified with the order of Elks and the Odd Fellows, being past exalted ruler of the Virginia City lodge of the former and having "passed the chairs" in Virginia City Lodge No. 7, of the latter organization. He delivered the oration at the Elks' memorial conclave at Helena in December, 1899, and at Butte in 1900, and is one of the most popular Elks in the state. He is also a member of the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

On November 21, 1878, in Virginia City, Mr. Bennett was married with Miss Mary Prout, daughter of Rev. Henry Hedges Prout, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, as a missionary of which he was stationed in North Carolina, where Mrs. Bennett was born. The original American ancestor was an Englishman, Capt. Prout, who located in Boston in 1641. After the Civil war Rev. H. H. Prout lived in New York until 1872, when he became rector of the church in Virginia City, Mont. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have three children, Minerva M., Henry P. and Lyman H. The daughter is a graduate of Wells College and the elder son is assistant cashier of the Bank of Twin Bridges. Mrs. Bennett is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, which the family attends. Of Mr. Bennett another publication has spoken as follows: "Since coming to Montana he has taken a deep interest in all public enterprises and rendered substantial aid to every undertaking intended to benefit the town, the county, the state or the country at large, and his whole record as a citizen and business man has been such as to justly win him the high esteem of all who know him."

WILLIAM M. BLACKFORD.—It has been well said that law is a jealous mistress, and demands of her votaries an undivided loyalty and singleness of purpose. This fact is exemplified in the career of every truly successful lawyer. The bar of Montana has ever maintained a high standing, and among its representative members in

Fergus county is William M. Blackford, senior member of the firm of Blackford & Blackford, of Lewistown.

Mr. Blackford was born in White county, Ill., on the 22d of October, 1860, a son of James M. and Cecily (Spencer) Blackford, the former of whom was born in White county, Ill., and the latter in England, whence she accompanied her parents on their removal to the United States in her childhood. James M. Blackford was a farmer in his native state, where he passed his entire life, his death occurring on the 17th of March, 1887. He was a son of Ishmael Blackford, likewise born in White county, Ill., where he passed his life in agriculture. The family originally came from Virginia, where it was established in the colonial epoch, and in Illinois it was numbered among the very earliest settlers. James M. and Cecily Blackford were the parents of six sons and four daughters, all of whom are living. The mother is now residing in White county, Ill.

William M. Blackford is indebted to the public schools for his preliminary schooling, and he continued his literary studies in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1887. He had previously devoted considerable time to the reading of law under effective preceptors. After leaving college he went to Jacksonville, Ore., as principal of the grammar department in the public schools of that city, and retained this position nine months, from there going to Oakland, Cal., where he studied law until 1889, when he came to Butte, Mont., to take charge of the affairs of J. E. Carne, an attorney. In January, 1890, he was admitted to the bar of the state and was in practice at Butte until May, when he removed to Helena, and was associated with Judge Decius S. Wade, ex-chief justice of the supreme court of Montana, and also with Judge J. W. Kinsley. For one year he was clerk of the code commission. In February, 1894, Mr. Blackford removed to Lewistown, and has since been engaged there in the active and successful work of his profession. In July, 1899, his brother, James M. Blackford, joined him in the law firm of Blackford & Blackford. They are thoroughly equipped for their profession labors and occupy a noticeably convenient and well arranged suite of offices.

In politics Mr. Blackford is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, in which he has been an active worker. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity and is now master of Lewistown Lodge No.

37, A. F. & A. M., also being a member of Hiram Chapter No. 15, R. A. M.; and of Black Eagle Commandery No. 8, Knights Templar, at Great Falls.

On the 4th of December, 1895, Mr. Blackford was united in marriage to Miss Anna Otten, a daughter of Herman Otten, president of the Judith Basin Bank, of Lewistown, and one of the prominent and influential citizens of Fergus county. Mr. and Mrs. Blackford have three children, Herman O., Cecily Elise and Anna M.

HON. WILLIAM G. CONRAD.—The great American republic has in many ways reset the conditions of life and changed long established beliefs in numerous lines of thought and action. Until the gigantic enterprises which distinguished the development of her enormous northwestern territories were put into successful operation no one thought of looking for mercantile or business industries of magnitude outside the mighty marts of commerce. America has taught the world that they can be conducted on an enormous scale in the very heart of an almost unbroken wilderness. One of the most impressive illustrations of this fact is furnished by the career and achievements of the Conrad brothers, Hon. William G. and Charles E. Conrad. The business enterprises which these gentlemen have put into motion and conducted to emphatic success are of such a character and magnitude as to forcibly engage the attention and almost stagger belief, even here in the west, where men have their vision adapted to colossal proportions in everything.

Hon. W. G. Conrad, the scion of old colonial families, was born in Warren county, Va., August 3, 1848. His father was Col. James W. Conrad, whose paternal American forebear, Joseph Conrad, emigrated from Germany and settled in the beautiful valley of the Shenandoah in very early days of the Old Dominion. The Colonel married Miss Maria Ashby, also belonging to a Virginia family identified with the history of the commonwealth from its earliest colonial period, her ancestor, John Ashby, a loyal subject of Charles I, being among the first Englishmen who landed on Virginia soil. Mrs. Conrad's great-grandfather, also named John Ashby, was with Washington under Braddock at Fort Duquesne, and her grandfather, Benjamin Ashby, was one of that great commander's confidential officers

in the Revolutionary struggle. Col. James W. and Maria S. (Ashby) Conrad were parents of thirteen children, six of whom are now living. They owned a large Virginia plantation, and, besides being a colonel in the state militia, the father was long a prominent judge. They removed to Montana in 1874, and his life was peacefully ended at Great Falls in 1894 at the age of eighty-two years.

Hon. William G. Conrad, their oldest son, was reared on the plantation and supplemented his district school education at the famous Washington Academy. When he was eighteen years old, with his brother, Charles E. Conrad, whose interesting life story appears on another page of this work, he came to Montana, traveling by rail to Cincinnati, thence down the Ohio to Cairo, up the Mississippi to St. Louis, and on the Missouri to Fort Benton, which was reached in safety after a three-months' journey of 4,000 miles by water through many privations and dangers. Mr. Conrad at once entered upon his remarkably successful western business career. He and his brother both found employment with I. G. Baker & Co. as clerks. At the end of four years they became partners in this firm, and, at the end of four more years, sole proprietors, by purchase, of the immense business, probably the largest mercantile enterprise in the entire northwest of the United States and Canada, and one of the most extensive ever conducted by private capital in the world. It comprised very extensive freighting operations and numerous large mercantile establishments in both our country and the Dominion. Enormous quantities of supplies were hauled from Fort Benton for both their own use and that of the Canadian government and this required the services of hundreds of men and thousands of mules and cattle. After the purchase W. G. Conrad took control of the Montana branch of the business and his brother of the Canadian. The latter included large stores at Lethbridge, Fort McLeod, Calgary, and Fort Walsh, and a bonded freighting line extending from eastern Canada to the northwest territory. The firm handled all kinds of military and Indian supplies, and furnished the Canadian government the money to pay their mounted police and Indian annuities. In Montana their freight lines extended over nearly the whole territory, supplying Helena, Missoula, Bozeman and many other places with their merchandise, and the government with supplies for both soldiers and Indians. They also owned and operated a number



W. G. Conrad

of steamboats on the Missouri and several Canadian streams. Frequently they handled over 20,000,000 pounds of freight in a year, and they did this without apparent difficulty or extraordinary effort, so highly endowed by nature are they with executive ability, financial genius and capacity for large affairs. They continued this business from 1874 to 1888, and then sold their merchantile interests in Canada to the Hudson Bay Company, the sale being consummated in London, and, before the end of the year, they also disposed of the freighting line.

In the meantime they had become interested in the cattle business in Canada, and they still retain that interest, having it in two outfits—the Lethbridge Cattle Company and the Benton & St. Louis Cattle Company, the former of which is confined to Canada while the latter conducts extensive operations on both sides of the line. In addition to his cattle enterprises, Mr. Conrad engaged in banking, founding the First National Bank of Fort Benton, of which he was president during its existence. After some years of successful operation at Fort Benton this bank was removed to Great Falls and the name changed to the Northwestern National Bank, of which he and his brother were sole owners. In 1894 they sold the Boston and Montana people one-fifth of this stock and, at their request, B. D. Hatcher was made cashier and acted as their representative. In December, 1896, Hatcher bought the balance of the Conrad Brothers' stock for the Boston and Montana people. Two months later the bank was closed, and the people of northern Montana well know what then happened. It takes over twenty years to grow men and as many more to try them to see if they be men. When the wires flashed the news to W. G. Conrad, then at White Post, Va., the immediate message that came back was: "I want every depositor paid in full." In this telegram he also asked James T. Stanford to act as receiver. Mr. Conrad went to Washington, had Stanford appointed, and, not only the people of Montana, but all the bankers of the United States, know how well and quickly the depositors got their money. When asked why he did this Mr. Conrad said: "The people deposited their money on account of my connection with this bank, and, although advised by the best lawyers of the state that I am not legally liable, I would rather not have a dollar than to see these people lose their money."

Mr. Conrad is also president of the Conrad Investment Company, which owns large tracts of land, town sites, electric light and power plants and thousands

of cattle and sheep. This is the largest financial factor of its kind in the entire northwest. In addition to these investments he is a large owner and the treasurer of the Conrad-Price Cattle Company, one of the leading cattle firms in Montana and Canada. Besides these numerous enterprises, which would seem to be enough to occupy all his faculties and all of his time, he serves as treasurer of the Conrad-Harris Cattle Company and is heavily interested in mines in Montana and other mining sections of this continent. His operations in the sphere of finance are colossal in scope and far-reaching in variety; and yet they are so systematized that it is as easy for him to conduct them successfully and without friction as it would be for many a man to operate a corner grocery. Mr. Conrad is imperial in the range and sweep of his financial transactions, and holds a princely rank among the great financiers of the country. To the end that his banking establishment, the Conrad Banking Company, may be suitably housed and accommodated, he has recently completed a home for it in Great Falls, which is undoubtedly one of the finest buildings erected for this purpose in Montana, and it would do credit to any city. He has also recently erected another business block in that city which is in keeping with the general character of his achievements.

In political affiliation Mr. Conrad is an uncompromising Democrat, and a recognized leader of his party. During his residence in Choteau county he served as county commissioner, being elected to the office when he was barely of age, and he was returned to it at each succeeding election so long as he was a resident of the county. He also represented north and east Montana as a member of the upper house in the territorial legislature of 1879 and 1880, and filled a number of offices in Fort Benton and was its first mayor. In the memorable contest for the United States senatorship of 1899 in the Montana legislature he was a candidate, and lacked only four votes of election, notwithstanding the immense amount of money expended for his successful competitor; and in 1901, although he was not a candidate, he received a very flattering vote. In 1876 Mr. Conrad was united in marriage with Miss Fannie E. Bowen, of Virginia, a daughter of Hon. Paul L. Bowen, of that state. Four of their five children are living: Maria Josephine, Minnie Atkisson, George Harfield and Arthur Franklin. Their eldest son, William Lee, died in 1878 when he was one year old. Mr. Conrad owns a beautiful residence in the picturesque

Shenandoah valley in Virginia, which is considered one of the finest and most imposing in the state. He also has a charming Montana home in Great Falls, where his numerous friends are royally entertained. Mr. and Mrs. Conrad are active members of the Episcopal church, in which he has held the office of vestryman for years. In fraternal circles he is identified with the Masonic order. In church, in social and in business circles he is highly esteemed, and, best of all, he deserves every encomium that he has received.

FRED G. BENSON, senior member of the extensive firm of Benson, Carpenter & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, wagons and carriages, is pre-eminently a western man, having been born in Utah. He is a son of Ezra T. and Elizabeth (Gollagher) Benson. Ezra T. Benson was a native of Massachusetts and married Miss Elizabeth Gollagher, who was born in Ohio. In 1850 he settled in Tooele county, Utah, and engaged in farming, connecting this industry with the mercantile and milling business, and he also erected the first mill in Utah. He was a prominent member of the Mormon church and one of the twelve apostles. He was elected to the Utah legislature as a Democrat, and after a life of usefulness and credit, died in 1869. His widow now resides in Wellsville, Utah.

Fred G. Benson was the eldest of seven children and was born in Utah on January 17, 1855. He received his education in Salt Lake City and in Logan, Utah, and in 1882 came to Helena, where, in 1886, he established his freight transfer line which now finds employment for ten men and twenty-three horses. In 1890 Mr. Benson, G. F. Carpenter and H. S. Benson formed the firm of Benson, Carpenter & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, wagons, buggies and all kinds of carriages. It is one of the best known firms in the northwest, and they do a very large business extending all over Montana and into neighboring states. Politically Mr. Benson is an active Republican, and fraternally he is a member of Excelsior Lodge No. 5, Odd Fellows; Lincoln Lodge No. 57, United Workmen, and First Montana Camp No. 42, Woodmen of the World. In 1889 he was united in marriage with Miss Clara J., daughter of Oscar and Jane Rice, of Providence, Utah. They have one child, Gratta.

H. S. Benson, the junior partner of this firm, was born in Logan, Utah, and educated in its public schools. He came to Montana in 1882 and worked with his brother, Fred G. Benson, until 1892, when he was admitted to the firm. He married Miss Nannie Rice, daughter of Oscar and Jane Rice, and a sister of Mrs. Fred G. Benson. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and the United Workmen.

JOHN F. BISHOP.—Those of the younger generation who wish to gain a definite idea of the gigantic and rapid strides which civilization has made in the great northwest within the past four decades need but refer to many of the pioneers who are yet with us and are not overburdened with years. There are to-day many vigorous and sterling citizens in Montana who came to the state when it was on the very frontier. They were endowed with the adventurous spirit and indomitable energy of youth, and have remained to witness and be identified with the march of progress. Among the honored pioneers of Montana who attained success through his own well-directed efforts and was identified with the strenuous life of the early days and the great industrial activities in later years, is Mr. Bishop, who has practically retired from business, but maintains his home in Dillon, with whose interests he has been concerned for a long term of years. John Fernando Bishop is a native of the Empire state, having been born in Wyoming county, N. Y., on March 14, 1836, the fourth of the nine children born to Benjamin Blake Bishop and his wife, nee Lydia Wakefield. The former was born in the state of Vermont, whence he was brought, in 1811, by his uncle to New York when but six years of age. There he was reared and educated, and there devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. His father was an active participant in the war of 1812. His mother was born in the state of New York, where her father was a pioneer farmer. John F. Bishop received a common-school education, attending the winter sessions and assisting in the work of the farm during the summers. He followed farming in New York until attaining his majority, when he set forth to make his own way in the world. Upon leaving home he made his way to Kilbourne, Columbia county, Wis., and was employed at teaming in the lumber woods for one year. In 1858 he visited New York, but the following year returned to Wisconsin. In the fall of 1859

he, with five others, started down the Wisconsin river in a flatboat, Memphis being their destination. On reaching Hannibal, Mo., the freezing of the river compelled them to abandon further progress. Mr. Bishop remained there until the following spring, when he returned to Wisconsin, and shortly after went to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he hired out to drive a team to Pike's Peak, Colo., the outfit being a part of a large freighting train. During the progress across the plains the cattle died and our subject was left in charge of the outfit while the employer went forward to buy other cattle. Mr. Bishop finally brought the outfit through to Colorado. Arriving at Nevada City on the 1st of November, 1860, he purchased a load of hay, which he disposed of in small amounts at good profit. He was employed in a quartz mill during the winter of 1860, and the following spring made a trip to Atchison, Kan., for supplies, being employed as a teamster. On the return trip they saw large herds of buffalo and antelope. In the early fall Mr. Bishop purchased ox teams and engaged in freighting, and in the summer of 1862 he was identified with placer mining in Nevada Gulch, Colo. Reports of the rich gold discoveries in Montana had reached the mining districts of Colorado, and the result was the customary hejira to the new field. In March, 1863, Mr. Bishop started for East Bannack by way of the Bridger cut-off and Soda Springs, along the old Cherokee trail. The train crossed every stream on the ice until it reached Snake river. They passed various stations of the pony express, where Indians had stolen the horses and riddled the buildings with bullets, leaving the dead bodies of their victims, reaching Bannack on the 20th of April. He recalls the fact that John Swing, who brought with him 120 pairs of boots, disposed of them at a net profit of \$1,200, while "Bob" Lusk realized an equal profit from 150 pounds of tobacco. In the same train was Dr. William L. Steele, one of the honored pioneers of the state, who is still a resident of Helena, and the present treasurer of Lewis and Clarke county; also Adolph Graeter, now of Dillon. At Bannack Mr. Bishop disposed of his interest in the team and wagon, receiving \$175, and then bought claim No. 3, on Stapleton's bar, which he sold in the spring and went to Alder Gulch, the great mining district of the territory and the site of the present Virginia City, and during the summer was successfully engaged in mining in Bevin's Gulch, securing good returns. In the fall he went to Salt Lake City, where he purchased two yoke of oxen and a stock of gen-

eral merchandise, with which he returned to Montana. On the 1st of November he found himself snowbound at Brigham City, Utah, where he was compelled to remain until the 1st of February, when he again started, reaching Virginia City on the 1st of March. He disposed of his merchandise at a profit of \$1,000, and in the following spring returned to Salt Lake City, where he again purchased an ox team and returned with a stock of flour, which he sold at the rate of \$25 per hundred. Returning to Salt Lake City he was arrested on the charge of having stolen the oxen, but it transpired that the man of whom he bought the cattle had stolen them, and Mr. Bishop was compelled to turn them over to the rightful owner. In 1864 he made four trips to Salt Lake City and return, and recalls the fact that he was in Virginia City at the time when the notorious Kelly was hung and witnessed the execution. As a result of the four trips mentioned he cleared \$5,000. The winter of 1864-5 Mr. Bishop passed in Bannack, where he sold eighty fifty-pound sacks of flour for \$26 each, two weeks later the same commodity commanded \$100 per sack. He purchased in Salt Lake City a bushel of apples for \$12, ate what he wanted while en route and sold the balance in Bannack for \$15, some bringing fifty cents each. In the summer of 1865 Mr. Bishop went to Fort Benton and engaged in freighting between that point and Cow island, finally disposing of the business to I. G. Baker & Co., of Fort Benton. He then made a trip from Helena to Salt Lake City, where he secured teams and brought through a stock of provisions. The following winter he passed on a ranch he had taken up on Beaverhead river, nine miles north of the present town of Dillon, and the following spring he engaged in freighting between Salt Lake City and Montana points, which he followed until the spring of 1867, when he returned to his ranch. In 1868 he went to Salt Lake to buy cattle for his ranch, but found prices so high he returned to Montana and bought the stock. In the spring of 1869 he associated himself with R. A. Reynolds and proceeded to Oregon, and bought the first range sheep introduced in Montana. In 1870 they sold their wool clip to Col. C. A. Broadwater, who shipped the same to Corinne, Utah. Messrs. Bishop and Reynolds brought 1,400 head of sheep from Oregon, and thereafter continued to be extensively identified with the sheep industry of Montana until 1899, when Mr. Bishop disposed of his stock and ranch properties. He also raised high grade Durham

and Hereford cattle and Norman horses, and has done much to improve the grade of stock raised in the state and to promote the interests of this important industry. His ranch, one of the finest properties of the sort in Beaverhead county, comprised 2,500 acres. Upon disposing of the same he bought a fine home in the city of Dillon, where he has other valuable holdings and where he is well and favorably known. In politics he is a Republican, and was one of the first to hold the office of justice of the peace in Beaverhead county. Fraternally he is a member of Dillon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., and of the chapter and commandery; he is also identified with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Eastern Star.

On September 14, 1874, Mr. Bishop was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Painter, a native of New York. They are the parents of three children: Mildred Elizabeth, born April 8, 1876, a graduate of Mills College, near Oakland, Cal., is now the wife of Leslie Thompson, of Twin Bridges; Mary P., born November 18, 1877, died November 8, 1882; and Jennie Frank, born April 16, 1881, was graduated in the Dillon high school, class of 1893, and at present a student of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison.

JAMES M. BLACKFORD.—Mr. Blackford is the junior member of the firm of Blackford & Blackford, attorneys and counsellors at law in Lewistown, and proves an able co-adjutor to his brother, whose sketch appears elsewhere.

Mr. Blackford, who bears the full patronymic of his honored sire, was born in White county, Ill., and in his native state was reared and educated, having completed a course of study in Hayward College, at Fairfield, after which he became a successful teacher in the public schools of Illinois for two years. He then made a tour through a number of the southern states, and upon his return north he matriculated in the State University of Indiana, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He resumed teaching and gained high standing in this field and was for two years the superintendent of the public schools of Norris City, in his native county, in Illinois. Resigning this position he returned to his alma mater, the State University of Indiana, and entered the law department, and completed the prescribed course and was graduated in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He be-

gan legal practice at Martinsville, Ind., where he was for one year associated with Eller E. Pryor. He then came to Lewistown, Mon., and entered into a professional alliance with his brother. He has gained a solid position in the esteem of the people of the county, while his ability has aided the success of the firm of which he is a member.

Like his brother, he has been allied with the Democratic party, and while residing in Illinois held the position of secretary of the Democratic senatorial committee of the Forty-fourth district. Mr. Blackford is identified with the Masonic order, and is secretary of Lewistown Lodge No. 37, A. F. & A. M.

JOSEPH BLACKWELL, proprietor of one of the best equipped ranches in Broadwater county, near Canyon Ferry, first came to Montana in 1863. He was born in Leicestershire, England, October 18, 1842, the son of Joseph and Sarah (Throp) Blackwell. The father was a native of Nottinghamshire, England, the legendary habitat of the redoubtable and historical Robin Hood. The mother was a native of London. They had four sons and two daughters. Joseph Blackwell, Sr., was for many years a commercial traveler in England and on the continent. In 1850 he came to the United States and located at Kenosha, Wis. Here he remained until 1859, where he was joined by his wife and other members of the family who had not accompanied him on his trip over. In Wisconsin he engaged in farming for four or five years, and subsequently opened a general store in Kenosha. In 1883 he removed to Montana, where he died.

The early years of Joseph Blackwell, the subject of this sketch, were passed in Kenosha, assisting on the farm and engaged in other pursuits adapted to youthful strength and capacity, and here he was educated in the public schools. The boy, having been reared in a lake port, naturally imbibed a strong predilection for a sailor's life. It is not strange, therefore, that he should have shipped before the mast, and for three years followed the lakes as a sailor. He was an able seaman at the breaking out of the Civil war, and so early as 1861, at the age of seventeen years, he enlisted in the United States navy at Chicago. He was transferred to New York, and quartered on Staten Island. Here he remained five months, and was sent to Port Royal, S. C., subsequently returning to New York with a squad of prisoners who

had been captured at Fort Pulaski. Mr. Blackwell remained in New York but a few weeks, and then went to Newburn, S. C., as one of the fighting crew of the U. S. gunboat Sentinel. This craft was really a New York barge that had been pressed into the government service. The crew was detached from the ship and placed in charge of howitzers, and they participated in the battle of Tranter's Creek, N. C., supporting infantry. Subsequent engagements were mostly confined to skirmishes in which they captured a large number of guerrillas, who were in the habit of shooting down the pickets on the Union lines. For two years Mr. Blackwell continued in the service, and was then honorably discharged in New York, in March, 1863.

In June, 1863, he left Racine, Wis., for Montana by way of St. Joseph, Mo., by ox train. They continued via South Pass and Lander's Cut Off, Messrs. Skinner & Osborn, residents of St. Joseph, being the owners of the train. No trouble was experienced from the wily savage, and at Lander's Cut Off they overtook Judge E. D. Edgerton and Col. W. F. Sanders, who continued in company with them until the entire party reached Bannack City, Mont., September 15, 1863. Here Mr. Blackwell remained two months engaged in mining, and he then put in the following winter hunting in the Boulder and Gallatin valleys with good success.

In the following spring he went to Alder gulch, and was engaged during the summers of 1864 and 1865 in placer mining with moderate success. In the winter he was on the Gallatin river, in company with his half brother, Philip Thorpe, who had come into Montana in the spring of 1863, returning that winter and bringing on his family. In the spring of 1866 Mr. Blackwell removed to White's gulch, and here he took up some government land, and engaged in ranching, and so continued until 1883 with profitable success. In that year he removed to Avalanche creek, took up a desert claim, and made it his headquarters. He now was in possession of 400 acres of his own and an additional 400 acres leased from the state. He raises large quantities of hay, which is a profitable crop, and generally winters 200 head of cattle. He has recently added to the many convenient appliances of his model ranch a gasoline engine to do his pumping. The ranch is well supplied with commodious buildings for the proper care of stock.

On September 8, 1874, Mr. Blackwell was married to Miss Mariette Rork, of Racine, Wis.,

where the ceremony was performed. She is the daughter of Daniel B. Rork, an early settler in that state. Her mother was Mrs. Annie (Newman) Rork, of New York. Mr. Rork was a heavy holder of real estate in Wisconsin. To Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell has been born one child, Lora May. Mr. Blackwell has always been warmly interested in public affairs. In 1894 he was elected county commissioner, at the time being located in Meagher county. He is a prominent member of the Montana Pioneer Society and is recognized as a man of broad, progressive views, of excellent business judgment, and of the highest integrity. He has a large circle of acquaintances throughout the state by whom he is highly esteemed.

EDWARD L. BOARDMAN.—The son of a journalist and publisher with a record of thirty years of creditable work, and himself apprenticed to the business in his youth, Edward L. Boardman, secretary and manager of the Helena Evening Herald, may be said to have been bred to his profession. He was born at Hillsborough, Ohio, May 16, 1857, the only son of J. L. and Susan Boardman, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Delaware. The father was a journalist and publisher in Ohio and had a potential voice in journalistic circles in the state. He followed his chosen vocation for nearly a third of a century, and now lives retired in Columbus. Mr. Boardman was educated in the public schools of his native town, and when he was fifteen began to learn the printer's trade and the business of journalism in the establishment of his father. In 1879 he was connected with the mechanical department of the New York Tribune, and later worked on various eastern, southern and western dailies as printer and reporter until 1889. He then came to Montana, and was employed in the mechanical department of different papers until 1892, when he assumed editorial control and management of the Red Lodge Picket. In June, 1893, he started the Sweet Grass Blade, at Big Timber, but on account of the panic was obliged to suspend publication within the year. In 1895 he became editor of the Billings Gazette, and remained in that position until July, 1897. He then established the Carbon County Sentinel, at Gebo, in the publication of which he was successful, but sold it in 1898; taking a lease on the Billings Gazette, he published it successfully until

April, 1900, when he disposed of the lease and organized a stock company for the purchase of the Helena Evening Herald. He was made secretary and manager for the company, and at once began enlarging and improving the paper, modernizing it in every way and greatly increasing its influence and circulation. The Herald is the oldest daily paper in Montana, having been established in 1866. It has the Associated Press franchise for Helena, with the full leased wire service, an able corps of editors, reporters and compositors, and is a thoroughly alive, up-to-date and enterprising journal. While it is essentially a reflex and guide of public sentiment, it is in its business methods, its aggressiveness and its determination to meet the popular demand, an expression of Mr. Boardman's own personality and bears the impress, in every issue, of his strong mental and scholastic force. It is a straight Republican paper, advocating the true principles of the party without stint and without regard to the political ambition of any person or the temporary advantage of any faction.

At Helena, in January, 1891, Mr. Boardman was united in marriage with Miss Julia Beaudette, a native of Chippewa Falls, Wis. They have four daughters: Genevieve, Esther, Marguerite and Juliet. A son named Edward died in infancy. Mr. Boardman is a staunch Republican in politics, has always been active in the councils of his party and has held every paper he has conducted true to the party's political principles.

HON. J. V. BOGERT, ex-mayor of Bozeman, Gallatin county, Mont., and ex-receiver of the United States land office at that city, is one of the most highly respected citizens of his home community. He was born in New York City, of Holland-Huguenot ancestry.

He is a son of John Banta and his first wife, Jane Vreeland (Haughwout) Bogert, of New York, who, in that metropolis of the Empire state, followed the hardware business until he removed to Montana, in 1873. He eventually opened a general merchandising store in Bozeman, and was engaged in this occupation until some time before his death, which occurred at Bozeman, October 24, 1895, at the age of eighty-two years. The paternal grandparents were Petrus M. and Tyntie (Banta) Bogert, natives of New Jersey, who died respectfully in 1846 and 1881.

The mother of our subject, Jane Vreeland (Haughwout) Bogert, was born in the city of New York, and there died on April 27, 1849. Her three children are yet living, J. V. Bogert and two sisters. These ladies are distinguished Daughters of the Revolution, and are amply provided with evidence of their ancestors having served in the colonial army during the Revolution, one of whom was a prisoner of war and suffered confinement in the old "sugar house" at New York. In 1851, his father married Elizabeth C. Bissell, of Litchfield, Conn., who died in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 9, 1872, leaving one daughter, Katherine Bissell Bogert, who was married at Bozeman, Mont., July 29, 1874, to Lieut. Charles F. Roe, U. S. A., now a major general in the National Guard of the state of New York, their present residence being New York City.

The maternal grandparents of J. V. Bogert were Peter A. Haughwout and Ann (Vreeland) Haughwout, natives of New York, both deceased, for many years residents of Staten Island, N. Y.

Through early boyhood J. V. Bogert was educated in the private schools of his native city and at boarding schools located amid the environments of New York. The result of this early and liberal mental training is a man of keen intelligence and superior education, with a highly cultivated mind and wide scholastic attainments. In 1872 Mr. Bogert came to Montana, and located at Bozeman. Here he was appointed the first receiver of the United States land office, which position he filled most efficiently for eight years. Following his terms of office in this position of great responsibility, he was elected the first mayor of the city of Bozeman, and served four terms, in all eight years, a most flattering testimonial to his great worth, high integrity and popularity with the people of his home town. Mr. Bogert was first engaged in the mentioned mercantile business with his father, after which and during his service in the position of mayor of Bozeman he acted as attorney before the United States land department, in which profession he still successfully continues.

Politically Mr. Bogert has affiliated with the Republican party since he first took an interest in the political issues before the people. He stands high in the councils of the party, and is an influential worker during the campaigns. His first vote was cast for Gen. U. S. Grant for president. Mr. Bogert is a polished, refined gentleman, unassuming and modest in demeanor, but as true as steel to his host of admiring friends. He is a great and dis-

criminative reader, thoroughly informed upon all current events of the day, ever active and enterprising, and among the first in any move for the benefit of his residential city. He is a man of affairs, a gentleman of high integrity, who has won the confidence of all. The various offices he has so creditably filled have all been positions of trust—trusts faithfully and safely administered, and has honestly earned the high reputation which he so deservedly holds.

WILLIAM M. BOLE.—Throughout the great west, as in other sections of the Union, the newspapers of localized character have exercised an important function in forwarding progress and insuring material prosperity. The subject of this brief sketch has been prominently identified with journalistic work in this state and elsewhere, and is now editor of the Bozeman Chronicle, the leading paper of Gallatin county, published by the Chronicle Publishing Co.

Mr. Bole was born in the village of South Ryegate, Vt., on May 30, 1858, the son of Rev. John and Marion (Brown) Bole, the former a clergyman, of the Presbyterian church. In 1862 the parents of our subject removed to Glasgow, Scotland, and in that city and in Belfast, Ireland, Mr. Bole received his early educational discipline. In 1870 the family returned to Vermont, and Mr. Bole completed his educational training in the academy at Peacham. At the age of sixteen years he entered the office of the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Caledonian, where he served an apprenticeship at the printer's trade, which he followed as a vocation for a number of years.

In the city of Cambridge, Mass., August 20, 1881, Mr. Bole was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth S. Dow, and of this union one son has been born, William Symington Bole, a student in the State University, at Bozeman. The year of his marriage Mr. Bole went to St. Paul, Minn., where he purchased an interest in a newspaper and engaged in editorial work for about ten years. He accumulated a modest fortune through real estate transactions, but through over-confidence in a realty boom it was dissipated with equal celerity. In 1891 Mr. Bole came to Montana and located in the city of Great Falls, where for several years he was employed on the editorial staffs of the daily papers, and finally purchased the Daily Trib-

une, in association with O. S. Warden. The fortunes of the Tribune were at a low ebb when these gentlemen assumed control, but through their effective management it was brought to a high standard, and at the time of its sale, in 1900, no other paper in the state, with the exception of the Anaconda Standard, was paying so large dividends. Messrs. Bole and Warden purchased the Tribune in 1895 for \$5,000, and disposed of the property in 1900 for the sum of \$40,000, Hon. W. A. Clark becoming the purchaser. In August, 1900, Mr. Bole removed with his family to Bozeman and assumed the editorial management of the Chronicle. He is still the controlling spirit of this prominent journal, which is recognized as a powerful factor in the political field and a true exponent of the interests of the wide territory reached through its extensive circulation. In politics Mr. Bole supports the Democratic party; fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order.

WILLIAM G. BOONE, one of the successful farmers and stockgrowers of Broadwater county, his postoffice address being Townsend, has had a varied career, having ever been industrious and enterprising, making the most of opportunities which have presented. His is the distinction of being closely related to the great historical character, Daniel Boone.

William G. Boone was born on November 5, 1845, in Harrison county, Ind., the son of Granville Boone, who was the son of Isaiah Boone, who in turn was the son of 'Squire Boone, all being residents of Kentucky, where they were extensive planters, the latter being a brother of Daniel Boone, the famous Nimrod. 'Squire Boone was a native of Virginia, whence he removed to Kentucky, and later to Indiana among the earliest pioneers and where his death occurred. His son, Isaiah, grandfather of W. G. Boone, some time after the death of his father took up his abode at Mockport, Harrison county, Ind., where he was a farmer.

Granville Boone married Julia Arkenbright, likewise born in Kentucky, and they had six sons and four daughters, W. G. Boone being the third. The parents removed to Lewis county, Mo., in 1850, accompanied by Grandfather Isaiah Boone, who there died in 1860, the father of William G. engaging in farming until his death in 1880.

William G. Boone received his education in the public schools and early assisted in the farm work. In 1862 he enlisted in the army of northern Missouri for service in the Civil war, but owing to his extreme youth his father compelled him to withdraw, and he was sent to Iowa, where he attended school one year, after which he remained with relatives at Hawesville, Hancock county, Ky., for one year, thereafter residing in Missouri until the spring of 1867, when he went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he was foreman on a farm for a year. In 1868 Mr. Boone came westward to Cheyenne, Wyo., and for six months followed teaming between that place and Salt Lake City. In September, 1868, he took a contract to supply wood for the Northern Pacific, and was thus engaged until the next spring, when he freighted between Point Rocks, Wyo., and the Sweet Water mines in South Pass until the fall of 1871, when he took his teams to Missouri valley, Harrison county, Iowa. In February, 1872, he sold his stock and returned to his old home in Missouri, whence, in the fall, he started on the overland trip to Jefferson, Tex., and there was engaged in railroad work until November, 1873, thereafter returning to Missouri and there farmed until April, 1879, when he started for Montana, coming to Hasel, Jefferson county, the place being then St. Louis.

Here he engaged in mining until August, when he started for Missouri Valley, Mont., and was in the meat business for one year, and in 1881 engaged in merchandising in Centerville, continuing the enterprise one year. In 1882 he was employed in railroad work on the Northern Pacific from February until October, passing the winter in Centreville, and eventually he associated himself with F. T. McCormack in building a livery stable in Townsend, where they conducted business until 1884, when, selling his interests, he engaged in teaming in Helena until November, 1894, spending the winter in the Missouri valley. He was teaming at Neihart from May until September, 1885, and then returned to the Missouri valley, where, in February, 1886, he purchased his present ranch, which he has placed under effective cultivation, making excellent improvements, and engaging in stockraising very successfully. He is well known and highly esteemed and politically he is a Democrat, while fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows, in which he has passed the chairs in his lodge, and of the United Workmen. On February 18, 1886, Mr. Boone was united in marriage with Miss Lucy McCormack, born in Randolph county, Mo., the

daughter of Mason and Lucy McCormack, natives of Virginia. She had come to Montana in 1878, where brothers and sisters had earlier located. Mr. and Mrs. Boone have a daughter, Julia.

HON. ALBERT L. BABCOCK.—One of the leading merchants and bankers of the thriving and progressive city of Billings, which his energy, foresight and business capacity have aided in building, Albert L. Babcock presents in his career of business enterprise and public usefulness a fruitful theme for the pen of the biographer. He is a native of Albany, N. Y., where he was born on December 22, 1851, the son of William C. and Julia (Lawrence) Babcock, both natives also of the Empire state, and descended from families long prominent in its civil and military history. In 1856 they removed to what was then the far west, and located at Pontiac, Ill., and near there engaged in successful farming for a number of years, the father finally retiring from active business, and soon after, on February 14, 1876, dying there.

While living on the farm near this little interior town and attending the district school during the winter months, Mr. Babcock was reared and educated, until the age of fourteen years, when he began an apprenticeship in a country newspaper office and learned the printer's trade which he followed for a time. This trade not being altogether to his liking he finally abandoned it and sought employment in a country store, beginning at the bottom and was soon promoted to salesman behind the counter. When twenty-one years of age he had saved a few hundred dollars which he combined with the savings of a young friend and with very limited capital, embarked in business in 1873, which he continued with success, though quite limited, until the spring of 1882, when, believing the opportunities for success more favorable in the undeveloped west, decided to locate at Billings, and opened a small hardware store and tinshop, the business of which grew from year to year until 1892 when it was converted into a stock company under the name of the A. L. Babcock Hardware Company, which has developed into one of the largest wholesale hardware houses in the middle west, their traveling salesman making regular visits to the trade tributary to Billings. In 1895 Mr. Babcock erected the Yellowstone Valley flouring mill with a daily capacity of 150 barrels, the greater part of which is sold in



A. H. Babcock

Montana. The A. L. Babcock Hardware Company and the Yellowstone valley mills, in all its departments, give employment to a large number of men. In 1895 also, in company with others, he built the Billings opera house, and has been its manager ever since. In that year he also organized the Billings Telephone Company, and has been its president from its inception. Four years prior to the beginning of these enterprises he founded the Yellowstone National Bank, and served two years as its first vice-president, and in 1893 he was elected its president, an office which he has held continuously since that time. In addition to his principal commercial enterprise, known as the A. L. Babcock Hardware Company, of Billings, of which he is president, he is now conducting a branch store at the Crow agency, Montana, and is also president of the Babcock & Miles Hardware Company, at Two Dot, Meagher county. These are numerous and active enterprises, but all their multitude of interests and details receive close personal attention from Mr. Babcock, and their success demonstrates the versatile character of his business capacity and the wide range of his mental activities.

Mr. Babcock is a zealous and ardent Republican, and has been active and prominent in the councils of his party. He has been chairman of its county central committee during a number of campaigns and has been its choice for representative positions from time to time, having served as chairman of the board of commissioners of Yellowstone county from 1885 to 1889, and was elected to the state senate in 1889, and served in the lower house from 1892 to '94, and again in the senate from '94 to '98. He was an influential member of the committee on arid lands, and on other important committees. He has served on the military staffs of Govs. White, Toole and Rickards with the rank of colonel. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, including lodge, chapter, commandery and Mystic Shrine. In this order he has filled several local chairs in the various bodies, and was chosen grand commander of the grand commandery of Knights Templar of the state in 1894. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, serving as the first exalted ruler of Billings Lodge. Mr. Babcock was married on September 12, 1877, to Miss Antoinette Packer, of Pontiac, Ill. They have one son, Lewis C., a graduate of Shallock Military School of Minnesota, and of the University of Chicago, and although young in business,

he has taken an active position in directing the business of the A. L. Babcock Hardware Company and is exhibiting promise of developing much of the versatility and mercantile and fiscal capacity of his father.

CAPT. ALEXANDER F. BURNS, one of the five surviving members of the Montana territorial constitutional convention of 1889, is a resident of Helena. He was born in Clay county, Mo., December 7, 1832. His parents were Jeremiah and Jane (Sampson) Burns, natives of Virginia and Kentucky. The father, a farmer, removed to Howard county, Mo., in 1818, then to Clay county and later to Andrew county, where he died. Jeremiah's father was a Presbyterian minister and a chaplain in the Revolution. Captain Burns had four brothers and four sisters, and one sister resides in Montana. Capt. Burns was reared and educated in Missouri, and in 1852 he removed to California and engaged in mining in the northeast portion of the then territory for three years. He made the outward trip across the plains, a perilous one in those days, and returned by the Panama route and New Orleans. In 1861 Capt. Burns enlisted in the First Missouri Confederate Cavalry, and was in service under Gen. Price until the close of the war. During those eventful four years he participated in the battles of Blue Mills Landing, Lexington, Mo., Pea Ridge, Corinth (two engagements), Iuka, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and the campaign in Georgia against Sherman, Altoona Pass, and was captured at Franklin, Tenn. During his active service he rose to the rank of captain and was twice wounded, in 1862 and in 1864. After his capture he was a prisoner of war on Johnson's Island until the close of the war.

On the return of peace Capt. Burns went to Nebraska City, and in 1866 came to Helena, being among the earliest of the pioneers of Montana. Through 1867 and 1868 he prosecuted mining along Dry Gulch, near Helena, but in 1868 he engaged in farming down the valley, which he has successfully followed. Capt. Burns was united in marriage in Missouri to Miss Ann Kennison, a native of Virginia, in 1856. They have seven children living, Edward B., Jeremiah D., William K., Albert A., Carrie A., now Mrs. Norton; Anna V. and Medora A. Capt. Burns was a Democrat until 1894, when he became a Populist. He was elected to the

Montana constitutional convention of 1889, and served on the committee on railroads. In 1890 he was elected to the legislature and served in the lower house. Capt. Burns has ever been a broad-minded, public-spirited and progressive man. On coming to Montana he threw himself heart and soul into the work of building up this grand commonwealth, and few men have done more for that purpose. His political and business careers have been above reproach, and he enjoys the confidence of a large circle of acquaintances throughout the state. Socially, financially and politically, he has been eminently successful.

REV. CHARLES L. BOVARD.—Through all ages of the world's history, and in every land, priests and ministers, the men who preside over the sacred altars, and have special charge of what their people regard as holy, have been held in the highest esteem and veneration. The priestly office in its very nature, because of its important functions and the lofty character of the interests which engage it, is above the people and invested with a sort of sacred awe, whether it have to do with the rites of a pagan mythology, the superstitions of the savage, or the living and vitalizing faith which springs from Divine revelation. Moreover, its occupants are, with rare exceptions, men of such character, intelligence and zeal, that of themselves they would win and hold the respect and admiration of their fellows.

Rev. Charles Lincoln Bovard, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church of Helena, has this dual claim on the high regard of his flock and the community. Both by his calling and his manner of performing its important duties, he has secured an exalted place in the good opinion and affectionate esteem of the people of Helena. His useful life began October 10, 1860, at Alpha, Scott county, Ind. His parents, James and Sarah (Cougler) Bovard, natives of Ohio, removed to Indiana in early youth. In their family there were twelve children, of whom six sons are ordained ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church, and well educated for their vocation. The Bovard family has long been distinguished for strong religious conviction and judicious zeal for the advancement of their faith. They were among the devout and law abiding Huguenots who were driven from France by the re-

ligious wars following the revocation of the edict of Nantes in the seventeenth century. They took refuge in the north of Ireland, and from there three brothers of the name came to the United States early in the last century and settled in Pennsylvania. James Bovard, father of Rev. Charles, was an industrious and frugal farmer, but as the roof tree sheltered the inconvenient conjunction of a large family and a small income, it was necessary for each to bear his part in the work about the farm. Charles was ambitious to become something more than or, at least different from, a farmer, and to this end was studious and observant. As soon as his industry in study and mental aptitude had brought him the necessary scholastic training, he engaged in teaching in the public schools, thereby securing means to pay his way in college. His object was to fit himself for teaching in a more advanced capacity, and therefore, before completing the course at Hanover College, Ind., at which he had matriculated, he left that institution and entered the Normal Collegiate Institute at Lexington, Ind., from which he was graduated in 1882. After his graduation he taught a year in his *alma mater*, and the next year was married and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Rev. Mr. Bovard's first charge was at Holman, where he remained two years. He was then stationed at North Vernon for three years, and from there went to Vevay, and remained two years. (All of these pastorates being in Indiana.) He was then appointed missionary to Tucson, Ariz., but after passing six months at this post of labor, Bishop Mallalieu made him superintendent of the New Mexico English mission, a position he held for a full term of six years, although at the time he was the youngest superintendent of missions in his church connection, being scarcely thirty years of age. From New Mexico he was transferred to LaPorte, Ind., and from there, after two years' service, to Helena, Mont., taking charge of the pastorate of St. Paul's church in 1892.

In all the elements and attributes of his sacred profession Rev. Mr. Bovard is an honor to the Christian ministry and an inspiration to struggling humanity. As an advocate of his faith and in reproof of wrong, he is fearless, frank and forcible. As a pulpit orator he is eloquent, logical and convincing. Although averse to controversy, when drawn into disputation he is keen, resourceful and aggressive. And as a pastor, his wealth of human sympathy, his knowledge of human character, his

practical judgment, his richness of imagination and his devotion to his Master's cause, make him preeminently serviceable and successful.

Rev. Mr. Bovard was united in marriage at Lexington, Ind., January 30, 1883, with Miss Clamenta Smith, who had been his schoolmate at the normal institute, and was graduated from the same school. She subsequently took a thorough course of instruction in music at New Albany, Ind., conservatory. They have two sons, William Z., born April 1, 1886, and Carl V., born October 29, 1889. Fraternally Mr. Bovard is connected with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias. In addition to his ministerial and pastoral work, he is a frequent contributor to the various church periodicals of his denomination.

JOHN BYRNE.—Holding official precedence in connection with that industry which served to gain Montana recognition and led to the establishing of a prosperous commonwealth, Mr. Byrne, the present state superintendent of mines, stands prominent among Montana's able officials. Born in picturesque old Wicklow county, Ireland, on August 1, 1865, the son of James and Margaret Byrne, natives of the same county and where they passed their entire lives, John Byrne is a fine representative of staunch old families of the Emerald Isle. His father was a railroad contractor, a man of strong intellectual powers and sterling character. He had four sons, all of whom came to the United States, while Montana claims three of the number as citizens.

John Byrne, the immediate subject of this review, was reared and educated in his native land, whence he came to America in 1880, first locating in New York city. In 1882 he went to Leadville, Colo., where he was identified with silver mining for a period of two years, coming thence to Butte, Mont., where he was variously employed until 1897. He was for a time shift boss for the Anaconda Company, and later held position as foreman at Walkerville. The same year he received from Governor Smith appointment as state inspector of mines for Montana, and was re-appointed by Governor Toole on February 13, 1901, having thoroughly proved his fitness for the office by able administration of its affairs. While a resident of Butte Mr. Byrne was for three years a member of its board of aldermen. In politics he is an ardent sup-

porter of the Populist party and has been an active worker in the cause, being at the present time a member of the state central committee, and served as delegate to various state conventions. He is a man of fine presence, is genial and affable, and is popular and well known throughout the state. In his official capacity Mr. Byrne makes his home in the capital city. In the year 1888 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Byrne to Miss Mary Patton, who was born in Madison county, Mont., the daughter of James and Hannah Patton, numbered among the pioneers of the state, her father having come to Alder gulch in 1863. Our subject and his wife have three children—Joseph, Mary and Anna.

DR. C. A. BRADY, one of the recognized leading physicians and surgeons of Montana, is a resident of Great Falls. He was born on May 31, 1863, in county of Huntington, P. Q., Canada. He is a brother of Hon. T. E. Brady, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. Dr. Brady brings to the aid of his profession superior accomplishments in the way of educational acquirements. On leaving the public schools he entered the college of St. Theresa, from which he was graduated, and he was then matriculated at the Grand Seminary of Montreal, from which he was graduated with the class of 1886. He then entered Victoria College of Physicians and Surgeons. From here he graduated in 1890, standing third in a class of fifty-four. The same year he began medical practice at Churubusco, N. Y., remaining there until February, 1891, when he came to Barker, Mont., and was appointed surgeon of the miners' union.

Dr. Brady then located at Great Falls, where he has met with unqualified success. For three years Dr. Brady was connected with the city health office and he served for two years as coroner. He is a member of the North Montana Medical Association, also a member of the State Medical Society. He was county physician for four years, from 1894 to 1898. Dr. Brady holds a diploma from the Victoria Medical College endorsed by New York and also by Montana.

In 1890 Dr. Brady was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Ryan, of Montreal, Canada. They have three children, Laura M., Charles E. and William J. Since coming to Great Falls Dr. Brady has built up a most lucrative practice and made a host of warm personal friends. He is a

man of great force of character and of broad, progressive views. In the welfare of his home town he ever manifests a lively interest, and he is highly esteemed by its citizens.

ABSALOM F. BRAY.—Ours is an utilitarian age, and the life of every successful business man bears a lesson which, as told in contemporary narration, is, perhaps, productive of the greatest good. In preparing this sketch of Mr. Bray, one of the eminently successful business men of the state, who is held in the highest estimation in his home city of Butte, we are entering a record which stands in justification of compilations of this nature. Absalom Francis Bray is a native of the County Cornwall, England, and he possesses the sturdy qualities of the Cornishmen, who are characterized by independence of thought and action, determinate industry and inflexible integrity. The family is an old-time Cornish one. Mr. Bray was born on October 21, 1852, the eldest of the seven children of Hastings and Jane Bray. Both Hastings Bray and his wife passed their useful lives in Cornwall. They were devoted members of the Methodist church. Educated in the public schools, the first individual effort (aside from such aid as he had rendered on the homestead farm) made by Mr. Bray was when he was a lad of thirteen years, when he entered as a clerk a dry goods establishment in Truro, England. Here he gained a practical and intimate knowledge of business methods. He continued to be identified with merchandising until he was twenty-four, when, in 1876, he came to the United States to attend the Centennial exposition. After satiating himself with sight seeing, and reducing his available financial resources to a minimum, he determined to remain in the United States, and went to Texas, where his first employment was at railroad work, at \$1.25 per day. Later he found employment as a contractor for the government, in the construction of levees in Mississippi. This enterprise enlisted his attention for nine years. In 1884 his health became seriously impaired, and he was incapacitated for active business for a year, when he located in Butte, which is still his home and his business headquarters. Mr. Bray's illness necessarily entailed considerable financial loss, and on arriving at Butte his capital was less than \$3,000. He opened a modest grocery on upper Main street, where the Murray

Bank is now located, and there continued operations for a year, when he purchased the stock of groceries owned by Craddock & Co., and secured more eligible headquarters on Main street, opposite the postoffice. About a year later he purchased the stock and business of E. J. Maul & Co., and conducted his ever-increasing business for another year, when failing health compelled him to retire, and he disposed of his merchandising and passed a year in Oakland, Cal. The business career of Mr. Bray in Montana has been one of consecutive advancement, and this is a pertinent fact, since it indicates the sterling integrity of the man, his unvarying courtesy and his marked business sagacity and executive ability.

Upon returning to Butte, in 1887, Mr. Bray purchased the grocery stock and business of Battinger & Co., and, under the name of the Butte Cash Grocery, opened an attractive and well-equipped establishment at the corner of Wyoming and Park streets, where he conducted a most successful retail business until 1896, when he enlarged its scope by adding a wholesale department, in which he has since continued. The business now extends into all sections of the state and is one of the most important commercial industries of Montana. The stock carried is ever select and comprehensive, thus insuring satisfaction to its patrons throughout its extended territory. The wholesale grocery business of Mr. Bray in Butte is among the first in the state, and the annual transactions of the house now reach an average of one million dollars. Such success in any line of legitimate enterprise shows business ability and brain in its inception and conducting, and places their possessor high among the financial powers of the day.

In his political adherence Mr. Bray supports the Republican party. He was elected a member of the First legislature of the state, and was chosen as his own successor for the Second assembly, in which he had the distinction of serving as speaker pro tem. He was also chairman of the committee on state institutions, the locations of which were fixed during the Second legislative assembly. In his fraternal relations Mr. Bray is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has taken the master's degree; with the Knights of Pythias; the A. O. U. W., the B. P. O. E., and the sons of St. George. On October 9, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bray to Miss Nelie Inez Copeland, who was born in Illinois, the daughter of John W. Copeland. Of their seven children four

are living, A. F. Bray, Jr., Nelia Inez, Frances and Dorothy. Mrs. Bray died on October 29, 1899. She is mourned by a large circle of friends to whom she had endeared herself, while the bereavement rests most heavily upon her own household.

C BRECKINRIDGE BOYLE, M. D.—In the ancestry of Dr. Cornelius Breckinridge Boyle, of Gebo, Mont., the pioneers of Virginia and the resolute founders of New England are mingled with sturdy Irish stock of distinguished lineage. His grandfather, John Boyle, scion of a family long prominent and influential in County Antrim, Ireland, immigrated to the United States about 1800, locating at Washington, D. C. In 1804 he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Burke, the nuptials being solemnized at Baltimore, Md., by Archbishop Carroll. John Boyle became connected with the Navy Department, and served for more than thirty-five years in leading positions, most of the time as chief clerk, and partly as acting secretary. He died in Washington in 1849, at the age of seventy-two, leaving, with other children, a son, Dr. Cornelius Boyle, who became eminent in the District of Columbia as one of its leading physicians and most substantial and influential citizens. In 1844 he was graduated from the medical department of Columbian University, Washington, D. C., and was actively and prominently engaged in the practice of his profession until 1861, when he enlisted in the Confederate army, rose rapidly and became provost marshal general of the Army of Northern Virginia with the rank of major, under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, and after the death of that gallant soldier at Shiloh, under Gen. R. E. Lee, the Doctor being one of the few men in the service whom the great commander honored with an autograph letter of commendation for skill and fidelity in the discharge of duty. This Dr. Boyle had a brother, Junius I. Boyle, a commodore in the United States navy and a member of the famous Perry expedition to Japan. He died in the United States hospital at Portsmouth, Va., in 1871, having been retired a few years previous for disability. At the close of the war Dr. Boyle went to Mexico and took charge of the business of an English colonization scheme under the auspices of the English banking house of Baron, Forbes & Co. Owing to the death of Mr. Baron, the enterprise was abandoned, and the Doctor

returned to Virginia. In 1871, having received amnesty from the government by special act of congress, he returned to Washington and continued the practice of medicine until his death in 1878. In 1852 he was married to Miss Frances Reynolds Greene, of Virginia, a daughter of William Dabney Greene, of that state, and granddaughter of Thomas Greene, of Rhode Island, whose forefather, James Greene, came to America from England in 1636 and settled in Massachusetts, but soon after left that province as a follower of Roger Williams, whom he helped found what is now the state of Rhode Island. From him were also descended Gen. Nathaniel Greene and Gen. John Morley Greene, of Revolutionary fame.

Dr. C. Breckinridge Boyle was born at Gordonsville, Va., June 24, 1864. He received his scholastic training in the public schools of Washington, D. C., and on laying aside his textbooks accepted employment on the United States geological survey, with headquarters at the national museum in Washington, where he remained six years. In the meantime he engaged in the study of medicine at Columbian University and was graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D. in 1891. He immediately began practice in Washington, D. C., being connected with the Children's Hospital and the Emergency Hospital. At the time of his resignation from the geological survey the Doctor was assistant paleontologist, and was author of Bulletin No. 102, on Fossil Shells, published in 1893. He went to Hot Springs, S. D., in 1894, and remained there two years practicing his profession. He then accepted a position on the medical staff of the Homestake Mine Hospital at Lead, S. D., which he filled until August, 1898. In the fall of that year he came to Montana, locating at Gebo, where he has since resided. He is official physician to the Clarke Fork Coal Mining Company at Gebo, and has a large practice in the surrounding country.

On March 18, 1897, he was married to Miss Cecilia DuHamel, a daughter of Dr. W. J. C. DuHamel, a leading physician of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Boyle's father was a native of Baltimore, Md., and her mother was Miss Elizabeth Hill Kennedy of Alexandria, Va. The DuHamel's were French Huguenots, who came to America early in the eighteenth century and were conspicuous in the history of the country through Colonial and Revolutionary times. The Hills and Seths, ancestors of Mrs. Boyle, made proud records for gallantry

and fine soldierly qualities in the Revolution, and one of her maternal ancestors, Henry Hill, fitted out a company of troops at his own expense, and with it rendered valuable service throughout that struggle. Dr. Boyle is examining physician for a number of old line insurance companies and beneficial societies. He has high standing as a physician and surgeon, and is universally esteemed as a citizen.

PETER BREEN.—Coming into the world amid stirring times, Peter Breen was born in Johnson county, Kan., on October 5, 1860, just after the bloody struggle over slavery in the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, which were clamoring for admission into the Union. His father, Lawrence Breen, a native of Ireland, emigrated to America when he was twelve years old, and settled in Vermont and later in New York. From there he removed to Chicago before there was any railroad to that city and later was married in Wisconsin to Miss Kate Dillon, also of Irish birth. They took up their residence on a Kansas farm and were there during all of the contest there for supremacy between the slavery and anti-slavery forces. Later they removed to Illinois, and when the Civil war broke out the father enlisted as a Union soldier in Company E, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, in which he served with commendable courage. Peter Breen was the second of eight children. He received a good common-school education in Illinois and Iowa, and when he was nineteen left his father's home in Iowa, made his way to Colorado, and secured employment at railroad-ing. He was a locomotive fireman for awhile, and then engaged in driving a mule team in the mountains. After many months of this service, he went to Leadville, and worked at the smelting furnaces during the winter and prospected during the summer. In 1884 he went to Couer d'Alene, Idaho, at the height of its gold excitement, but finding the snow too deep for him to profitably work, equipped as he was, he went to Spokane for horses, with which he returned and went to prospecting. He lost all he had and went to Butte, arriving there June 20, 1884. He worked at the Old Belle smelter until fall when he went to Anaconda and remained during the winter. The next spring he went to the Flathead valley and located several ranches, but soon sold them and returned to Anaconda, where, there and in Jefferson county,

he worked at hauling wood and mining. He traveled around Great Falls and located at Wicks in the spring of 1888, working in the smelter. From there he went to Elkhorn in 1890, and later to the Cleopatra mine near Butte. In August he located in Butte, pursuing various occupations until 1895.

During all this time and throughout all his wanderings he was studying law and looking forward to a professional career. After 1895 he gave his whole attention to this study and with such success that he was admitted to practice in November, 1898. He immediately formed a partnership with G. L. Langford, but subsequently dissolved this and formed another with his present partner. Mr. Breen has been active and forceful in politics and began early to take a leading place in his party and to give his talents to the service of his people. He represented the Twenty-first district in the second constitutional convention of the state, and was elected as a Democrat to the First and Second state legislatures from Jefferson county. He is at present a Populist, and as such was elected in 1890 to the office of county attorney of Silver Bow county, the duties of which he is now (1901) discharging with ability and acceptability, being commended for his strict attention to its business and his fairness and skill, by political associates and opponents alike. Mr. Breen was married March 3, 1897, to Miss Katie Griffin, a native of Independence, Iowa, whose father was one of the early settlers in that locality. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic, and belongs to the Robert Emmett Literary Society, composed principally of men of that faith. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His prominence in his profession and his firm hold on the confidence and regard of the people are not accidental or the result of adventitious circumstances. He has gained every foot of his way by merit and persistent and honest labor. The very difficulty with which he secured his legal training has given him a more tenacious grasp of its details than if it had come to him easily, and the exigencies of his adventurous life have strengthened the fibre and multiplied the fertility of his sterling manner.

JOHN C. BRENNER.—Fortunate is the man who has an ancestry of distinguished order and sterling worth; and we of this intensely utilitarian

twentieth century cannot hold in light esteem the record of noble lives and worthy deeds, and, as Macaulay has pertinently stated the fact, "A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants." The gentleman whose name initiates this review is a scion of staunch old Pennsylvania stock, and the name is one that has been prominent in the annals of the old Keystone state, as has that of his mother's family, each successive generation having accomplished something which may well be "remembered with pride by remote descendants." It is not within the province of this work to enter into details as to genealogical records, but sufficient reference will be made to indicate the lesson and incentive which may be read "between the lines." Mr. Brenner, one of the representative citizens and prominent stock growers of Beaverhead county, is progressive in his methods and honored and esteemed by those who know him, and thus he is most eligible for representation within the pages of this volume.

John C. Brenner is a native son of the famous old "City of Brotherly Love," having been born in Philadelphia on March 23, 1845. His father, John G. Brenner, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., and was reared and educated in his native state, where he passed his entire life, his death occurring in 1879. He was a man of fine intellectual powers, and one of the prominent citizens of his state. He was a stalwart Democrat in his political proclivities and was on the electoral tickets of his party each campaign from the candidacy of Jackson to and including that of Breckenridge for the office of president. He was an intimate personal friend of President Buchanan, and also of Simon Cameron, the Pennsylvania statesman. Mr. Brenner was one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company, and was a member of its board of trustees until his death. He held the third policy issued by this company. He was a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and of the Girard National Bank, of Philadelphia, and before the city of Spring Garden became an integral part of Philadelphia he was a member of its board of commissioners. He was one of the leading merchants of Philadelphia, where he was engaged in the hardware business up to the time when death put an end to his labors. His maternal grandfather was Brigadier-General Klotz, who commanded Pennsylvania troops in the

war of the Revolution. The family has been of marked prominence in the Keystone state from the early colonial epoch until the present day.

John C. Brenner, the immediate subject of this review, was the fifth in order of birth in a family of nine children, and received his educational discipline in the schools of his native city. He thereafter became identified with his father's hardware business, of which he had charge after the death of his honored sire. In 1883 he came to Montana, locating in Beaverhead county, and here purchasing his present ranch, which now comprises 5,000 acres and is one of the finest in the state, both in the matter of natural characteristics and in the improvements which have been made. Here he has been engaged in farming and stockraising upon an extensive scale, and is recognized as one of the leading operators in these important lines of industry in the state. His place is located twenty-five miles from Red Rock, and the family residence is one of the most attractive in this favored section. In politics Mr. Brenner gives his support to the Democratic party, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order. He is also a popular member of the Silver Bow Club, in the city of Butte.

On October 29, 1874, Mr. Brenner was united in marriage to Miss Isabel White, who was born in the vicinity of Pittsburg, Pa., the daughter of Henry White, many years engaged in the lumbering business at Williamsport, Pa., where his death occurred. He was prominent in both political and business life, having been the candidate of the Democratic party for member of congress in 1874. Mrs. Brenner's paternal grandfather, Col. Hugh White, is a part of Pennsylvania's record in the war of 1812. He was "captain of a company of foot in the First Battalion of associators in the county of Northumberland." He was colonel in the war of 1812, and was killed in 1822 by being thrown from a horse. An ancestor in the direct line was a captain in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution. Hon. Joseph B. Anthony, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Brenner, was a graduate of Princeton University; was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania in 1818, and was elected to the state senate in 1830, serving until 1833. He was elected to congress and re-elected in 1835, carrying every precinct in his district. He was a stalwart Democrat in his political faith.

Mr. and Mrs. Brenner are the parents of three sons: Henry White, who was born May 30, 1879,

was educated at St. Paul's School, at Concord, N. H.; William Potts was born February 26, 1882; and Charles Potts was born August 31, 1884.

HENRY ELLING.—There are names which are in themselves an inspiration and a history—themes which are their own eloquent interpreters beyond the power of speech or writing—and who is there that can add a word or a thought to the story when, in this section of the country, and especially in Montana, one names the name and calls up the memory of Henry Elling? Mr. Elling was born in Germany, December 9, 1842, the son of German parents, possessing a modest competence in worldly wealth, and a devout religious spirit that found expression in the prescribed formulas of the Lutheran church. Death robbed him of both parents before he was fifteen years of age, and he then emigrated with a younger brother to the United States, locating in Missouri, where an older brother had already secured a stable foothold. In the fatherland he received a fair education in his native tongue, and in America he at once applied himself with characteristic diligence to the study of English, working as a farm hand while learning the language, and later securing a position in a mercantile house at the munificent compensation of six dollars a month and his board for the first year, and something additional for each of the subsequent years he remained with the firm. In 1861 he removed to Leavenworth, Kan., and a year later to Denver, Colo., where he was a clerk and salesman in a clothing house until 1864. In that year he determined to start business for himself, and brought a stock of goods by ox teams to Virginia City, Mont., and in October opened a store. In 1865 Last Chance gulch, now Helena, burst forth as the newest Eldorado of this western world, and, securing a partner, Mr. Elling removed his business thither, and in a little log house with a sawdust floor, they opened a store and sold their stock at almost fabulous prices and handsome profits. A short time after they were established at Helena, his partner went east with most of their money to pay bills and purchase more goods, and Mr. Elling began to deal in gold. The supply increased and prices went down so that he soon lost all his means and was obliged to close out his stock, after which he also went east.

He paid the debts of the firm, bought a new stock of goods on time and started in business at

Nebraska City, then the supply point for the freighting outfits to the west. For awhile he was successful there, but, when Omaha became the supply station, he had a large stock of goods and no demand for them—and, more than that, he was in debt for the goods and unable to meet his obligations. But his creditors had confidence in his integrity, and allowed him to take his goods anywhere he deemed best. Accordingly he again located in Virginia City, Mont., where he was eminently successful from the beginning. He continued in trade until 1873, and then opened a banking house. He now was, at least, in the line for which he was particularly well qualified, for he had an instinctive sense in matters of finance that never let him go astray. Although at times his daring seemed akin to rashness, it was short vision in others that pronounced this judgment—he saw the end from the beginning. He trusted men freely, always doing a large credit business, yet his confidence was rarely betrayed or abused. He became the richest man in Madison county, owning mines and mills and miles of acres teeming with their verdant meadows, their golden harvests, their sheep and cattle on a thousand hills—items scarce worth mentioning save for the fact that his wealth was the product of his own capabilities properly used. He was also the leading business man, and the most potential factor in multiplying productive fiscal and commercial enterprises—and this is much to say in any man's favor. For, prate as we may of increasing armies and expanding navies for the national defense, the real armor of the twentieth century is a plathoric pocketbook; its strong fortresses will be fire-proof vaults, well filled with notes, mortgages and title-deeds. Good agencies which produce these, good men who spread their benefits and direct the distribution, are real benefactors of mankind, and will be so recognized in the age now dawning, wherein man, the creator and beautifier, shall be honored and feted, and man, the destroyer, discredited.

Through his banking operations Mr. Elling became actively interested in many financial and mercantile institutions, including three of the largest banks in Virginia City, one at Sheridan, and others at various places in the county. But this vast field was too small to give due scope and amplitude to his financial powers. He was necessary to the fiscal interests of the state, and he obeyed their call. In 1894, just after a disastrous panic, he was asked by officers of the Commercial Exchange Bank at



Henry E. King

Bozeman to take a block of the proposed increase of its capital and become its president. He accepted the invitation and soon had the bank well established as a healthy member of the national system. Not long after he assisted in organizing the Carbon County Bank, at Red Lodge, and also became its president. This was followed by his election as a director of the State National Bank, of Miles City. He then took stock in the National Bank at Big Timber in Park county, and in January, 1898, became interested in the bank of Fergus county at Lewistown. In the same month he organized the Union Bank and Trust Company, of Helena, becoming its president and leading spirit. In 1896 he joined the syndicate which purchased the Gallatin Light, Power and Railway Company, of Bozeman, that held the street railway and electric lighting franchises of the city. To the affairs of all these institutions Mr. Elling gave personal attention and the benefit of his high standing in the financial and business world, and from his broad experience and keen, careful, superior judgment they all profited and prospered.

Mr. Elling was a member of the Masonic fraternity, connected with the Master Masons lodge, the Royal Arch chapter and the commandery of Knights Templar. He also belonged to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He was a Republican, but never sought or accepted a purely political office. His party often wished to honor him with nominations for prominent positions, but he firmly refused all of them. At one time he was obliged to positively decline the nomination for governor. His interest in the welfare of the community did once, however, induce him to become mayor of his home town, a position in which he rendered service of great and permanent value. He was married July 20, 1870, to Miss Mary B. Cooley, a native of Iowa, and daughter of W. A. Cooley, an esteemed citizen of Madison county who made his home there in 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Elling were parents of ten children, Helena K., now Mrs. Arey; Henrietta M., now Mrs. Gohn; Mable, now Mrs. Hutt; Carlotta, Horace B., Karl and Harrison C., living, and Alice, Henry and Herman, deceased.

It is as true a saying as it is old that "Death loves a shining mark." In the midst of his great plans and his many-sided usefulness, while yet not far past the noon of life, a fatal attack of pneumonia closed his earthly career on Wednesday, November 14, 1900, after an illness of less than four days.

The life of Henry Elling was a positive, far-reaching, fruitful potency for good. Its contemplation can never be void or valueless to thinking men. He not only wrought out great ends himself, but fired others with energy and zeal. His presence and example were pregnant with a vitality that sustained the old, inspired the young, and aided all. In business and social attributes he was centripetal, concentrating and conserving like energies in other men, and holding all together in harmonious revolution. His honor and his honesty went unassailed, his morals were above reproach, his charities were bountiful but unproclaimed, and his domestic traits were lovable unto the last degree. Withal, his life was quiet and serene. His way lay not along the points and pinnacles of great affairs where history holds her splendid march. He gave the faculties that might have swayed a realm to quiet usefulness and unpraised toil, teaching by precept and example the lesson of fidelity in daily duty, and, through that, good service to his kind. And so that life commands the admiration, not only of the many with whom devotion might naturally stand in place of criticism, but of those whose distance from the man and resultant want of bias entitles them to render authoritative judgment. And when they tell us, as they do, those wiser, better brethren of ours in the east—and tell the world so they may make it history—that this, our western civilization, is half barbarism, we may be pardoned if we answer: Behold its product and its representative! "Of thorns men do not gather figs, nor of a bramble bush gather they grapes." Here is Henry Elling—show us his fellow!

EDWIN H. BREWSTER.—The only real success in human effort is to work in the right direction. One must elect his work, and then put all his force on it to secure results. Concentration is the secret of success. The one prudence in life is concentration, the one evil dissipation of energy. Rays of light, nearly powerless when scattered, burn brilliantly when brought to a focus. These truths are well exemplified in the active life of Edwin Harris Brewster, of Wibaux, one of the high grade stock-breeders of Montana, who has given up his energies to the accomplishment of a set purpose from which he allows nothing to divert him. He is a native of Chicago, Ill., where he was born June 20, 1866. His scholastic training was acquired in

the public schools and in a good commercial college. When he was about sixteen years old he obtained employment with a cattle company in Arizona, where he acquired a comprehensive knowledge of one side of the business, and an ardent desire to fully master it and then carry it on for himself. Accordingly, after three years' service in Arizona, he secured a position with the Berry-Boice Cattle Company of eastern Montana, and began an apprenticeship in range work. This continued until April, 1892, when he made a homestead entry of a quarter section of land on Beaver Creek, about a mile and a half north of Wibaux, in Dawson county, and two months later married Miss Elizabeth Salisbury, of Henderson, Minn., and settled down to ranch life "under his own vine and fig tree." He started in the cattle business in a small way, but soon began "breeding up" his range stock. His experiments in this line opened his eyes to its large possibilities for good to the community, and determined him to pass from the domain of stock-raising to that of stock-breeding. Imbued with this laudable ambition, a few years ago he purchased the Higgins herd of thoroughbred Herefords at Rancher, Mont., and abandoned range work for the more congenial field. His herd of pure-bred Herefords now numbers 110 head of white-faced beauties, nearly all of which are "native here and to the manor born," therefore thoroughly acclimated, and certainly equal in breeding to any herd in the country. Their offspring are sold to any proper purchaser, and a pedigree is furnished with each animal, bearing the signature of the secretary of the American Hereford Breeders' Association, of which Mr. Brewster is a member, as he is also of the Montana Stock Growers' Association. At the head of this herd stands the renowned John Jacob Astor, bred by Charles Cross, of the Sunny Slope herd of Herefords at Emporia, Kan. He is well worthy of the name he bears in the richness of his lineage, his physical vigor, his dignified bearing and his powers of procreation. Rumor has been busy with the price paid by the nervy breeder for this great acquisition, and has not settled the matter. All that is known is that Mr. Brewster was offered and promptly declined \$500 for his bargain a few days after the purchase.

Mr. Brewster is a gentleman of enterprise and breadth of view and is inspired by a desire higher and wider than mere commercial considerations. It is his patriotic and generous, as well as sound business intention to aid, as far as he can, in im-

proving the stock of the state for both ranchmen and feeders, and by his example and his efforts, awaken them to the fact that such improvement is necessary to enable them to keep pace with progress elsewhere. It is nearly time, in his opinion, that the "scrub" steer should disappear from the ranches and stock markets of Montana, under the general order of nature—the survival of the fittest—and his endeavors in this direction are entitled to the highest commendation of all interested parties. Mr. Brewster's family consists of his wife and two charming little girls, whose home is a handsome cottage adorned with every evidence of good taste. His stock also lacks nothing that money can buy or skill fashion for its proper shelter, development and keep. In fraternal circles Mr. Brewster is an enthusiastic Mason, having given to the order much time and valuable service, both in the ranks in its various branches and in exalted official stations. He is at this time deputy grand commander of the Knights Templar of the state.

In his ancestry Mr. Brewster is as distinguished as in his creative and productive business enterprises. He is of the ninth generation in direct descent from Elder William Brewster who came as a part of the precious importation brought to Plymouth Rock by the Mayflower in 1620. His father, James P. Brewster, is a leading business man of Chicago, a hatter by trade, but merchandising in the commodity rather than making it. He was instrumental in organizing the Hat Finishers' Union, and was first identified with it as a clerk. He then, in partnership with one Hunniwell, purchased the union and continued with success the business it had conducted. In 1856 he sold out and, after traveling extensively in the west, in partnership with one Loomis, he opened a hat store under Warners' Hall on Randolph street, Chicago. He soon purchased the interest of his partner, and conducted business alone until the great Chicago fire. After the smoke of the conflagration had cleared away, he opened a store opposite Marshall Field's temporary business location on State street, near Twenty-second. From there he moved to West Madison street, and when the business district had been partially rebuilt, again removed to the South Side, locating on Clarke and Madison streets. In 1881 he became a member of the firm of Dunlap & Co., with a magnificent store in the Palmer House block, on State street. Though prosperity and adversity he always exhibited the same lofty self-confidence, resourcefulness and energy, always consider-

ate of the rights and feelings of others, always attentive to every detail of his own affairs—permitting no leaks in his business which a close and constant vigilance could prevent, yet conducting it ever on a lofty plain of integrity, enterprise and progressiveness, exemplifying in all its bearings the highest type of the American merchant. In January, 1902, he retired from active business at the age of seventy-six years. He was married in New York, in 1858, to Miss Laura R. Smith Cox, a daughter of John and Adaline (Harris) Cox, who were born and brought up within a block of each other in New York City. They were rocked in the same cradle and took their first and last lessons in school together. John Cox was a son of Jamieson Cox, the famous New York fire chief in the terrible fire of 1836, when many of the large buildings were blown up with powder to prevent the spread of the devastation. John Cox was then foreman of an engine company, and was buried in the ruins, but was rescued without serious injury.

Mrs. Laura R. S. Brewster was a descendant of the early Knickerbocker stock, and a family proud of its name and honor. She was finely educated, and after removing to Chicago, was identified with many movements of philanthropy. Especially was her work valuable during the Civil war in behalf of the Union soldiers. She was one of five Chicago ladies to organize the Chicago Washington Hospital for wounded soldiers, where these heroic women did a noble work in alleviating human suffering. They were Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. A. H. Hogue, Mrs. O. E. Hosmer, Mrs. O. D. Ranney and Mrs. J. P. Brewster. The last named was also instrumental in organizing the Sanitary Fair, held in Bryant's Hall, Chicago, the first of the kind in the United States. She was an incorporator of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, and till her death was an honorary member of its board of directors. Her last years were passed in the beautiful suburb of the city called Glencoe; and here she was very active in beautifying and developing the place.

Thus bearing from his birth the responsibility of an honored family name and history on both sides of his house, Mr. Brewster has not lowered its crest or lessened its luster. He has held up the best traditions of his race in his successful business enterprises, both by their character and their achievements, and in his devotion to every social, educational and moral force in the community, and every public affair which might tend to its advancement, has shown that his lineage is well sustained.

CHARLES A. BROADWATER.—Out of the depths of his mature wisdom Carlyle wrote: "History is the essence of innumerable biographies." Farther than this, what source of valid information may we have touching all phases of thought and accomplishment? "The true grandeur of nations is in those qualities which constitute the true greatness of the individual," said Sumner, and the final causes which shape the fortunes of individual men and the destinies of states are often the same. They are usually remote and obscure; their influence wholly unsuspected until declared by results. When they inspire men to the exercise of courage, self-denial, enterprise, industry and call into play the higher moral elements; when they lead men to risk all on conviction, faith—such causes lead to the planting of great states, great nations, great peoples. That nation is grandest which produces the greatest and most manly men, and the intrinsic safety depends not so much upon methods and measures as upon that true manhood from whose deep sources emanate all that is precious and permanent in life.

Rising above the masses there have been in all ages and in all localities men who, by their exalted character and intellectual powers, left a deep impression upon the institutions of their time; and in Montana it may be said, without exaggeration, there has been no man who moved upon a loftier plane of action or represented a truer nobility of character and exalted purpose than Col. Charles Arthur Broadwater, the distinguished subject of this memoir. He was essentially a leader of men and a director of opinion, and his career was one of singular activity touching affairs of great scope and importance, and yet without one esoteric phase, its record being as an open scroll which will bear the closest scrutiny and disclose no shadow, no blot thereon. At all times and in all places he was known for his fidelity to purpose, his lofty principles and his strict adherence to the ethics which govern the highest type of human existence. These qualities, together with his great services in connection with the development and upbuilding of the state of Montana, won for him an exalted place in the esteem of his fellow men, and none is more worthy of consideration in any work purporting to enter record concerning those who have lived and labored to goodly ends within the confines of this great commonwealth.

Col. Broadwater was born at St. Charles, Mo., on September 25, 1840, a son of Charles Henry

and Anne Broadwater. Charles Henry Broadwater was a Virginia planter, and removed from his ancestral home in Fairfax county to Missouri, and purchased a large cotton plantation near St. Louis. In 1861 Charles A. Broadwater went to Colorado; but it was in Virginia City in 1863 that Col. Broadwater became known and identified with Montana and her subsequent history. Here he entered into the life of the then active mining camp as a freighter, handling a pack train belonging to the firm of King & Gillette, subsequently becoming associated with Capt. Nick Wall, who represented John J. Roe & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., the founders of the celebrated "Diamond R" transportation lines. Here it was that Col. Broadwater first exhibited these qualities which marked his success in subsequent undertakings. He was general superintendent of the "Diamond R" lines until the spring of 1869, when Mat Carroll, George Steele and E. G. McClay purchased the outfit in the name of E. G. McClay & Co., Col. Broadwater remaining as superintendent, then became a partner and continued as such until 1879. At this time the first railroads began to push their way into the territory, and Broadwater turned his attention to contracting. His previous connection with the "Diamond R" line had made for him many acquaintances among government officers, and with their influence he secured a number of contracts. Among the first was one for furnishing material for the construction of Fort Assiniboine, a contract that required a great deal of executive ability. The time given for its execution was limited to six months, but by close management the contract was successfully completed and a similar one secured for Fort Maginnis, whereby he cleared a great deal of money and became the leading partner in traderships at both posts. At the former he was associated with Robert L. McCulloch, since cashier and vice-president of the Montana National Bank. At the latter point he was associated with ex-State Senator C. J. McNamara, with both of whom he was interested in various business ventures up to the time of his death.

The transit from the superintendency of various trains of wagon transportation to that of a railroad was natural, and, for Col. Broadwater, very easily accomplished. Although lacking experience in the workings of a railroad he soon acquired a familiarity with its complicated details and displayed marked ability in that direction; and when J. J. Hill, of the Montana system, decided to push his

operations to the coast, he selected Col. Broadwater as his manager and local representative in the state, and on the organization of the Montana Central branch, Col. Broadwater was made president of the company. These positions at the head of the railroad movements of the Great Northern system gave Col. Broadwater the opportunity and field for action which he desired. He was at the head and front of this great enterprise throughout its construction in the state of Montana, and in this stupendous undertaking was found equal to every emergency. It was work to his liking, and in the war of wits which taxed the management of an enterprise of this kind he found his true element, and the opposition of a powerful rival was confronted with the ready resources of a master mind. Contending with sharp, shrewd men, he became as sharp and as shrewd. His natural resources, prolific through previous years of traffic in this state, now stood him well in hand and he was never so much himself as when he had scored a point over opposing forces. Many incidents of the spirited contentions, between the forces of the Northern Pacific interests and those presided over by Col. Broadwater could be cited; but where the difficulties seemed thickest his talents shown most brilliant and elicited the admiration of his adversaries as well as his friends. Under his supervision as president of the Montana Central Railroad from Butte to Great Falls, via Helena, and the Rimini & Marysville and Neihart branches were constructed. But it was not in the building of these short lines that the greatest service was rendered to the state by Col. Broadwater. It was due to his untiring and assiduous efforts that President Hill was induced to extend his road into Helena and Butte, and long before that gentleman had decided to build over the present routes Col. Broadwater's active and earnest efforts resulted in having this route selected. In this undertaking, as well as almost all others which mark the career of this brilliant life, we can see a liberality of effort which but displays the actual grandeur of his character. Not for himself were these tremendous undertakings pushed to completion, but for the constituency for whom he labored and that constituency was Montana and his chosen city, Helena. To no single man's effort within the state can be traced the results which are to be seen in the undertakings of Broadwater. The hotel and natatorium are probably the most brilliant and enduring conceptions of his life, and in points

of design and execution but demonstrate the liberality of his humanitarian efforts. Long before the beautiful city of Helena became a city, when it was but an uncouth mining village resting upon the sides of Last Chance gulch, was this edifice and the purposes of its construction first formulated in the mind of its promotor. The buildings and their surroundings are the most perfect in their appointments of any resort in the northwest, and stand to-day the pride of Helena and pre-eminently the chief of Montana's many attractions. Its construction required a faith in the future of Helena which few possessed, and to many it seemed a rash and perilous venture. The plant with its equipment involved an expenditure of some \$700,000, and, with the limited population of the state at the time of its conception, carried with its construction the necessity of operating the hotel for a number of years at great expense to the promotor. It was probably in view of the necessity of creating a source of revenue for this magnificent resort that the idea of establishing a military post at Helena first presented itself. Nor is it improbable that the previous connection which Col. Broadwater had with the government work at Assiniboine and Fort Maginnis first encouraged the promotion of the hotel and resort at Helena. It was in the final fulfillment of this design that the Colonel undertook the great work which finally resulted in his death. The Montana National Bank was another institution which owed its inception to the busy brain which made it one of the soundest financial institutions of the northwest. At its beginning, in 1883, it was a small concern, but under the fostering care of its able projector it grew into the powerful factor in the state's financial affairs which he left at the time of his death.

Col. Broadwater's investments and business enterprises extended in every direction. He was largely interested in other banks throughout the state, and at Great Falls and Neihart was a prominent stockholder in the First National Bank at each place and a heavy stockholder in the townsite of Great Falls. His mining and cattle interests are to be found all over the state, and his wealth at the time of his death was estimated at from a million to a million and a half of dollars. His death was probably as unexpected to himself as it was to his friends throughout the entire state, and his many enterprises were all in that unfinished condition which marked out the necessity of much future work and development. His death came at a crit-

ical time in his own affairs and the affairs of the state, and in the urgent and dire need which the recent financial distress engendered throughout the silver-producing districts his stalwart generalship was more than missed.

The management of these vast properties has since fallen in the hands of Mr. Thomas A. Marlow, a nephew of Col. Broadwater, and a young man of remarkable business qualifications. R. S. McCulloh was designated as executor, but resigned after about two years of service. Mr. Marlow was then appointed on request of the heirs, and developed in the administration of these affairs such marked business qualifications that he was elected president of the Montana National Bank at the time of its reopening after the panic of the summer of 1893. Mr. Marlow, ably assisted by Mr. Albert L. Smith, his efficient cashier, has taken the reins of this banking institution into his hands with the determination of sustaining the reputation which was so magnificently established by its able founder, and has proved himself an able official at the head of its affairs.

The entire career of Col. Broadwater, from his first undertaking within the state up to the time of his death, shows a well formulated plan of life. Founded on the broad basis of humanitarianism, he was a most zealous advocate of the modern movements of international progress. Democratic in principle, as well as in politics, he carried his convictions into every action of his life; and when wealth smiled propitiously upon his efforts he still retained his kindly interests and genial comradeship for those with whom he had labored. Gov. J. K. Toole, in speaking of Col. Broadwater's death, says: "I have never known a death to touch a whole community as deeply as has this. Every body seems to realize that a potent if not a dominant factor in social, commercial and political life is gone. No man in this state ever inaugurated and carried to a successful issue more great enterprises than did Col. Broadwater. None knew the people better or had more of their confidence. He was a man of clear foresight, who knew himself and knew the way before him. He led the way in all he did; he was fruitful of resource, adroit in attack, masterful in defense, relentless in pursuit. His friends are counted in every profession, every avocation and walk in life. He was lenient with those in his debt and charitable to a high degree; and accustomed to bestow favors in a manner so easy, so graceful, so natural, that it created

a pleasing sense of gratitude without any special thought of obligation. He was of gentle mein; but knew how to remember, how to resent and how to avenge. The city that he loved and in which he lived and wrought so much ought to record its lamentations in silent signs of universal mourning."

Above all let it be said that he was a man, a prince among men. There are those who have acquired successes in life in the financial and political world, who may have reached to greater results, but few there are among the world's great men who occupied the place in the hearts of their constituencies that Col. Broadwater filled in his. His death was mourned by all who had ever known him, and the messages of condolence from the highest tribunal in the land echoed in unison with the cry from the hearts of the very children of his state in the same grateful, loyal, loving sorrow which bespoke that true homage from his humbler friends that was paid to his memory by the lowly as well as the great. His last sickness was the direct result of influenza, which laid hold upon him while in New York city. He was there preparatory to the senatorial fight for the Helena Post bill, in which he was much interested, and an active and zealous advocate; and it was while making this fight that he brought on a relapse of the attack from which he had partly recovered. The bill was passed, but Col. Broadwater had fought his last battle. He returned to Helena victorious in his efforts, but broken in health and constitution. When the hotel Broadwater was reopened for the season almost the entire community turned out to see him. The Colonel remained upon the veranda during the evening, exchanging greetings of cheer and accepting congratulations upon the success of his efforts in Washington and the hopeful outlook for the satisfactory perfecting of his plans. This was his last appearance in public. A cool breeze had been blowing from up the valley, and he retired with a severe chill which developed into congestion of the lungs. The strain of the past month had been too much for him, and the excitement attendant upon the opening of his hotel had a bad effect. He gradually failed until Monday morning following, when he breathed his last. His last struggle for life was aggravated to some extent by a weak action of the heart; this, with the strain of his active work in Washington and the previous attack of influenza, comprised the combined forces which finally brought him to his death. Its announcement threw the entire state into the pro-

foundest gloom. All business was for the time suspended and messages of condolence poured in from all over the world. President Harrison was among the first to send his words of sympathy from the executive mansion, and throughout the state adversary and friend alike paused to add to the universal sorrow their words of tender and reverential tribute. The business houses of Helena, his chosen and beloved city, closed their doors; and lowered flags and mourning bunting but lent to the cause their mute appeal to the memory of the sacred dead.

From a historical standpoint the life of Col. Broadwater enters to a far greater degree into the present conditions within the state than any other of the earlier factors. His fertility of conception may be credited as the original source of an immeasurable after-result whose potential must remain as yet within the scroll of future years. His life portrayed a character of more than mere genius in a chosen profession; in fact, he had no profession. His capacity was too broad to limit to the boundaries of a single walk in life. It covered the entire breadth, from a pleasant spoken word to a child at play to the shrewd, tactful commander of an army; the heights and depths perfectly balanced by a well-lighted plane of genial warmth where all could meet him in an atmosphere of perfect ease. Unassuming in this self-poise he left the fields of literature and religious controversies to those better suited, and taught by his example of broad humanitarianism a lesson of greater import and stronger impact than could the written sermons of a volume or an era of dogmatic oratory. Always a man of close and profound thought, he was pre-eminently a man of action.

BENJAMIN C. BROOKE, M. D.—Devoted to the noble and humane work which his profession implied, Dr. Benjamin Coddington Brooke was ever faithful and indefatigable in his endeavors, and not only earned the due reward of his efforts in a temporal way, but also proved himself eminently worthy to exercise the important functions of his calling by his ability, his abiding sympathy and his earnest zeal in behalf of his fellow men. His understanding of the science of medicine was broad and comprehensive, and the profession and the public accorded him distinguished place among the practitioners of Montana, while

love and veneration were his in the city of Helena, where he lived and labored to goodly ends. Dr. Brooke was a native of West Virginia, born in Morgantown, Monongalia county, on April 1, 1822, the son of Dr. Thomas Frederick and Mary (Coddington) Brooke, natives of Prince George's and Allegany counties, Md. The father was a practicing physician of Prince George's county, whence he eventually removed to West Virginia, where his death occurred, his widow thereafter coming to Montana with her son, Dr. Brooke. The grandfather likewise was a physician, and was a native of Scotland whence he came to America and located in Maryland, where he passed the residue of his life, honored for his sterling character and high professional attainments.

Dr. Benjamin C. Brooke received education in the schools of Virginia, in which state also he prepared himself for that profession honored and dignified by four different generations of his name. He continued his technical studies in the Cincinnati Medical College, and later graduated in the celebrated Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. Dr. Brooke in 1854 began the practice of medicine in Kansas City, Mo., being one of the pioneer physicians of that section, while in 1858, at the time of the gold excitement at Pike's Peak, Colo., he went to Denver, where he located until the spring of 1863, when he came to Montana and established himself at Virginia City, thus becoming one of the pioneers of Montana, where he lived to attain distinguished honors as a physician and a man among men. In 1866 he removed to Helena, and here he continued in the active practice of his profession until his death, May 9, 1891. Of his long and faithful service the record is written in the grateful memories of those to whom he ministered. He was a man of marked business ability and was interested in various mining enterprises, as well as in farming and stock growing. To the matrimonial union of Dr. Brooke and Sarah Mackbee six children were born. Two sons and two daughters are living, as is the widowed mother, now venerable in years. One son, Lee D., a graduate of the law department of the University of Virginia, is now engaged in the office of the Terminal Railway at St. Louis, Mo., while the other son, Dr. Ben C. Brooke, is the worthy successor of his father in medical practice in Montana's capital city, specific reference being made to him on other pages of this work. The two daughters are Mrs. Dr. Rudolph Hoaskey and Miss Lalla M. Brooke.

BEN C. BROOKE, M. D.—Among the younger representatives of the medical profession in the capital city of Montana is Ben C. Brooke, M. D., who, to his skill as a physician and surgeon, has also the added distinction of being a native son of Helena, where he has given evidence in his case at least of the fallibility of the old adage that a "prophet is not without honor save in his own country," both in professional and social circles, his practice being of representative order. He was born in Helena on May 9, 1872, the son of Benjamin C. and Sarah (Mackbee) Brooke, to whom individual reference is made elsewhere in this work.

In his native city Dr. Brooke was reared to maturity, securing his literary education in the public schools and then turning his attention to the technical work of preparation for his chosen profession. He began reading medicine in the offices of Drs. Treacy & Carmichael, under whose effective preceptorship he advanced rapidly, and in March, 1892, he matriculated in Bellevue Medical College, in New York city, graduating from this institution of high standing in March, 1896. Thus thoroughly fortified for a brilliant medical career Dr. Brooke returned to Helena, and forthwith opened an office and a practice as a physician and surgeon. He has ever kept abreast of the advances made in medical science and is known as a close student and as one who gives much time and thought to original investigation. In 1898 he took a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic to place himself in touch with the rapid advance of medical developments. He is secretary of the Helena Medical Association and the Medical Association of Montana and is a member of the Rocky Mountain Interstate Medical Association. He takes interest in the work of each, and is also a close student of the best medical literature. He has been president of the board of health of Lewis and Clarke county for two years, and is now serving his second term as county coroner. He has been secretary of the State Medical Society for three terms, being the present incumbent, and is highly esteemed by his professional conferees in the county and state. Fraternally the Doctor is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and in politics he belongs to the Democratic party.

JOHN J. BUCKLEY, M. D.—One of the best known and most thoroughly skilled physicians and surgeons of the northwest, is Dr. John J. Buck-

ley, now incumbent of the office of chief surgeon of the western division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who is distinctively one of the progressive citizens of Montana, his home being Missoula. He is a native of Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y., born on April 13, 1853. His parents were Dr. Horatio and Elizabeth (Case) Buckley, both of whom were born in New York. The father, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the state, was a graduate of the University of the City of New York, and also read medicine under the direction of Dr. Mott, one of the eminent physicians of that day.

Dr. John J. Buckley was the elder of the two children and received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of his native state, after which he attended Delaware Academy, at Delhi, N. Y., after which he began the reading of medicine under the effective preceptorship of his father. He then entered the medical department of Columbia, N. Y., College, in the city of New York, completing the prescribed course and graduating as a member of the class of 1878. Dr. Buckley took up his abode in Missoula in 1887. Upon coming to Missoula he was made chief surgeon for the western division of the Northern Pacific, which has in Missoula a modern and finely equipped hospital. The upper story of the building is fitted up as a residence for the chief surgeon, and here Dr. Buckley has an attractive home. The Doctor is a member of the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, the International Association of Railway Surgeons, and he has been vice-president of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. He is also a member of the American Clinological Association, American Medical Association and the Montana State Medical Society. In politics the Doctor is a stalwart Republican, and he has held offices of public trust, having served as president of the state board of health and the board of education of Missoula. Fraternally the Doctor has advanced to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, his position in the Masonic order, his affiliations being still with the various bodies of the order in Fargo, N. D.

of the untrodden wilderness, and reduced it to subjection and useful fruitfulness. Of this class was Alexander Metzel, of Puller Springs, Madison county, one of the Montana pioneers of 1863, and one of her most respected and substantial citizens, who could see satisfactory results arising from the work of his hands in the section of the great commonwealth where his activities were exercised. Mr. Metzel was born in York, Pa., January 14, 1835, of ancestors German on his father's side and English on his mother's. His parents were Thomas A. and Hannah Matthews Metzel, both natives of York, who lived and died there, and were for many years owners and managers of the Metzel House, a hostelry celebrated for its substantial fare and excellent service. The father had six children by his first marriage and eight by his second. Only five of them are living.

Alexander Metzel, one of the second family, was educated in York, and there learned the butcher's trade. In 1857, the year before his father's death, he emigrated to Iowa City, Iowa, and secured employment at \$15 a month until 1860, when he crossed the plains to Pike's Peak. He engaged in butchering for several months in Denver, and then returned to Iowa City. From here he went to Rock Island, Ill., and worked as a trimmer in a packing house. Again he returned to Iowa City, purchased teams and with them took his employer's family in 1861 to Denver, Col. He worked in that city until the following spring and then, returning to Iowa, was married at Indianola to Miss Anna E. Spicer, a native of Pennsylvania. Soon after he again crossed the plains, with his bride for company, and he was again employed at Denver by his former employer. In 1863 he came to Montana, leaving his wife in Denver, and July 15, 1864, opened a butcher shop at Nevada City, in Alder gulch. The country at that time had been brought into a state of law and order by the work of the Vigilantes, in which he had assisted with some spirit, and he went to Denver for his wife; but he concluded to go back to Nevada City. There he opened a butcher shop for the second time, and bought and dressed the first hog killed in the place. He paid seventy-five cents a pound for it and it weighed 300 pounds dressed. He made a considerable portion of it, mixed with beef from the four head of cattle which the cold winter had left him out of a herd of 200, into sausage, and sold the sausage at \$1.00 a pound.

Mr. Metzel had owned a ranch in a pleasant

ALEXANDER METZEL.—No class of the American people is entitled to more credit than the hardy pioneers, who, leaving comfort and comparative ease behind them, braved every danger



Alex. Metzel

location at Puller Springs, fifteen miles southwest of Virginia City, for some time, and in 1872 made this his home. This ranch contained 6,000 acres of land, and had all appliances necessary for a first-class stock farm, on which he raised large crops of oats, and cut from 600 to 800 tons of hay a year. He was the first Montana stockman to bring thoroughbred Durham cattle into the state. His first importation of Durhams was from Kentucky in 1871, and from that year he did a large business in supplying farmers with this stock, and thereby contributed largely to the improvement of stock in his section of the state. He was also interested in raising superior breeds and strains of horses, among his products being the dam of Frank Quirk, 2:12½, the fastest horse ever bred in Montana. He raised in all many hundreds of fine draft and trotting horses, and thousands of excellent cattle.

Mr. Metzel was not, however, wholly absorbed in his own pursuits. He exhibited a lively interest in public affairs, and, as an active Republican, performed his part towards securing good results from political forces. When Gen. Grant was president he appointed Mr. Metzel postmaster of Puller Springs, a position which he held until he died. He was also a county commissioner for four years, and in 1883 was nominated for the Montana house of representatives by his party, and, although he tried several times to withdraw from the ticket, and did no electioneering, he was elected by a vote largely in excess of that of the other candidates. At the conclusion of his term he was unanimously renominated by acclamation, and during his tenure he secured valuable legislation for his constituents, one item of which was the erection of the State Orphan's Home at Twin Bridges, and another was useful laws concerning live stock. A unique, and as the results prove, a very useful enterprise, was the organization of a live stock company by giving each of his five sons 100 calves, each calf representing a share of stock in the company, of which he retained the presidency, and an active participation in its control. In 1897 the company was dissolved and the stock sold. His sons are Frank S., born in Colorado; Charles Montana, one of the first white boys born within the limits of the present state, now residing at Puller Springs; Thomas A., raising cattle in Centennial valley; William O., residing on the home ranch; and Albert Lewis, now extensively engaged in raising thoroughbred cattle in the Centennial valley. A daughter, Clara May, died January 26, 1880. Mrs. Metzel, after sixteen

years of married life, was called from earth on May 9, 1878. Mr. Metzel's death occurred at Puller Springs on January 10, 1899. His estate was valued at \$150,000, and was equally divided among the five sons. In addition to the offices already noted as held by Mr. Metzel, he was elected in 1895 to the state senate for a term of four years, and bore himself in the higher body with the same conspicuous ability, conscientious attention to duty and serviceable regard for the interests of his constituents that had distinguished him in the lower house. He was well prepared for a leading part in public affairs, whether they concerned only his immediate section, or pertained to a large area. He was one of the exhibitors at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, Nebraska, and secured a diploma there for a superior specimen of jasper.

STARRATT J. BURGESS is one of the most prosperous and successful dairymen in Montana, is the scion of a family which for nine generations has contributed its enterprise, intelligence and force of character to the welfare and development of America. He is himself the pioneer of the dairy business in his neighborhood, and the first man to introduce every modern appliance and improvement. His parents were Charles H. and Hannah (Starratt) Burgess, natives of Canada. The ancestors of his father were English; those of his mother were of the north of Ireland. The Burgess family came from England to Nova Scotia in 1637. One branch, headed by Thomas Burgess, has had an unbroken course of substantial success in every line of life. In 1776 two brothers took the oath of allegiance to Nova Scotia, and both located there. Of one of them, Edward, is directly descended Starratt J. Burgess, whose father, Charles H. Burgess, was born in Nova Scotia on August 19, 1827. He attained manhood on the frontier as a farmer's boy, but nature had endowed him for other occupation and, yielding to the voice of the muse, he became a professor of music. After some years spent in this line he retired from it to a fine homestead which he purchased, and lived the life of a quiet gentleman farmer and successful fruit grower. He married Miss Hannah Starratt in May, 1854. She was born in Annapolis county, N. S., on July 7, 1828, the daughter of John Starratt, of Irish parentage. The Starratts came to America as early as 1637,

and soon assumed a position among the leading families of their neighborhood. All branches of the Burgess family were thrifty, industrious and self-reliant people. Mrs. Hannah Burgess died in August, 1898, at the age of seventy years, leaving eight children, of whom five are residents of Montana.

Mr. Burgess remained under his parental roof until he was sixteen years old, performing such labor as the circumstances required and receiving such education as the times afforded. He then yielded to a longing for the sea and became a sailor. He shipped at first as a cook and later as an able seaman before the mast. For ten years he enjoyed this rollicking life of alternate hope and fear, adventure and triumph, and then tiring of it, settled down on land and began working at the carpenter trade, and continued at this employment for twenty-one years near the old homestead. In 1877 he removed to Quincy, Mass., where he first engaged in dairying and market gardening. In April, 1888, he came to Montana and renewed his occupation as a carpenter in company with his brother, Harry C. Burgess. He continued in this employment three years, but in July, 1891, he began dairying as successor to C. H. Bradish, and is still engaged in it on an extensive dairy farm three miles east of Helena, where by industry, foresight, breadth of view and excellent judgment, he has built up a most profitable business, which is steadily increasing and is conducted on an elevated plane of progressiveness and strict integrity. He now (1901) daily milks more than fifty three-quarter blood Jersey cows on his own place, and also uses the product of neighboring farms. He is the owner of the ranch on which he lives, and has made it a model of neatness, taste and high development, containing every modern device for his business, and the whole is kept with scrupulous care as to cleanliness and purity. In fact, from the beginning of his career his progress has been steady, constant and substantial.

Mr. Burgess was united in marriage on March 16, 1881, to Miss Mary Riech, of Quincy, Mass. She was born in Mechlenburg, Germany, March 17, 1860, a daughter of John and Wilhelmina Riech, with whom she emigrated to Nova Scotia in 1866, and who are yet living. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess have five children, Caroline, Gertrude, Helen Ruth, Starratt J., Jr., and Mildred, who add life and light to their home, and assist in dispensing the graceful hospitality for which it is noted.

Mrs. Burgess is a devout member of the Baptist church. Mr. Burgess is a type of the sterling, broad-minded and far-seeing men who have made the gratifying history of Helena and its immediate vicinity. His ability, force of character and business acumen have given him a high place in the regard of his fellows and a strong hold on the confidence of the community. Politically he is independent of party control, voting as his judgment dictates, and seeking no preferment himself. He is a member of the Masonic order, up to and including the Knight Templar degree, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

LUCIUS D. BURTT.—This honored pioneer of the west has had an eventful life, and his familiarity with the scenes and incidents of early days was gained through intimate and varied experiences, and it is peculiarly proper that he be given representation in this work in order that perpetual record may be left concerning his life and accomplishments. Mr. Burt is a native of Essex county, N. Y., where he was born on October 13, 1827, coming of stanch old colonial lineage. His father, John Burt, was a native of the old Green Mountain state, when, as a young man, he removed to the state of New York, and there passed the residue of his days after devoting his life to farming, lumbering and contracting. He served as a private in the war of 1812. The maiden name of our subject's mother was Laura Stevens, who was born in New York state, her father having been there engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a valiant soldier in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution, and participant in the battle of Ticonderoga. John and Laura Burt became the parents of eleven children, and six of the number are yet living. Three of the brothers maintained the military reputation of the family by effective service during the Civil war. In the common schools of his native county Lucius D. Burt received a fair English education, supplemented by long and active association with men and affairs and by personal application. At the age of sixteen he left school and went to New York city, where he shipped on a vessel bound for the West Indies. He followed the sea for two years, and in 1849, at the time of the ever memorable gold excitement in California, he was one of the argonauts who proceeded thither by way of



S. J. Burgess

the Panama route. He disembarked in San Francisco on February 15, 1850, proceeded to the mining districts and secured a claim which he worked successfully until 1852, taking out \$1,600 in one day. He disposed of the claim that year, bought a number of pack mules and engaged in freighting into all the mining districts of the northwest, which he followed until 1866, packing goods and supplies into every state in the northwest and teaming in Arizona and Nevada. He knows all the Indian trails, even those extending into British Columbia and as far north as the Arctic regions. In 1867 Mr. Burt made a trip to Mexico, and in the fall returned to California, purchasing a pack-mule train in Los Angeles and engaging in packing through Arizona. In 1868 he sold his mules and business and purchased sheep, trailing the same through to Montana in the spring of 1875. In 1877 he returned to California, secured another large band of sheep, which he brought through to Montana, organized the Burt, Gans & Klein Sheep Company, and has since been thus associated in the raising of sheep upon a very extensive scale, having ranches in Broadwater, Meagher and Cascade counties, and running about 43,000 sheep. Mr. Burt maintains his headquarters at Townsend, Broadwater county, where he is well known and held in high estimation as one of the sterling pioneers of the state and as a man whose life has been one of earnest and consecutive endeavor.

In politics Mr. Burt takes but little interest, his business activities proving more attractive to him than the seeking of political office. He is alert and active, having the vitality engendered by the free and open life of the plains and mountains, and does not give in his personality the suggestion of the more than three score years and ten which mark the span of his life.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, of Great Falls, Mont., was organized on July 1, 1886. The original officers were: President, C. A. Broadwater; vice-president, H. O. Cohowen; cashier, L. G. Phelps; assistant cashier, A. E. Dickerman. The first meeting had been held on May 27, 1886. In July the bank was opened for business in the building now occupied by a cigar store on Central avenue and Second street. Subsequently it was removed to where the Cascade Bank is now

located, and in 1892, in company with the Townsite Company, the bank built its present building. Mr. Broadwater continued president until November 17, 1887, when T. E. Collins was elected to succeed him. The first directorate consisted of the original officers, S. E. Atkinson and Ebenezer Sharp, of Helena. In June, 1887, the number of directors was increased to nine, T. E. Collins, Martin McGinnis and John Lepley being added. Mr. Collins acted as president until July, 1893, and on July 3, of that year, A. M. Scott was elected to the office. On July 17, 1893, G. T. Curtis was elected cashier and one of the directors. Marcus Daly was elected a director on January 8, 1895. Mr. Scott served as president until July 1, 1895, and was succeeded by G. T. Curtis. H. H. Matteson was then chosen cashier and served until 1902. The original capital stock of the First National Bank was \$50,000, since increased to \$200,000. The bank carries deposits of \$1,200,000. The surplus and individual deposits are \$55,000.

This was the first bank of any note to be organized in Great Falls or Cascade county. G. T. Curtis, the present efficient and energetic president, is a native of Minnesota, and a son of Gold T. and Mary A. (Anderson) Curtis, both natives of New York. Gold T. Curtis was a lawyer who practiced in New York during his early manhood and removed to Minnesota in 1855, where he continued in successful legal practice and served in the constitutional convention which preceded the organization of the territory into a state. On the breaking out of the Civil war he organized Co. K, Fourth Minnesota Volunteers, and was elected its captain. He did not live to witness the termination of the fierce struggle in which he so patriotically and enthusiastically engaged, for having served gallantly in some of the more important and decisive battles of the war, he died at St. Louis in 1863. His widow is still living.

G. T. Curtis was reared and educated in Minnesota and New York city. Before coming to Montana he was for two years and a half with the Chase National Bank of New York. After his arrival in Great Falls in 1889 he entered the First National Bank of Great Falls as a clerk. One year later, in 1890, he organized a bank at Sand Coulee, and in 1891 he founded the First National Bank of Neihart, which, in 1893, was converted into the State Bank of Neihart. In 1893 also Mr. Curtis severed his connection with this institution and accepted the position of cashier of the First National Bank

of Great Falls, since which time he has resided in that city. He is also interested in banks at Stockert and Belt, both of them being private institutions.

The financial and social career of Mr Curtis affords a most striking and valuable example to the ambitious young man of the day. By force of character, business sagacity and those sterling qualities which go so far to establish a man's influence in any community, he has won his way to the top. Not only in Great Falls but throughout the state he is well and favorably known. Early in life he laid the foundation of his character upon the rock of industrious probity and his enviable success has been deservedly won. Politically Mr. Curtis has been a lifelong Democrat, and fraternally he is an Odd Fellow. In 1899 Mr. Curtis was married to Miss Lucile M. Monroe, a native of Michigan. They have one child, Gold T. Curtis, Jr.

LIEUT.-COL. EDMOND BUTLER, U. S. A. —The achievements of the citizen soldiery of the United States under every form of warfare, and in all the delicate situations appertaining to the service, have won unstinted praise from veteran warriors of other lands, and are worthy of every commendation that has been heaped upon them. On the list of our immortals in the military service Lieut.-Col. Edmond Butler occupies a justly high and honored place. He was born in Ireland March 19, 1827, immigrated to the United States when a young man, settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., and engaged in editorial work, being associated with Horace Greeley and later with Charles A. Dana. During the Civil war Mr. Dana secured him appointment as captain in the regular army of the United States, but not having had a military training, he preferred to take the position of second lieutenant. He was first sent to Leavenworth, Kan., where he was appointed provost marshal and placed in charge of Confederate prisoners. He served in this capacity a year and a half, and was then sent to New Mexico to join his regiment. He was detailed to accompany Gen. Baird (afterward inspector-general) in inspection of Kansas and Missouri troops. In 1862 he was the mustering officer in consolidating and remustering Kansas volunteers, and performed his duties with so much tact and success that he was officially complimented by Gen. Hunter, the department commander, for settling without resort to force "difficult and delicate" mat-

ters affecting Kansas troops. He was promoted to a captaincy in 1864, and in 1865 he commanded an expedition against the Navajo Indians in Canyon de Chelle, marching his troops 720 miles in twenty-two days and two hours, being two days of the time without rations. He inflicted severe loss on the Indians, killing a number, taking twenty-seven prisoners and quieting the tumult. In September of that year he received the formal surrender of Manoelito Grande, and sent more than 2,000 prisoners to the reservation. In 1866 he was ordered to defend the Kansas Pacific Railroad at Fort Wallace, Kan. In June, 1868, he was in attendance on Gen. Sherman. In December of that year, with a small infantry force, he exhumed the bodies of the killed in the Forsythe affair, on the Arickaree fork, under fire from the main body of the Sioux, and extricated his small force from a perilous position. In 1869 he commanded the force detailed to guard the Smoky Hill stage route from Fort Wallace to Denver, and in 1870 volunteered with his company for the expedition against the Pawnees under Gen. Woods, and commanded the expedition after Gen. Woods was disabled by illness. In December, 1873, after serving as commander at Fort Wallace in 1871, and being ordered to the plains in 1872, he was stricken down by camp fever and went to Europe on sick leave. On his return, in 1874, he served through the expedition against the Kiowas and Comanches under Gen. Miles. In the campaign against Sitting Bull he commanded the center at Cedar creek and in the subsequent pursuit. He was shot at by Gall while relieving an outpost. Upon receipt of the news of the Custer massacre he was ordered to the Yellowstone, and remained on the frontier and in the Bad Lands until he joined Gen. Miles in a series of campaigns against the confederated Sioux and Cheyennes. In the hard-fought battle of Wolf mountain on January 8, 1877, when the thermometer registered 28 degrees below zero and the snow was two feet deep on the battle ground, Capt. Butler turned the tide of battle in favor of Gen. Miles's forces by leading a victorious charge against a force of Indians who were flanking the troops, and who occupied a strongly fortified position on Steep bluff. He had two horses shot under him, but continued to lead the charge on foot, and after a desperate struggle routed the Indians and captured their position. For this gallant achievement he was recommended by Gen. Miles in his official report for promotion to the brevet rank of major. And when at the close of the campaign

he left the command, the General wrote to him: "In leaving the regiment be assured you have the thanks and good will of its commanding officer for your hard service in the field and fortitude in action." No commendation he ever received, however, touched him so deeply as a letter signed by every enlisted man in his company who was in the notable charge, thanking him for "the gallant manner in which he led the charge on the 8th of January, in which they had the honor of participating, and for the kindness he had shown them in so many different ways." For this charge also he was awarded a medal of honor by congress. In 1885 he was promoted major and was assigned to various posts until his retirement from active service in 1891, when he was admitted to the bar of Montana. He was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry in 1891. He continued to practice law until December, 1894, when he made a trip to Europe, and while in Normandy was taken ill with appendicitis and died within twenty-four hours. His remains were brought back to the United States and buried at Omaha with military honors by the side of those of his wife, who had died some years before. His family consisted of six sons and two daughters, the latter of whom died in infancy. His sons accompanied him in most of his changes of place, and were educated as opportunity was afforded.

EDMOND BUTLER, the oldest son of the Colonel, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 16, 1860. After receiving an elementary education in the public schools, he entered the State University at Lawrence, Kan., and was there graduated in 1883. The next fall he entered the law department of Yale, and after finishing the course in 1885, came to Miles City and began the practice of his profession. In a short time he took up journalism in connection with his law practice, and purchasing the Stockgrowers' Journal, in company with H. G. Potter, he continued in charge of its editorial department until January, 1898, when he sold his interest to Mr. Potter. In the spring of 1898 he removed to Gebo and there continued to practice law, buying a drug store as an additional source of activity and business. He was married in December, 1896, to Miss Effie M. Eversol, a native of Ohio. He was the first police magistrate of Miles City, and served in that capacity for eight years. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the United Workmen.

ALBERT BUTLER, fourth son of the family, is a physician in active and profitable practice at Red Lodge. He was graduated from Omaha University and took a post-graduate course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war he was appointed physician in the Marine Corps, and served at the hospital on Staten Island throughout the war.

THOMAS BUTLER, another son, is engaged in keeping a hotel at Forsythe, Rosebud county. In the late war he was a sergeant in Troop I, Third Cavalry, Volunteers, and was stationed at Camp Chickamauga. He is a popular gentleman in the community where he lives, and is highly esteemed as a boniface.

HORACE BUTLER is conducting a profitable livery business at Miles City, where he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the residents and of the traveling public. He is recognized as a leading tradesman in his line, fully up to date in his business and endowed with social qualities of a high order.

CHARLES DANA BUTLER is in the advertising business at Kansas City, Mo., and Harry Butler, after graduating from Georgetown College, D. C., studied law, but after a few years in the office of the United States district attorney at Omaha, abandoned the law for business pursuits, and located at St. Louis, Mo.

CHARLES F. CADY.—This well known and successful stockgrower of Park county identified himself with Montana when it was still on the frontier of civilization, and can well recall, from personal association, the scenes and incidents which marked the pioneer period. He is thoroughly loyal to the state, and one of its sterling citizens. Mr. Cady was born in Steuben county, N. Y., on the 11th day of December, 1836, the son of Hollis and Orrilia (Grinolds) Cady, natives of Vermont and Connecticut, both families having been established in New England for many generations, the paternal lineage being of English origin, and the maternal of Welsh. Hollis Cady removed

with his parents to Steuben county, N. Y., where he devoted his attention to farming until his death and there reared his six sons and five daughters.

Charles F. Cady was reared on the Steuben homestead, receiving the education given at the public schools. In 1854 he removed to Wisconsin and followed various pursuits for nine years, after which, in 1863, he resided one year in Minnesota, after which he started for Montana, coming by Omaha and Council Bluffs to Fort Bridger and overland to Virginia City. The train had a government escort and was not molested by the Indians. Mr. Cady arrived in Virginia City in April, 1865, having passed the winter at Fort Bridger, whence he removed to White-tail Deer creek and there entered the employ of J. W. Potter, at the stage station. In November he went to Confederate gulch, being engaged in teaming and other occupations during the winter, after which he passed about three months in New York gulch, and was again employed by Mr. Potter during the summer and thereafter returned to White-tail Deer creek, having charge of the stage station at Basin until the spring of 1868, when he proceeded to Fort Benton where he embarked on a Missouri river boat and voyaged to Sioux City, Iowa, from which point he proceeded to Minnesota, where he was engaged in farming for ten years. In 1878 Mr. Cady removed to Bismarck, N. D., where he was engaged in freighting until the following year when he again came to Montana.

In 1882 he took up his present ranch, first securing a pre-emption claim and thereafter homestead and desert claims, making the acreage of his ranch about 500 acres. Prior to filing his original claim, he had been for some time engaged in railroad work. His ranch is situated 14 miles east of the city of Livingston, and he is extensively engaged in the raising of cattle, giving special attention to Herefords and wintering from one to three hundred head. In politics Mr. Cady gives his support to the Republican party and he has served for a number of years as school trustee. On December 23, 1861, Mr. Cady was united in marriage to Miss Orril Stiles, born in New York, one of the eleven children of David and Clarina (Shaw) Stiles, natives of New York and Massachusetts. The Stiles family is of English and Scotch extraction. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cady: Burr, deceased; Ella, wife of James Milligan, a prosperous rancher near Livingston; Charles, engaged in ranching in this vicinity; Theo-

dore, a resident of Livingston; Montia, who married Miss Marjorie Brophy; Frank Leslie, Bert, Clara and Orril.

MORRIS CAIN, a veteran soldier and the pioneer of the thriving little town of Glendive, having built the first log house and the first blacksmith shop erected within its present limits, Mr. Cain sees his hopes realized beyond his expectations, and the fruits of his enterprise growing and flourishing around him. Morris Cain is a native of Barkerville, Mass., where he was born April 30, 1857. From Barkerville he removed with his parents to Worcester, in 1865, and remained at home, attending the public schools and assisting his father on the farm until 1875. In that year he enlisted in the Seventh United States Cavalry at Boston, and served on the western frontier for two years, being discharged at Sunday Creek July 4, 1877. He participated in the battle of Little Big Horn July 25 and 26, 1876, in Maj. Reno's command, and was under heavy fire all the time. This was the memorable battle in which Custer and so many men were massacred. There were only about 250 men who survived in Mr. Cain's regiment.

The next year he opened a blacksmith shop at Bismarck, N. D., and soon after volunteered to carry the United States mails from that city to Fort Keogh, then a hazardous undertaking. In 1879 he sold his business at Bismarck and worked at blacksmithing in advance of the construction gang on the Northern Pacific Railroad until they reached Glendive, where he located in 1880. As has been noted, he built the first log house in the place, and in this conducted a grocery store for Quinn & Kelly, of St. Paul, for about a year. In February, 1881, he built the first blacksmith shop in Glendive, and also erected two buildings on Front street. For several years he was engaged in the blacksmith, livery and freighting business, and secured valuable property in the town, which was rapidly developing. He continued blacksmithing until 1890, and then started a retail liquor business.

In connection with his other enterprises Mr. Cain began raising horses in 1881, and has largely increased its magnitude, making a specialty of thoroughbreds. His location in this line is on the old Bennett ranch, on the Yellowstone, at the mouth of Clear creek, where he has 316 acres of land, acquired by deed, with five miles of ditch and a Clear

creek water right with 1,000 inches of recorded water. He is farming all his land, and produces a great variety of crops, the soil being adapted to many products. In politics Mr. Cain is a stalwart Democrat, and as such was elected by the people the first deputy sheriff at Glendive when it was a part of Custer county. This was in 1880-81. His services were much appreciated by the citizens of the community, to whom they proved most valuable. He was married at Fort Keogh in 1881 to Miss May Roberts, a native of Maine, where she was born in April, 1864. They have five children, namely: William, aged eighteen; Leo, fifteen; Grover, twelve; Hartwell, ten, and Bryan, three. This thrifty business man, progressive farmer and useful, influential citizen has richly earned the good opinion and esteem of his fellow citizens, which he so abundantly enjoys.

JAMES H. CALDERHEAD.—Holding high official position as auditor of the commonwealth, it is particularly consistent that we have incorporated a sketch of the life of James H. Calderhead, one of the representative citizens of Helena and the state. He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, near Zanesville, on August 28, 1848, the son of Ebenezer B. and Martha (Wallace) Calderhead, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather, Alexander Calderhead, was born in Scotland and was for many years a clergyman of the United Presbyterian church. He emigrated to the United States in 1801, locating in Jefferson county, Ohio, where his death occurred in 1805. His three sons and one daughter are all deceased. Ebenezer B. Calderhead, his son, was likewise a minister of the United Presbyterian church, receiving his education in Franklin College at New Athens, Ohio, where he was graduated in the class of 1825, after which he completed his theological course at Allegheny, Pa. He was engaged in ministerial labors for many years in Ohio, ending his labors only with his death, which occurred at Marysville, Kan., in 1892. His devoted wife had preceded him to the better land, her death occurring in Bates county, Mo., in 1872. They had eight sons and three daughters, all except two of the sons are living. The eldest, William A., now represents the Fifth district of Kansas in congress. Another son, John, was in

the Union army of the Civil war, being a member of the Ohio militia during his last year of service, and, sacrificing his life for his country, he died in a hospital at Annapolis, Md.

James H. Calderhead attained maturity in Ohio, where he was educated in the public schools. He began his business career in the railway service as an agent and telegraph operator in Kansas, from which position he advanced step by step until he was traveling auditor for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., proving a valuable official. He came to Montana in 1888, and was appointed chief clerk in the office of the auditor of the Montana Union Railroad. In 1894, on the occasion of the great strike of the American Railway Union, he was president of the Montana Union, and for his zealous efforts in the cause he was tried for contempt of court and sentenced to confinement for thirty days in the county jail of Silver Bow county. His interest in the welfare of the laboring classes has been constant and animated, and his appreciation of the dignity of honest toil has made him a stalwart advocate of the cause of the working man, in whatever field of endeavor. His appointment to the position of commissioner of agriculture, labor and industry for Montana, which was tendered by Governor Smith in 1896, was recognized as a merited tribute to his ability and met approval throughout the state. He gave an able administration of this office, leaving it to accept a still higher official place. In the general election in 1900 Mr. Calderhead's name appeared on the Fusion ticket as a candidate for auditor of state, and to this important office he was elected by a flattering majority, entering upon the discharge of its duties on January 1, 1901.

In politics Mr. Calderhead advocates the cause of the Populist party, in whose ranks he has been an indefatigable worker. While a resident of Kansas in 1886-7 he served as a member of the lower house of legislature. His fraternal associations are with the Masonic order and the United Workmen, in each of which bodies he has held important official preferences. In 1875 Mr. Calderhead was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Postlethwaite, who bore him one son, Ernest. Mrs. Calderhead died in 1883, and in 1884 he was married with Miss Margaret Ryan, a native of Canada. They have four children: Samuel, Mary D., Nellie and Jay. The family home in Helena is a center of refined hospitality, and Mr. and Mrs. Calderhead are prominent in social circles.

RT. REV. JOHN B. BRONDEL.—Ceaselessly to and fro flies the deft shuttle which weaves the web of human destiny, and into the vast mosaic fabric enter the individuality, the effort, the accomplishment of each man, be his station one most lowly, or one of majesty, pomp and power. Within the textile folds may be traced the line of each, be it one that lends the beautiful sheen of honest worth and honest endeavor, or one that, dark and zigzag, finds its way through warp and woof, marring the composite beauty by its blackened threads, ever in evidence of the shadowed and unprolific life. In the great aggregate each individuality is merged, yet the integrity of each is never lost, be the angle of its influence wide-spreading and grateful or narrow and baneful. He who essays biography finds much of profit and much of alluring fascination when he would follow out, in even a cursory way, the tracings of a life history. These efforts and their resulting transmission can not fail of value in an objective way, for in each case may the lesson of life be conned "line upon line, precept upon precept."

The Right Rev. John B. Brondel, bishop of the diocese of Helena, has the distinction of having thus far been the only incumbent of this exalted office since the diocese was organized. The holy Roman Catholic church has ever been the avant courier of civilization, and its emissaries have dared all and endured all in forwarding the cause of the Divine Master upon earth, holding no obstacle as insuperable, no privation too severe, no temporal danger too great, to swerve them from their course in bringing the word of God unto all sorts and conditions of men. What has been accomplished throughout the great west within the epoch dating back to the early days when the dominion of the savage Indian was disputed only by the beasts of the field and mountain fastness, has passed more or less obscurely into the annals of history, but none will ever know the absolute self-abnegation, the arduous and unceasing toil and the deep humility of spirit which marked the efforts of the early missionaries of the church in the northwest, even as had been the case when civilization was striving to gain its foothold in the earlier settled sections of the Union. And still all this is but typical of one phase of the work of the church. The diocese of Helena has been signally favored since the date of the erection of the see in 1884, and it has been the fortune of Bishop Bondel to witness the progress of the church in the diocese from its inception,

ever keeping pace with the onward march of the years as they have fallen into the abyss of time. Each year has shown an increase in population, churches and priests. He has guided the ship of church with a hand made steady by power from on high. With the power that made steady the hand on the tiller has come also the divine light to illumine the way. The sea has been rough at times, turbulence has not been lacking, rocks and shoals have obtruded in the passage, but, aided by Him "who doeth all things well," the voyage has thus far been a prosperous one.

John B. Brondel was born in the ancient and picturesque old city of Bruges, in the province of West Flanders, Belgium,—the quaint and thoroughly Catholic city dating its foundation back to the ninth century. The date of his birth was February 23, 1842, and his parents were Charles Joseph and Isabella (Beequet) Brondel, who were natives of Belgium. The father was a chair manufacturer and both parents passed their lives in the city where they were born, the father dying in 1868 and the mother in 1875. Of their children five sons and two daughters attained maturity, and all are now living, except the oldest son, who continued his father's business and died in January, 1901. The second son is a copper manufacturer who resides in the city of his birth. The third son is a presiding director of female schools in Flanders, erected by the Sisters of St. Charles. The fourth son, now also a manufacturer of copper, originally purposed to enter the priesthood and had begun his preparation therefor, but was forced to abandon his studies from failing health. The older sister is married and resides in Belgium, while the other sister is an attendant in an insane hospital near Brussels.

Bishop Brondel received his initial educational discipline from the Xavierian Brothers, a community that had but recently been established in his native city. Later he devoted a full decade to the prosecution of his Latin course in the College of St. Louis, in Bruges, and within this time he had fully determined his course in life, so far as personal volition and effort could direct. His decision was to enter the priesthood and to devote himself to the missions of North America. With this end in view he entered the American College at Louvain, Belgium, where he earnestly gave himself to the required study of philosophy and divinity. In the city of Mechlin, on December 17, 1864, he was raised to the priesthood by His Eminence Cardinal



John B. Drondel
Bp of Helena

Stercks, and having been duly received by Right Rev. A. M. Blanchet, of revered memory, for the diocese of Nesqually, Washington, he set forth for America and thence to the Pacific coast via the isthmus of Panama, reaching Vancouver on All Hallow's eve, 1866. After uniting here the duties of a professor with those of a missionary for some time, he was thereafter stationed for about ten years at Steilacoom, on Puget Sound. He was then for a time in Walla Walla, Wash., thence returned to his former post and within the time of his pastorate there erected churches at Olympia and Tacoma. While faithfully attending to his missionary duties on the Sound, he was elected bishop of Vancouver island, B. C., with residence at Victoria, receiving consecration at the hands of the Most Rev. Archbishop Seghers, on December 14, 1879. On April 7, 1883, he was appointed administrator of Montana, this implying his taking up his abode in that territory, while he still retained his title of bishop of Vancouver. The bishop reached his new field of labor early in the summer of the same year and inaugurated his apostolic work by first visiting the western section of the territory.

He received the bulls of his appointment while at Butte, on July 2d, the Feast of the Visitation of our Blessed Lady, who "abit in Montana cum festinatione," these words having been quoted to Bishop Brondel by the archbishop of Oregon, Most Rev. Charles J. Seghers, who had urged him by letter to leave Vancouver island and hasten, in imitation of the Blessed Mother of God, to Montana, the relevancy of the phrase being singularly marked. Allusion to the same words was later made by Cardinal Simeoni, prefect of the propaganda, at Rome, who, in referring to Bishop Brondel's appointment in Montana, remarked to Dr. Schulz, pro-rector of the American College; "Administrator Montanensis abit in Montana cum festinatione." The Bishop made his first visitation to the eastern part of his new field on August 27, 1883, and shortly afterward chose Helena as his permanent residence, whereupon the Jesuit Fathers made over to him their church and premises, and whatever property was in their name on Catholic Hill. It has been consistently said that "while, by this timely and most commendable arrangement on their part, the Fathers facilitated and hastened the erection of the new bishopric, they were thus also instrumental in making Helena the episcopal see and giving the name as well to the

new diocese." This honor was conferred on Helena by Leo XIII on March 7, 1884, the simultaneous dates of the erection of the see and of the appointment of John B. Brondel as its first bishop, the church on the hill being adopted as the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart.

The Bishop was received with distinguished honors by all classes, irrespective of religious affiliation, and, with due appreciation of the favor bestowed on Montana, and the city of Helena in particular, a number of the Catholic citizens in general meeting assembled adopted unanimous resolutions and took steps toward a becoming manifestation of their grateful feelings. Accordingly, on the occasion of the first diocesan synod, the Hon. T. H. Carter, in behalf of the Catholic community, presented to Bishop Brondel the following address and testimonial:

"Right Rev. J. B. Brondel, Bishop of Helena: Esteemed and Venerable Sir: As a committee selected by the Catholic congregation of Helena, we humbly assume the pleasant duty of bearing testimony to your Lordship of the great veneration and profound respect in which the members of the congregation hold your exalted spiritual position, and their sense of gratitude for the conspicuous favor shown them in the selection of Helena as your Lordship's episcopal see. In making this presentation in behalf of the congregation, we desire to express our thankfulness to God for the great blessing bestowed upon this territory in the creation of the diocese of Helena, and of our deep feelings of gratitude to His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII, for his kind consideration and paternal solicitude for our spiritual welfare. We further and particularly desire, formally, to bid your Lordship welcome to Helena, and to express the cordial appreciation and affectionate regard the congregation entertains for your Lordship's distinguished attributes. We but voice the conviction of the entire people in saying that your pious example and dignified, prudent and wise course of action during your residence in Helena have elicited the profound respect of all the citizens of the community, to the signal benefit of the church, and that in the hearts of the members of this congregation your Lordship has secured abiding confidence, veneration and love. Actuated by a desire to give some substantial expression to this existing sentiment, we most respectfully tender your Lordship the enclosed certificate of deposit, and beg you to accept it as a donation from the cathedral congregation, accompanied, as it is, with their fer-

vent prayers for your preservation and continuance in the enjoyment of good health."

The diocese of Helena includes the entire state of Montana, and Bishop Brondel denies his ministrations to no portion of his wide field, his visitations being made with regularity and his zeal being unflagging. The congregations in the more populous localities gain the episcopal attention, and so also do those remote, including many Indian missions within the confines of the state, in fact, the Bishop's interest in the welfare of his Indian charges is one of deepest order. In the latter part of 1900 Bishop Brondel made a trip to the east, and was absent several months, visiting a number of the principal cities and delivering forceful and eloquent lectures in behalf of the Indian schools in the diocese, much good resulting from his philanthropic and timely efforts.

Always a diligent and patient student, and appreciating knowledge both for its own sake as well as for the good use to which he invariably finds occasion to devote it, Bishop Brondel stands forth as a man of high intellectual attainments, his mind being stored with the ripe fruits of earnest enquiry and study. With a keen prescience of the springs of human action, a master in sacred science, a profound thinker, and a speaker and writer of elegance and force, he combines exaltation of soul with superiority of intellect. He is distinctly individual, having marked force of character, in connection with dignity and distinguished personality. Religion is with him a reality, not a mere sentiment. It implies obligation, and obligation fulfilled is duty done. He manifests a Christian patience in judging his fellow men, showing a tolerance so remarkable and a gentleness of character so peculiarly his own that one has ever mistaken them for mere yielding or weakness. His executive ability is great, and through his interposition both the temporal and spiritual growth and prosperity of the diocese is assured. As a man and as a Christian bishop he is respected, admired and revered, and the loom of life will gain from his "ceaseless toil and endeavor" and his exalted character the material which will give perpetual value and beauty to the resulting fabric.

where he was born on Christmas day, 1862, the son of Newberry E. and Helen M. (Mitchell) Calkins, both of whom were Pennsylvanians. Mr. Calkins traces his lineage by family tradition to the pilgrims who came to America in the Mayflower. Newberry Calkins was a miller and continued his residence and trade in Pennsylvania until his death. At the outbreak of the Civil war he gave evidence of his patriotic zeal by enlisting in the One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was made captain of his company and served with distinction until the expiration of his term. In his family were three children, Benjamin E. being the second in order of birth. Benjamin E. Calkins, after attending the public schools of Troy, went to Elmira, N. Y., where he was employed for two years as a clerk, after which he resided five years in Corning, N. Y., from which city he came to Butte, Mont., in 1884. Here he held a clerkship in a mercantile establishment for two years. In October, 1886, he opened a book and stationery store, and with this line of enterprise he has ever since been identified. His establishment is one of the best equipped in the city, supplying the demands of a large and critical patronage. The business was soon expanded to include a wholesale department. It largely outgrew the building originally occupied and on February 10, 1901, Mr. Calkins removed his fine stock to his present commodious and attractive location at No. 31-37 North Main street, where he has a stock that would do credit to a much larger city.

In 1887 Mr. Calkins became identified with the National Guard of Montana as a member of Company G, First Regiment. He was the adjutant at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war and joined his comrades in the service of the government. They went to Helena on April 28, 1898, and on May 6 were mustered into the service, Mr. Calkins as first lieutenant of his company. They arrived in San Francisco on May 28, and on July 17 sailed for the Philippine Islands, arriving at Cavite on August 24. As the outlook did not promise active service, and as his business demanded his attention, Mr. Calkins remained in the Philippines only a few months, and on December 3 he left Manila on his return voyage, and arrived in Butte on January 11, 1899. When active military operations commenced in the Philippines Mr. Calkins regretted that he had not remained with his regiment, but the inaction was irksome in the extreme and he took the course which seemed the most expedient. Mr. Cal-

BENJAMIN E. CALKINS.—This popular and progressive young business man of Butte and the present city treasurer, is a native of Troy, Pa.,

kings is prominently identified with the Masonic order and other fraternal organizations, in the first of which he has maintained a deep interest from the time of his initiation as an Entered Apprentice. He was raised to the degree of Master Mason in New York, and was dimitted to become a frater of Butte Lodge No. 22, A. F. & A. M., of which he served as master in 1893. In the capilar body of the fraternity he is identified with Deer Lodge Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., of which he is now scribe, while he holds chivalric honors as a sir knight of Montana Commandery No. 3, K. T., of which he is a past commander. He has been made a noble of Algeria Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine in Helena. He also belongs to the Elks and to the Sons of America.

Mr. Calkins has ever supported the Republican party, and has taken an active interest in local politics. In 1887 he was elected one of the board of aldermen of Butte to represent the Third ward; in 1899 he was elected city treasurer, and in the municipal election of 1901 he was chosen as his own successor in this important office, securing a majority of 300 votes and receiving the distinction of being the only candidate elected on the Republican ticket. In the administration of the city's finances he has shown marked executive ability and thorough business methods, and his re-election was a mark of the public appreciation of his services. During his first term as treasurer the revenues of the city were increased by full \$50,000, as, before this time, licenses had not been collected from banks and from various other sources prescribed by the ordinances of the city. The devotion to the city's interests shown by Treasurer Calkins has gained to him the indorsement of the citizens of Butte without regard to political affiliations. On September 3, 1886, Mr. Calkins was united in marriage to Miss Mary Doty, who was born in New York, the daughter of Martin V. Doty and wife, who are deceased. Treasurer Calkins and wife are prominent in the leading circles of the best social life of the city of their home.

grandfather and grandfather on the paternal side having accompanied Gen. LaFayette to America and served with distinction during the war of the Revolution. Both were killed by Indians after peace was made with England.

Mr. Calfee was born in Greensburg, the county-seat of Green county, Ky., August 24, 1840, and when a child accompanied his parents on their removal to Arkansas, so that practically he has passed his entire life in the west. Henry Calfee, the father of our subject, was born at Bloomington, Ind., October 19, 1801, and when twenty-five years of age located in Greensburg, Ky., where he followed shoemaking and tinsmithing for a period of ten years. Later he removed to Washington county, Ark., following the same occupation until 1863, but during the Civil war he was shot and killed by bushwhackers. He was twice married, and our subject was the child of the second union, solemnized at Greensburg, Ky., in 1836, when he wedded Miss Margaret E. Cannon.

White Calfee, the immediate subject of this review, was educated in private schools at Fayetteville, Ark., and in the Arkansas State College. In June, 1861, at the age of twenty-one years, he enlisted in Company F, Second Regiment, Arkansas State Confederate troops; commissioned ensign, serving until October of the same year, when he was mustered out and entered the regular service of the Confederacy. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Prairie Grove, December 15, 1862, and after two weeks' confinement at Fort Scott, Ark., he took the oath of allegiance to the Federal government. The story of his experience for several years thereafter reads like a romance. He was a saddler by trade, and upon release at Fort Scott he worked at his trade for the government for a period of two months. He then walked 150 miles, to the home of his uncle, Henry Brock, of Eureka, Kan., from which point he made his way to Fort Leavenworth, where he was engaged in flatboating on the Missouri river for a few months, also shipping horses to Fort Scott for government use. He then accompanied a surveying party into Nebraska, returning to Fort Leavenworth in the fall of the same year and was employed by the government as a teamster, carrying commissary stores to Denver, Colo., and New Mexico. In the spring of 1864 he went to Fort Sumner was arrested for treasonable utterances, decorated with ball and chain and sent to Fort Union. Two months later he was released and

WHITE CALFEE.—Many pleasant incidents are woven into the life record of this representative citizen and business man of Bozeman, Gallatin county; but to rehearse the story in detail would exceed the limits of this work. His experience in the west extended over a long period of years. He comes of patrician stock, his great-

joined an expedition under Kit Carson, which made its way to the Canadian river, in New Mexico, and fought the Kiwa Indians in January, 1865. Returning to Fort Sumner in May he made a trip on horseback to Denver, Colo., in company with Tom Johnson, who remained in Denver, while Mr. Calfee pushed on to Fort Halleck, where he joined a train of emigrants bound for Oregon, California and Utah. On the long and weary trip across the plains the party had numerous encounters with the Indians. Mr. Calfee left the train at Green river, Utah, and came to Bozeman, Mont., by way of Virginia City. He arrived in Bozeman July 13, 1865, where he was employed by the firm of Parham & Vaughn. About September 1, with four others and a boy he was surrounded near the present site of Bozeman tunnel by a party of Sioux Indians, but rescued by some whites and Crow Indians. In the fight a comrade was in danger of being lassoed but rescued by the judicious use of his revolver. That year he located a squatter's claim of 160 acres three miles south of Bozeman, which he soon sold for \$200. In 1867 he purchased a claim of equal area, paying \$500 for it, on which he proved up and made his home until 1873, when he rented it to James L. Patterson and engaged in freighting. In 1878 he sold out to J. M. Robertson and continued freighting until 1883. From 1879 to 1883 he was also engaged in the agricultural implement and real estate business in Bozeman, which he continued throughout the Indian wars, having many serious encounters. In 1883 Mr. Calfee contracted with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to furnish ties and other timber for construction purposes which required his attention for a period of two years. In 1874 he purchased a ranch of 500 acres, on Middle creek, three miles south of Belgrade, which he operated until 1885, and farther expanded his operations by operating a sawmill at Pony, Madison county, and later at Cottonwood, Gallatin county, where he erected a mill with the best mechanical equipment. This he operated for fifteen years, selling his plant to W. J. Brown in June, 1900. Since then his time has been devoted to his various real estate and business interests. During 1875, when Mr. Calfee was engaged in freighting for the government, the Indians stole a number of his mules, valued at about \$4,000. Claim for the amount was made, but was only allowed the sum of \$615.

In politics Mr. Calfee renders stanch allegiance to the Democratic party. Fraternally he is iden-

tified with Gallatin Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M.; Western Star Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F.; and Pythagoras Lodge No. 2, K. of P.

Mr. Calfee was married in the year 1884, and has two sons, White H., born April 19, 1885, and Walter Bird, born May 22, 1887. Walter is at school in Bozeman, and White, Jr., is learning the printer's trade in the Chronicle office, Bozeman.

In June, 1876, at the time of the Custer massacre, Mr. Calfee was with Gen. Terry's command that went to relieve Custer. Early on the morning of June 27, Mr. Calfee met Curley, the Indian scout that escaped from the Custer massacre, and was the first to hear the news from the Indian. June 28th, Mr. Calfee was one of the first to see Custer's body and was over the entire field while everything was just as the Indians had left it. Mr. Calfee counted 243 dead white men, and 16 dead Indians. He has an arrow taken from Capt. Calhoun's body, and a beautiful gun scabbard which he secured from the battle field.

COL. JAMES EDMUND CALLAWAY.—Holding an admitted precedence in the legal profession, and having a highly creditable military record, and one who has wielded wide influence as a man of affairs, the service of Col. James E. Callaway to Montana has been of exalted character. It has identified him with this commonwealth in a leading way for more than a quarter of a century. He is the Nestor of the bar in Madison county. He was born July 7, 1834, in Trigg county, Ky. His father, Samuel T. Callaway, also a native of that state, was an active physician until his health broke down. He then became a clergyman of the Christian church, and in 1848 removed to Illinois, where he continued in the ministry until his death. He was early an old-line Whig, and later a Republican. He was a son of that Edmund Callaway who, as a boy, rendered distinguished service in the Continental army and also took a conspicuous part in the war of 1812, and later commanded a troop of gallant Kentuckians at the battles of Tippecanoe and Raisin river. His name appears on the monument erected in honor of the pioneers of Kentucky, at Frankfort. An uncle, Col. Richard Callaway, was a partner of Daniel Boone, the renowned pioneer of Kentucky. His two daughters, Fannie and Betsey, were one day boating on the Kentucky river near Fort Boone with Boone's little daughter, Jemima,

and all were captured by Indians. The capture was reported by little Margaret Hamilton (always called "Peggy"), who later was wife of William Means, and grandmother of Col. J. E. Callaway. Col. Richard Callaway, with thirty men, pursued the Indians, whom they overtook four days later, and rescued the children. This Fannie Callaway was the first white girl married in Kentucky, her husband being a Henderson. Her sister Betsey married a son of Daniel Boone. Dr. Lamme, father of Edward Lamme, of Bozeman, was a grandson of Betsey. The Irwin brothers, of Deer Lodge, were also her grandsons. Daniel Boone and Col. Richard Callaway were members of the first legislature of Kentucky. The maiden name of Col. James E. Callaway's mother was Mary Hamilton Means, and her maternal grandfather was Col. James Hamilton, who commanded a Georgia regiment in the Revolution, and was killed early in the war. He was born on the Island of Nevis in the West Indies, and came to Georgia about 1767. The Colonel's maternal grandmother, a daughter of Col. Hamilton, became a resident of Kentucky when she was four years old, and there she married William Means, a Virginian, who died in 1853, aged eighty-four years. He was the first sheriff of Christian county, Ky. His wife, "Peggy" Hamilton, lived to be very old.

Col. James E. Callaway was educated in the public schools of Kentucky and Illinois, and Eureka (Ill.) College. At an early age he entered the law office of Richard Yates, war governor of Illinois, then living at Jacksonville, and under that eminent jurist he continued his reading until admitted to practice. After a short residence at Jacksonville he located at Tuscola, Douglas county. In April, 1861, the attack on Fort Sumter led him to tender his services in defense of the Union. A public meeting was held in Tuscola April 17, 1861, and within an hour a company was organized and Col. Callaway chosen captain, and two hours later Capt. Callaway started to the state capital to tender its services to the government. At Springfield he found that his was the fifty-seventh company offered to Gov. Yates after the six regiments of three-months troops were full and organized. The company was mustered into state service by U. S. Grant on May 9, and into the United States service in June, 1861, as Company D, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers. Their regiment was commanded by Col. U. S. Grant. It left Springfield July 4, 1861, was attached to the Army of the West, and never was in battle under Grant. Its first engagement was at

Fredericktown, Mo., against Jeff Thompson. In September, 1862, Capt. Callaway was commissioned major. At Chickamauga the colonel, J. W. Alexander, was killed, the lieutenant-colonel captured and the command devolved on Maj. Callaway. On the day before Col. Alexander's death the Eighty-first Indiana Regiment became badly demoralized. Gen. Jeff C. Davis, the division commander, rallied them after their second break, and sent Maj. Callaway to take command of the Eighty-first Indiana in addition to his own regiment. This he did in this battle after Col. Alexander's death and in the siege of Chattanooga. The record of the Eighty-first Indiana was so excellent after he assumed command that it received special mention from headquarters, and the regiment later presented him with a beautifully mounted sword, which now graces his dining-room at his home at Virginia City. During the siege of Chattanooga Maj. Callaway, with these regiments and some cavalry and artillery, was sent nearly forty miles up the Sequatchie valley on a foraging expedition. He seized all the mills in the valley, ran them for a week, gathered and ground thousands of bushels of corn, loaded his 300 wagons with provisions, and returned without losing man or wagon, although closely pursued by Wheeler's cavalry. After the battle of Stone river Gen. Rosecrans organized a light brigade in each division from officers and men distinguished for bravery and soldierly qualities. Their names were placed on a "roll of honor." Maj. Callaway's name was on the roll, and he was made commander of one of these brigades. Two months later the secretary of war ordered these brigades disorganized. After the battle of Chickamauga the Eighty-first Indiana had so few men that it was not entitled to a colonel and had no field officer, and Gov. Morton offered Maj. Callaway its lieutenant-colonelcy, but he refused to leave his old command, and was made lieutenant-colonel of his own regiment in November, 1864. Of the 300 regiments of the Union army officially mentioned as having rendered distinguished services, the Twenty-first Illinois "holds the rank" on the "Roll of Honor." It suffered heavier loss at Stone river than any other command in the Army of the Cumberland. After the surrender of all of the Confederate armies the brave Callaway, with a colonel's commission, resigned "by reason of the close of the war," and was honorably discharged. The United States government, in recognition of arduous duties rendered and disabilities incurred in the line of duty, placed his name on its pension roll.

Col. Callaway returned to Illinois, resumed his profession, served in the state legislature and won prestige at the bar, until March, 1871, when President Grant appointed him secretary of Montana Territory. In this important office he served six years with credit to himself, benefit to the territory and the satisfaction of the people. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1884, and also of that of 1889, which formulated the state constitution. He was a member of the territorial legislature in 1885 and was the first Republican speaker of a Montana house of representatives. In 1878, during a vacancy, he was appointed by Judge Blake United States district attorney for the first judicial district and served as such in 1878-9. Col. Callaway located in Virginia City in 1871, and successfully engaged in legal practice until 1898, when physical ailments so developed that his physicians ordered him "off duty." He is now (1901) resuming practice. He has always been a stalwart Republican and an active and able exponent of his principles. He belongs to lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order and is past master in the lodge. He is a popular member of the G. A. R., a past department commander of the state organization. On January 16, 1866, Col. Callaway married with Miss Mary E. Link, a native of Illinois and daughter of an early pioneer. They have four children, Llewellyn, born December 15, 1868, a highly promising lawyer at Virginia City; Ethel, born December 26, 1872, died February 10, 1878; Edmund J., born December 31, 1880, now a student in the class of '02 at the law school in Lincoln, Neb.; George R., born September 14, 1883, graduated from the Virginia City high school in June, 1901. Col. Callaway is very social, regards every man his equal who behaves himself, and although a radical Republican, never allows his political differences to interfere with his social relations, and it is his delight that he has as many personal friends in the Democratic party as among his brother Republicans. The Colonel has many traits peculiar to his southern ancestry; quick to resent an insult and generous to friend and foe. In the constitutional convention of 1889 he was known as its "Chesterfield," and in the convention of 1884 composed, among other distinguished citizens, of such men as James H. Mills, Thomas C. Power, William H. Hunt and Andrew F. Burleigh, he was by unanimous vote in caucus elected the tactical and political leader of his party in that convention. As a parliamentarian Col. Callaway is recognized as peer of any in the land. But

beyond and above all the qualities of genuine manhood, he is a typical and thoroughbred American citizen.

L LEWELLYN L. CALLAWAY.—Among the young lawyers of the state from whom the future seems to hold in store a career of professional distinction and public renown, none is more promising than that of Llewellyn L. Callaway, of Madison county. From its very beginning his professional life has been one of steady growth. Mr. Callaway was born December 15, 1868, at Tuscola, Ill., the son of Col. James E. and Mary E. (Link) Callaway, of that city. Of the father extended notice will be found on other pages of this volume. Llewellyn accompanied his parents from his native state in March, 1871, to Montana, where he attended public and private schools until sixteen years old. At that age, in 1884, he entered Hamilton Preparatory School in Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated from there in 1886, and the same fall matriculated as a freshman at the University of Michigan, but when vacation came went to work on his father's ranch until the fall of 1889 for the purpose of earning money to further prosecute his studies. In that fall he entered the law department of the University of Michigan and was graduated therefrom in 1891 with the first recommendation of the faculty. He was admitted to practice in the superior and supreme courts of Michigan in May of that year, and in the courts of Montana in the following August. He located at White Sulphur Springs and formed a professional partnership with Max Waterman, but in 1894 removed to his former home, Virginia City, and has since resided there and been actively engaged in the practice of law with a constantly expanding clientele and professional reputation. In September, 1894, he was the nominee of his party for the office of county attorney, and was elected by a majority of 412 out of a vote of 1791, and was re-elected in 1896 by a majority of 154 votes over the combined fusion forces.

His official record is one of the strongest and best ever made in the commonwealth. It covered a busy time for the prosecutor. The criminal classes were active and defiant. He had a large number of important cases, and out of all there were only three failures to convict during his two terms. In 1900 he was elected mayor of Virginia City, and in February, 1901, was chosen to a second



A. Campbell

term, which he is now filling with marked ability, fairness and general approval, exhibiting at the same time great zeal for the interests of the municipality and consideration for the rights and feelings of individual citizens. Mr. Callaway is an unwavering Republican, and has given to the candidates and policies of his party some of the most effective service in council and on the hustings they have had in his section of the state. He is state committeeman for Madison county, and chairman of the county central committee on his side. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, the Elks and the Maccabees, in all of which he has held high offices, having been three times master of the Masonic lodge, exalted ruler of his Elks' lodge, and commander of his tent of Maccabees. He is now (1901) junior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the state. His professional success, his political prominence and activity and his engaging social qualities have not, all combined, been sufficient to shut sentiment from Mr. Callaway's life or close his eyes to the flowery yoke of Eros. He was united in marriage on December 12, 1894, with Ellen N. Badger, a native of Boone county, Mo., and daughter of Baker W. and Fannie L. (Woodson) Badger, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Callaway have two children, Miriam, born July 6, 1896, and James L., born March 6, 1899.

ALBERT J. CAMPBELL.—This distinguished gentleman possesses high intellectuality, and is an able lawyer, maintaining offices in Butte, and he has had the distinction of representing the commonwealth of Montana in the congress of the United States, where he honored the state by his capable services. He was born in Pontiac, the county-seat of Oakland county, Mich., on December 12, 1857, the second of the four children of Milo R. and Ruth A. (Perkins) Campbell. Both of his parents were born in Massachusetts, the respective families being established on New England soil in the colonial epoch, and representatives of each were active participants in the American Revolution. Milo R. Campbell has been a lifelong agriculturist and also conducts a boot and shoe business in Pontiac, his home, whose wife died when Albert was a child.

Albert J. Campbell, after completing a course in the high school, in 1875 matriculated in the Michi-

gan State Agricultural College, at Lansing, which stands at the head of all similar institutions in the Union, and there took a special course of study. Thereafter he taught school for three winters, devoting the summer months to farm work, and in 1879 began the technical preparation which ultimately fitted him for the vocation in which he has since shown such ability. He entered the law office of Colvin & Harrington, a prominent law firm of Pontiac, and under effective direction continued his reading until he was admitted to practice in May, 1881. He was engaged in his profession in Michigan until 1889 when he came to Montana, located in Livingston, and there devoted himself to the practice of law until 1897, establishing a reputation as a careful and capable attorney and becoming prominent by his successful work in criminal cases. Desiring a broader field, Mr. Campbell came to Butte in 1897, and here he has a leading position in the legal brotherhood of the state. He has given particular attention to the corporation law for the last few years, receiving the clientage of many important companies whose interests he has signally promoted.

In politics Mr. Campbell has given unequivocal allegiance to the Democratic party, and been an active worker in the ranks and in its councils. In Michigan he served in various official positions, was township clerk of West Bloomfield township, Oakland county, in 1879, county attorney of Lake county, and city attorney of Chase, in the same county. At Livingston, Mont., he served as city attorney, and in 1896 he was elected to represent Park county in the lower house of the state legislature. He was an active and working member, was chairman of the insurance committee and served on other important committees. In 1898 Mr. Campbell was nominated and elected by the Democratic party to the distinguished office of representative in congress, receiving a satisfactory majority. During his service of two years in congress he served on the committee on mines and mining and also on that on emigration, and, as both of these were particularly pertinent to the welfare of Montana, he was enabled to wield his influence to advance her interests.

During the administration of Gov. Smith, Mr. Campbell was a member of his staff. Fraternally he is a member of the lodge, chapter and commandery in the order of Freemasonry, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is

an ex-ruler of the Butte lodge. Mr. Campbell is interested in various Montana mining properties, is the owner of valuable realty in Butte and one of the stockholders in the First State Bank. At Hadley, Mich., on April 21, 1879, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage with Miss Ella G. Mann, born in Hadley, the daughter of Ernest Mann, a native of New Jersey, who removed to Michigan in an early day, locating in Hadley, where he engaged in farming and where he died in the fall of 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are parents of two children, Roy and Grace.

WILLIAM Y. PEMBERTON.—In no profession is there a career more open to talent than in that of the law, and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life and of the underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and privileges. Unflinching application, intuitive wisdom and a determination to fully utilize the means at hand, are the concomitants which insure personal success and prestige in this great profession, which stands as the stern conservator, and it is one in which success comes only as the result of natural capacity, unmistakable ability and inflexible integrity. Among those who have lent dignity and honor to the bench and bar of Montana is Judge William Young Pemberton, of Butte, who has the distinction of having served with signal ability as chief justice of the supreme court of the state, and is recognized as one of the ablest jurists and legists of the northwest.

William Y. Pemberton is a native of Nashville, Tenn., where he was born on June 1, 1843, the son of William and Martha (Brooks) Pemberton, who were the parents of four sons, of whom Judge Pemberton was the youngest and is the only survivor. The genealogy of the family is traced back to stanch English and Scotch extraction, the original American ancestors in the agnatic line having been among the early settlers in the Old Dominion, where the family was one of prominence and influence. Judge Pemberton was reared in Missouri, where he was under the tutelage of his aunt, Mrs. Rebecca E. Williamson, with whom he remained until he had attained his legal majority. In the public schools he secured his rudimentary training, and matriculated at the Masonic College, in Lex-

ington, Mo., where he continued his literary studies, in the meanwhile formulating plans for preparing himself for the legal profession. With this end in view he entered the Cumberland Law School, at Lebanon, Tenn., where he devoted himself assiduously to technical study, and was graduated with the class of 1861.

In 1863 Judge Pemberton came to Montana, and became one of its pioneer lawyers. He located in Virginia City and there established himself in practice. The early laws of the territory were vague and indefinite, and they were indifferently administered. Thus the interposition of a skilled and discriminating attorney was hailed with delight by those in favor of law and order. Judge Pemberton thus at once became a man of prominence and influence, and his services were in demand in all parts of the territory where settlements had been made or mining camps established. In 1865 he removed to Helena, then a mere mining camp, straggling up Last Chance gulch. He was one of the earliest settlers in what is now the beautiful capital city of the state, though he did not long continue his residence there, for in 1868 he returned to Missouri, and then in Texas was engaged in professional practice until 1880, when Montana again attracted him to her mountain precincts, and he located in Butte, which has since been his home. In 1882 he was elected district attorney of the West Side district, which included the greater portion of the territory west of the mountains, and was re-elected to succeed himself in 1884. In March, 1891, he was appointed district judge of the district including Butte, and served upon its bench until January 1, 1893, when he entered upon the duties of the highest judicial office in the state, becoming chief justice of the supreme court, an office to which he had been elected in the preceding November. No man ever thus identified with Montana's highest tribunal came to the office with more eminent qualifications for it than did Judge Pemberton.

Possessing a strong and distinct individuality and scholarly attainments, thoroughly read in the science of the law, familiar with minutiae and precedents, and having an intuitively judicial mind, he brought to the supreme bench the attributes essential to the insuring of equity and justice in that tribunal, the final resort in the political economies of the commonwealth. His rulings on the supreme bench were signally able, fair and impartial, showing a keen discrimination in detecting the true points at issue and eliminating all that was irrele-



W. Y. Pemberton

vant, while his opinions were concise and clearly defined, couched in exact and effective language and showing the broad mental grasp and thorough legal knowledge of the chief justice. His term on the supreme bench expired in 1899, and the state will ever owe him a tribute of maximum respect and honor him as a wise judge and an upright man. After his retirement from the bench Judge Pemberton resumed legal practice in Butte. His high prestige and well known ability necessarily insured him a leading clientage, his services being in demand by many important corporations, while he has continued to appear in connection with much of the prominent litigation in the various courts of the state. In his political allegiance Judge Pemberton has ever given an unswerving support to the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and he has wielded marked influence in shaping the political affairs of the state. The party cause has been advanced through his efforts in an executive way and through private and public advocacy, his powers in dialectics being of exceptional order and often used in political campaigns. Fraternally the Judge is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has taken the capitular degrees. He has been prominently concerned in the development of the mining industries of the state, and has valuable holdings in this line.

HENRY CANNON is one of the substantial and enterprising business men and financiers of the capital city, and enjoys the distinction of being a pioneer of the state and conspicuous as an active promoter of industrial activities that would develop her resources. A native of the Buckeye state, he was born in the beautiful city of Cleveland, on January 17, 1835, a son of George and Margaret (White) Cannon, natives of Connecticut, who moved to Ohio and thence to Iowa as early as 1836, both passing the remainder of their lives in the latter state, the death of each occurring in the city of Dubuque, in the year 1862. Two of their sons, Henry and Charles W., are now residents of Helena.

Henry Cannon was reared and educated in Iowa, where he remained until the death of his parents. In 1862 he set out for Pike's Peak, Colo., then attracting much attention. He engaged in merchandising at Central City, continuing the enterprise one year, and remaining in Colorado until 1863, when

he returned to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1864, and started on the long and perilous trip to Montana. The journey was made by way of the North Platte and Lander's cut-off, starting in May, being over four months en route. At Deer creek they were attacked by Indians, who took possession of the teams belonging to the party. No effort to defend the train was made, and Mr. Cannon states that the members of the company put in good time that day fleeing from the savages, continuing their journey on foot until nightfall before stopping to rest and reconnoitering. The jaded travelers eventually arrived in Virginia City, this state, Sept. 11, 1864, and there our subject opened a general store, the place at the time being the scene of extensive mining operations. There he remained until 1865, and in the spring went to Helena, with whose interests and growth he has since been prominently identified. His first venture was to open a retail mercantile establishment, and later, under the firm name of Cannon Bros., a wholesale business was established, the firm successfully continuing operations in this line until 1879, when he disposed of his interest to his brother. Thereafter he was identified in real estate and live stock business until 1893, when he organized the Cannon Sheep & Cattle Company, of which he is president and general manager, the enterprise being one of the most extensive of the sort in the state. The company have 14,000 acres under fence, the same being located in Cascade county, where they have large bands of sheep and cattle, the business being one of wide scope and importance. Mr. Cannon is also interested in mining, and the success which has attended his efforts is the result of that ability, discrimination and close application he gives to any undertaking worthy of pursuit.

The career of Mr. Cannon is specially interesting and well worthy of emulation by the young men who seek the western frontier to win a name and a competence. Starting in the world with naught but the sturdy will and strong arms of young manhood, he early saw the necessity of close application and determination with strict integrity of purpose to insure success in any enterprise. And this line has been inflexibly followed to a grand result. He belongs strictly to that class of early pioneers who had to endure the hardships and toils incident thereto as well as guard against the treacherous Indians and the outlaws who sought to wrest from the honest toiler his hard-earned accumulations. The days of the Vigilance Committee and the ne-

cessary though distasteful duties they took upon themselves are still remembered. And while he believes in the full recognition of the law and its application to the wrongdoer, he, like the remaining few of those fitful days who knew the necessities of the times and of the hour, feels no regret over any act of the Vigilantes. Now that all can calmly be reviewed, the consciousness of a duty well performed will be a worthy epitaph to those who made life worth living, and gave the initial impetus to our present glorious commonwealth.

Mr. Cannon has never taken active part in politics nor sought the honors and emoluments of public office, but he gives evidence of his appreciation of the duties of citizenship by zealous support to the Republican party. Fraternally he is numbered among the veteran members of the Masonic order, having been identified therewith since 1865.

On the 23d of July, 1885, Mr. Cannon was united in marriage to Miss Emma Stevenson, a native of Bridgeport, Conn. They have no children. The attractive home of Mr. and Mrs. Cannon is one of genuine and unpretentious hospitality, and is the scene of many pleasant social gatherings for their numerous friends. They are members of the Episcopal church.

EVANS A. CARLETON is the ex-state superintendent of public instruction of Montana, a prominent member of the Montana bar and a resident of Helena. He was born in Franklin county, Maine, in 1858, the son of Thomas and Hannah (Parker) Carleton, both natives of the Pine Tree state. Thomas Carleton was a carpenter and farmer, and both parents passed their lives in Maine, the mother dying in 1886 and the father in 1887. Of their twelve children, five are now living, two in Massachusetts, two in Maine, and Evans A. in Montana. His Scotch-Irish grandparents came to this country in Colonial days, and when the struggle for American independence finally came and the New England colonists were called upon to declare either for King or independence, they were found heroically fighting for the latter.

In picturesque New England and with robust, energetic New England people Evans A. Carleton passed his boyhood days. His early education was received in the public schools of Maine, and this was supplemented by a course at the Maine Wesleyan

Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1881, in two courses and with high honors. Like so many of those who are obliged to work their way through college, Mr. Carleton was an industrious scholar and improved every opportunity for advancement in his studies. He taught during the vacations, and in other ways materially contributed to his support while acquiring his education. After graduating from the seminary he taught in the public schools of Maine until 1883, when he came to St. Paul, Minn., and subsequently passed some time in the then territory of Dakota, seeking for a favorable location. Mr. Carleton came to Helena, Mont., in October, 1883. Here he found the profession of teaching more lucrative than in the extreme east or middle west, and in the winter of 1883-4 he was elected principal of one of the Helena schools, and the following year he was made principal of the high school, in which position he served for some time. In 1889, the year of the admission of Montana into the Union, Mr. Carleton was made the superintendent of city schools for Helena. Following this he returned to his old home in far-away Maine, and read law with his brother, L. T. Carleton, and from his office in 1891 he was admitted to practice. The succeeding spring he returned to Helena and, on motion, was admitted to the bar of Montana. His first office was with Mr. A. K. Barber, and then, for awhile, he was alone. For two years he was associated in legal practice with Mr. A. P. Heywood.

In 1897 Mr. Carleton was elected superintendent of public instruction for the state of Montana on the Fusion ticket. In 1882 Mr. Carleton was married to Miss Emma E. Gage, of Dover, N. H. On her mother's side Mrs. Carleton descended from the John Adams and John Quincy Adams family. They have two children, Frank E. and Marguerite. Politically Mr. Carleton has always affiliated with the Republican party and stands high in its councils, and is an influential worker and a forcible and eloquent campaigner "on the stump." In the long-to-be-remembered fight which resulted in the location of the state capital at Helena he did yeoman service and was an important factor. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a Freemason. Mr. Carleton held one of the most responsible official positions in the state. This is a fact which every parent of children of school age will readily recognize. To him was entrusted for four years the shaping of the destinies of all of

Montana's public educational institutions, and upon a judicious administration of this high office depends the educational welfare of the child. As a lawyer he is in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice and stands high in the profession.

LEMUEL O. CASWELL.—The life history of this representative member of the Montana bar stands prominent among the business men and honored citizens of Carbon county, maintaining his home in the attractive little city of Red Lodge. Mr. Caswell has attained definite and worthy success, the result of his own unaided efforts. He is a native of the state of New Hampshire, having been born in Barnstead, Belknap county, on March 16, 1859, the son of Oliver Caswell, who served in the United States navy a full quarter of a century, a portion of the time being identified with government surveying expeditions, and also saw service during the war of the Rebellion. He was also employed for a time in the marine hospital at Charleston navy yard, near Boston, Mass. The mother of our subject died when he was but four years of age, and by reason of the fact that his father's duties rendered it impossible for him to maintain a fixed habitation, Lemuel O. was bound out in his childhood to a man named Henry Blinn, of Canterbury, N. H., in which place he had the educational advantages afforded by the public schools. He received most kindly treatment at the hands of Mr. Blinn, who was a man of distinctive public spirit, maintaining a particularly deep interest in educational affairs. Mr. Caswell left his foster home at the age of nineteen years, after which he passed one year at Bristol, N. H., and then removed to the west, locating at Hastings, Minn., where he maintained his home for about four years, several months being spent in Florida. He was identified with agricultural pursuits while in Minnesota, where he remained until 1883, the year of his advent in Montana. Mr. Caswell made Miles City his headquarters and was in the employ of Richards & Huntington and the H-half-H outfit until 1890. He then entered the employ of Hamilton & Daly, in the Bitter Root valley, and later put in a season in the Yellowstone National Park. In November, 1890, he entered the Helena Business College, where he completed a six months' course in the commercial department, and a course in stenography. After

leaving this school Mr. Caswell took a position in the law office of Judge James M. Clements, at Helena, with whom he read law for one year, removing then to Bozeman to accept a position with the law firm of Luce & Luce. A few months later he became a student and assistant in the office of Cockerill & Pierce, in the same city, and continued his studies until March, 1893, when he was admitted to the bar. On the advice of Judge Holloway, of Bozeman, he went to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he completed a two years' course in the law department, graduating with the class of 1895. Returning to Montana he located in Red Lodge, where he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession, retaining a representative clientage and holding high prestige as a member of the bar of Carbon county. Mr. Caswell has also assumed a prominent position in connection with real estate enterprises and insurance. He controls extensive realty interests, is agent for the Rocky Fork Town and Electric Company, the local representative for many non-resident capitalists and real estate holders, and about twenty of the leading fire insurance companies of the world, practically controlling the insurance business in the county. In the fall of 1901 he erected a two-story business block, constructed of stone and brick and of modern design and equipments, the same being centrally located and figuring as one of the most attractive business buildings in the city. The ground floor of this building is occupied as an office in connection with the Red Lodge State Bank, of which Mr. Caswell is the cashier. The building affords the best of facilities for his professional use and the conduct of his extensive real estate and insurance operations, as well as ideal quarters for banking business. In addition to this property Mr. Caswell owns a fine modern residence, attractively located. In connection with his professional work Mr. Caswell served four years as justice of the peace and police magistrate, and in 1900 he was elected county attorney and is the present incumbent, discharging the duties with signal discrimination and ability. He is thoroughly well read in his profession, being a strong advocate and a safe and conservative counsellor, while he has so directed his life in all its relations as to retain the confidence and maximum respect of those with whom he has been thrown in contact. He is a member of the State Bar Association, and is ever observant of the ethics which ob-

tain in the profession. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. The political allegiance of Mr. Caswell is accorded to the Republican party, and takes a deep and active interest in matters of a public nature.

On the 29th of June, 1895, Mr. Caswell was united in marriage to Miss Ida Lindermann, the daughter of Christopher and Henrietta Lindermann, of Ann Arbor, Mich., where she was born and received her education. Mr. and Mrs. Caswell are the parents of two daughters—Marguerite and Eva.

JAMES S. CLARK, one of the leading hay and cattle dealers of Montana, is a resident of East Helena. He was born in Buchanan county, Iowa, on December 27, 1857. He is the eldest of two sons and four daughters born to Henry H. and Emily (Rose) Clark. They were natives of Massachusetts and of English parentage. Henry H. Clark was born in Granville, Mass., and here he was married. In 1856 he moved west to Iowa, where for eight years he was a farmer. He then, in 1864, in company with Cornelius Hedges and Timothy Wilcox, came to Montana by the overland route and located at Alder gulch. He engaged in mining and in 1865-6 he came to Last Chance gulch, now Helena, where he mined for one year and then patented 160 acres of land in Prickly Pear valley. Subsequently he purchased eighty acres on which he made the first improvements. In 1867 Mr. Clark's wife and children came to Montana in company with the families of Messrs. Wilcox and Hedges, Clark meeting them at Sun river. The family resided on the farm until 1884, when Mr. Clark purchased an additional 160 acres of land, which became a part of East Helena, and here he resided until his death on February 18, 1897, at the age of seventy-two years. Mrs. Clark is still a resident of East Helena, surrounded by children and friends. Of the children there are James S. Clark and Mrs. F. H. Donaldson. Another daughter, Mrs. J. W. Dudley, lives at Fargo, N. D.

James S. Clark grew to manhood in Lewis and Clarke county and received his education in the public schools, remaining under the parental roof until he was thirty-one years of age. He then purchased of his father the ranch upon which he had spent his boyhood days, and later for several years rented his father's farm at East Helena. He lo-

cated a desert claim of 420 acres on May 21, 1891, and here he has since resided, making many valuable improvements and conducting a successful ranching business. He is now in most favorable circumstances, the result of his industry, business judgment and force of character. Mr. Clark still owns his first purchase of 160 acres, now devoted to the cultivation of hay, which he has found a most valuable crop. On this ranch he raises alfalfa and clover. He is now engaged largely in dairying, making a specialty of butter.

Mr. Clark affiliates with the Republican party, and cast his first vote for James A. Garfield. He has since voted with that party, save in local elections when he votes for the man regardless of politics. In 1898 he was elected school director of East Helena. Fraternally Mr. Clark is a member of the United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World. During his long residence in Montana Mr. Clark has found both profit and prosperity. In a business and social way he has made many warm friends by whom he is held in the highest esteem. In the municipal affairs of his home city of East Helena he takes great interest and is recognized as a broad-minded and progressive citizen.

On August 5, 1891, he was united in marriage to Miss Henriette Wallace, of Prickly Pear valley. She was born at Ottumwa, Iowa, March 20, 1868, a daughter of Henry and Anna (Tanner) Wallace. They located in Prickly Pear valley in 1885. They have three children, Ethel Irene, William H. and Mable Lidia Rose.

WILLIAM E. CARROLL, of Butte, came honestly by the gift of eloquence which has distinguished him as an advocate at the bar and elsewhere, having inherited it from his father, Rev. Alanson Carroll, a noted Presbyterian preacher and evangelist, who was born in Ohio and is now living in Missouri. His mother was Mary (Murch) Carroll, a native of Vermont. They were married in 1851 and had five children, of whom William was the fourth. He was born at Independence, Mo., December 24, 1868, and was educated in the public and high schools of Kansas City. He pursued a special course of instruction in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was graduated therefrom in 1890. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Michigan the same year, and in 1891 located at Butte, Mont., entering at once on the diligent practice of his pro-

fession. While his practice is general and varied, he has yet made a specialty of corporation and probate law, and has devoted the most of his time and energies to these two branches, in which he has achieved a gratifying success.

Mr. Carroll is a Republican, giving time and attention to the demands of his party, but asking nothing for himself in return. He is an earnest and enthusiastic devotee at the altar of Freemasonry, finding in its mystic symbolism food for intellectual entertainment and inspiration. He was initiated in Mount Moriah Lodge No. 24, at Butte in 1895, and has served the lodge as senior warden and as worshipful master for two successive terms. In the larger field of the craft he is a trustee of the Temple Association, having been elected to that position recently for the third term. In his profession Mr. Carroll has been successful both in the standing among his brethren which he has won and in the substantial returns which have followed his efforts. He combines with the astuteness and aggressiveness of the lawyer, the courtesy and affability of the gentleman, and has the breadth of view and scholarly attainment of the cultivated man of the world. Mr. Carroll was married in 1894 to Miss Annie Martin, a native of St. Clair, Pa. Her father is a veteran of the Civil war and is now living in Butte, where he is in the employ of the Parrot Mining Co. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll have two children, a daughter, born December 9, 1896, and a son, born August 8, 1901.

of age. The latter removed from Ohio to Illinois in 1834, and there passed the residue of his useful and honorable life, his death occurring in 1889. His widow, now ninety years of age, is a resident of Cuba, Ill. Of her children, four sons and one daughter, John B. Clayberg is the only one residing in Montana.

John B. Clayberg passed his boyhood upon the parental homestead farm, and he was afforded excellent educational advantages. Prior to attaining his legal majority he had acquired a good academic education, and made marked advancement in the study of Latin and mathematics. Of alert and vigorous mentality, he early manifested a distinct predilection for the law. Accordingly he completed a full course in the law department of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, graduating with the class of 1875. He also took an elective course in the literary department in such branches as would broaden his fund of accurate information. During the last year of his student life he was given the privilege of aiding the distinguished jurist, Judge T. M. Cooley, then at the head of the law department, in the compilation of his well known and authoritative works on taxation, torts and other technical subjects of the science of jurisprudence. That Mr. Clayberg was selected for this work is sufficient evidence of his early rank as a student. In 1875, having been admitted to the bar of Michigan, Mr. Clayberg went to Lansing, the capital city, where he formed a partnership with the Hon. Samuel L. Kilbourne, which continued until 1877, when he located in Alpena, Mich., and was there associated with Robert J. Kelly until 1882, and then with George Slater until he came to Helena in 1884. At Helena he was soon associated with Hon. T. H. Carter, and, in 1889, Judge N. W. McConnell became their partner. Mr. Carter was elected to congress in 1889 and withdrew from the firm, which in 1892 became McConnell, Clayberg & Gunn, the new member being Milton S. Gunn. Mr. Clayberg retired from the firm in 1896, but within 1897 became again associated in practice with Mr. Gunn in the law firm of Clayberg & Gunn, which alliance has since obtained. The practice of these firms extended into the federal and state courts, and in this Mr. Clayberg has taken an important part under the various partnership associations, having been connected with much of the notable litigation of the state and having gained precedence as one of the most able members of the bar of the state. To indicate his capability as an attorney

JOHAN B. CLAYBERG.—All human achievements, all human weal or woe, all things within the mental ken, are but mirrored back from the composite individuality of those who have lived. In entering a record of the career of one who has played well his part in life and who has left the impress of his character upon the economic fabric of state or nation, does a work of this nature exercise its supreme function, and as such a privilege is afforded us in reviewing the life of John Bertrand Clayberg, one of the most distinguished representatives of the bar of Montana. Mr. Clayberg was born near Cuba, Fulton county, Ill., on October 8, 1853, the son of George and Elizabeth (Baughman) Clayberg, the former of whom is of Saxon lineage, the latter of German. His paternal grandfather came from Saxony to the United States about 1790, settling first in Pennsylvania and then in Ohio when his son George was about sixteen years

and counselor we quote from a published sketch: "He is cogent, incisive and clear in utterance, and his reasoning is inspired by logic so forcible that his opponents rarely dislodge him; and in the preparation of his cases he is thorough, mastering to the minutest detail every scintilla of evidence, in the arrangement of which it is said he displays the sagacity of a field marshal. As a counselor he is deliberate, pondering well the points as they touch parallels in his wide range of reading and practice, and, being somewhat conservative, reaches conclusions through a process of mental comparisons peculiar to trained thinkers. To his profession he is devoted, and is a close student in the literature of the law."

While in politics Mr. Clayberg renders a staunch allegiance to the principles and policies of the Democratic party, he has been signally averse to accepting public office. Thus he has held only one official preferment in the gift of his party, that of attorney-general of Montana in 1891. In 1891 also the regents of his alma mater appointed him lecturer on mining law in that institution, his peculiar eligibility for the position being unmistakable, since he had been intimately concerned with the legal phases of this industry during his long residence in Montana, and this office Mr. Clayberg still retains. His clientage has ever been of a high order and he has appeared as attorney and counselor in many of the great capitalistic struggles of the state. He was one of the leading attorneys in the litigation incident to the celebrated contesting of the will of the late Andrew J. Davis, of Butte, whose estate was one of the largest in the west, being here arrayed with such eminent lawyers as the late Robert G. Ingersoll and Nathaniel Myers, of New York. Fraternally Mr. Clayberg is identified with the Masonic order and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and in the former he maintains his membership in Michigan, where he received the degrees of the various bodies. On September 10, 1878, Mr. Clayberg was united in marriage to Miss Kate C. Edwards, daughter of C. Y. Edwards, one of the prominent pioneer citizens of Lansing, Mich. They have two sons, Hobart L. and Edmund E.

October 14, 1836. His education was received at the Geneseo Academy, supplemented by a course at college. In company with Gen. James Wood, Mr. Chadwick read law under the able direction of Gov. John Young and was admitted to practice at Rochester, N. Y., on September 7, 1857. It was in 1859 and in his twenty-third year that Mr. Chadwick first came west. He passed over two years in Iowa, and in 1861 went to the Pacific coast and located at Sacramento, Cal. Subsequently he was at Portland, Ore., and in 1863 he removed to San Francisco, where he practiced law and also acquired knowledge of quartz mining. From 1864 until 1866 he was located at Virginia City, Nev., whence he removed to Salt Lake City, and in May, 1866, he arrived in Helena where he resided in and created and enjoyed a most lucrative practice until his death on September 23, 1885.

Shortly after coming to Helena Mr. Chadwick was admitted to the law firm of Cavanaugh, Chadwick & Parrott. This firm continued until Mr. Cavanaugh's election to congress in 1867, and then Chadwick & Parrott continued the business until 1868. Mr. Chadwick was associated with Judge Chumasero in legal practice from 1870 until 1885. In 1877 Mr. Chadwick was elected to the territorial legislature, served as chairman of the judiciary committee, assisted in revising the civil practice to conform to that of California, and in the adoption of an entirely new probate practice act. During this period he was largely interested in mines in Montana, and was one of the principal owners of the Bald Butte mine, one of the best dividend payers in the state. On February 4, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Norma D. Ewing, of Missouri, daughter of Judge R. C. Ewing, an eminent jurist of that state.

Politically the affiliations of Mr. Chadwick were with the Democratic party, and he took a lively interest in its campaigns. That he exercised a wide influence in the councils of his party is undoubted. He was a man highly esteemed and he possessed the full confidence of the community in which he so long resided. At the Montana bar his superior legal ability was promptly recognized. Some of the most important causes ever tried in the territory were confided to his care, and his unswerving devotion to his clients was a marked and honorable characteristic of the man. He achieved a legal reputation second to none in the northwest, but his kindlier qualities of mind and heart were also duly accorded the merit they so justly deserved.

HON. WALTER F. CHADWICK was for many years one of the most prominent and successful attorneys in Helena, Mont. He was born at Geneseo, Livingston county, N. Y., on

MILTON CAUBY.—One of the few remaining members of the celebrated constitutional convention of Montana which met in 1889 and gave the state her present excellent constitution, and also participated as a soldier during the terrible struggle of our Civil war, is Milton Cauby, an honored resident of East Helena, now enjoying in the evening of his busy life the peaceful and gratifying reflections which follow a life of usefulness to mankind and faithful service in time of need to his country. He was born in Cass county, Ill., January 1, 1838, the son of Daniel and Martha Cauby, natives of the states of Tennessee and Kentucky respectively, who removed to Illinois in 1828, and in 1856 to Putnam county, Mo., where they died, the mother in March, 1872, and the father in October, 1879. The Cauby's removed originally from Pennsylvania to Tennessee, the founder of the family having been our subject's grandfather, Joseph Cauby.

Milton Cauby was one of eleven children and two sons are now living in Montana. Milton was reared in Illinois, remaining there and attending school until he was in his eighteenth year. He then taught in the public schools, and followed various occupations until January 1, 1862, when he enlisted in the First Missouri Cavalry, and served three years and three months, principally in Missouri and the southwest, doing valiant duty in the engagement at Jefferson City against Price's army and many other encounters. After the war he was respectively clerk and recorder, probate judge and county commissioner of Putnam county, Mo., and remained in the state until 1884, when he came to Montana, settling first at Wickes, but four years later removing to East Helena, which has since been his home. In 1889 he was elected to the constitutional convention, and was conspicuous in the body for breadth of view and full and accurate knowledge of public affairs and fundamental principles of law. He has been a life-long Republican in politics, fraternally he belongs to the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married in Missouri in 1868 to Miss Sarah J. Foster, of Ohio.

of one who has held himself well in hand and has essentially attained that degree of success to which his abilities and powers entitle him. In such manner may we refer to the life of Judge J. M. Clements. Chauncy M. Dewey once gave utterance to the striking metaphor: "Some men are born great; some achieve greatness and some are born in Ohio." The inference is not far to seek and under this category Judge Clements may lay claim to the distinction of having been born in the good old Buckeye state, the date of his nativity being October 1, 1849. His parents, John R. and Melinda (Ramage) Clements, were both natives of Ohio, the father, a farmer, removed to Jasper county, Iowa, in 1855, and there passed the residue of his life, dying in November, 1888. His widow is still living at Newton, Iowa. Of their five sons and one daughter, Judge Clements was the only one to become a resident of Montana. James Clements, his paternal grandfather, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio in an early day and there his death occurred in November, 1859.

James M. Clements was reared to maturity in Iowa, receiving education and discipline in the public schools and beginning his individual career as a farmer also in Iowa. His ambition, however, prompted him to a wider field of endeavor, and in 1870 he entered the law office of Ryan Brothers, leading attorneys of Newton, Iowa, where he pursued his technical reading for the profession which he has honored by his efforts and services. He also devoted attention to stenography, which later proved of much value to him. He was admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1873, having devoted himself to legal work and stenographic work in the meanwhile. In April, 1873, he came to Montana, making the trip by the Missouri river to Fort Benton and thence to Helena. In this vicinity and at Unionville he followed mining until June, 1875, when by the Missouri river route he returned to Iowa. In that state he was engaged as a court reporter in the Sixth and Thirteenth districts until October, 1877, and in March, 1877, was there celebrated his marriage to Miss Alta Cook, a native of Illinois, and of this union five children have been born, Rhea C., Floy, Burke, James M., Jr., and Van., all of whom are living.

In October, 1877, Mr. Clements returned to Montana and accepted the position of court stenographer at Helena under Judge Wade, retaining this incumbency until February, 1879, and he was the first to occupy this position in the territory.

JAMES M. CLEMENTS.—Not all men order their lives to their liking, nor yet are all men true to their ideals and intrinsic potentiality, thus it is always gratifying to take under review the career

Later he returned again to Iowa, and for four years served as court stenographer for the Sixth district. In 1883 he associated himself with S. C. Cook in the practice of law at Newton, Iowa, where he continued until May, 1886, when he retraced his steps to Montana and to Helena, which has since been his home and base of professional endeavors. He was the Democratic candidate for probate judge of Lewis and Clarke county in 1886, was successful at the polls and filled the position with ability during 1887 and 1888. After the expiration of his term Judge Clements entered upon private legal practice in Helena, where he has a valuable clientage and holds high precedence at the bar and as a counselor. In politics Judge Clements gave his support to the Democratic party until 1896, and since then he has been a zealous advocate of the People's party. He "stumped" the state in the interests of the Democratic party in 1888, took a prominent part in the contest which resulted in making Helena the capital of the state, and has at all times manifested a lively interest in the progress and material prosperity of this favored commonwealth. In 1896 the Judge was the candidate of the People's party for judge of the supreme bench, meeting the defeat which attended the party.

HON. BENJAMIN F. WHITE.—"Success treads on the heels of every right effort," said Samuel Smiles, and amid all the theorizing as to the cause of what is somewhat indefinitely designated as success, there can be no doubt that the aphorism above quoted has its origin in fact, signifying that character is the real basis of success in any field of thought or of active endeavor. One of the sterling pioneer citizens of Montana, in speaking of ex-Gov. White, said: "His is a well rounded character, and he fully justifies the reputation which is his: A man of inflexible integrity, of keenest business ability, of broad and liberal views and distinct individuality. He has been eminently successful in temporal affairs, the result of his own efforts; he has served Montana in positions of high public trust and responsibility, and has served well, this being the result of his ability and unbending rectitude; he has ever commanded the confidence and esteem of the people, this being the result of his intrinsic attributes of character." A better summing up could scarcely be given in as few words, and it is proper that a record concerning

the career of this earnest and progressive citizen, the last governor of the territory of Montana and who contributed in large measure to the material progress and upbuilding of our great commonwealth, should here be given—the history of Montana would be incomplete without it.

Mr. White comes of stanch old English stock, and the family, in direct and collateral branches, has been identified with the annals of American history since the early colonial epoch, records extant showing that certain of his direct ancestors sailed from England on the Mayflower, on her first voyage, landing at historic old Plymouth Rock, while P. White, the first child born in the Massachusetts colony after the landing of the Pilgrims, figures as one from whom Gov. White is a direct descendant. From a published review touching the family history we quote as follows: "They have been a temperate, industrious and God-fearing family, noted for their integrity of character and also for their longevity. In Massachusetts and Rhode Island they were for many years prominent and successful manufacturers of cotton goods, and for generations they took a prominent part in all that pertained to the well being of church and state, being mostly Baptists in their religious faith. Both grandfather William White and Gov. White's father, Benjamin White, were born in Plymouth, Mass. The latter married Miss Caroline Stockbridge, a native of Hanover, Mass. She also was a descendant of one of the old New England families." Benjamin White was a man of prominence and influence, and during his entire business life was engaged in the manufacture of cotton sheeting and candle wick, controlling a large trade and being a man of ability and spotless character. He died at the old home in New Bedford, Mass., in the ninetieth year of his age, and his widow lived to attain the age of eighty-nine, her death occurring at New Bedford in the year 1894. They became the parents of two sons: George M., who is now living at North Rochester, Mass., and Benjamin F., the immediate subject of this review.

Benjamin F. White was born in New Bedford, Bristol county, Mass., on December 3, 1838, and completed his early educational discipline in Pearce Academy, at Middleburg. His self-reliant and ambitious spirit early showed its domination, and in 1854, at the age of sixteen years, we find the future governor of Montana shipping as a sailor before the mast and making his first voyage on the clipper ship *Kathay*, from New York to Sidney, Aus-

tralia. His second voyage, in 1856, was to San Francisco, Cal., and upon his arrival at the Golden Gate the attractions proved sufficient to cause him to abandon a seafaring life and locate there. In 1857 he took charge of a large fruit farm in Napa county, Cal., where he remained until 1866, in the meantime devoting careful attention to the reading of law. The same year he went to Idaho, of which Montana was then an integral part, located in Malad City and was admitted to the bar of the territory in 1868. He there entered upon the practice of his profession, also held the office of clerk of the United States district court, and in 1868, on the anti-Mormon ticket, was elected clerk and recorder of Oneida county. During his residence in Malad City he was associated with others in the manufacture of salt, the product being secured from salt springs located in the mountains about 100 miles north of that point. The business became one of considerable importance and proved very remunerative until cheap transportation was afforded with the advent of the Northern Pacific Railroad. When they began operations salt commanded one dollar a pound in Montana, and for some time they utilized about 300 ox teams in delivering their product in the various towns and mining camps throughout Idaho and Montana territory. Following the construction of the Utah Northern Railroad to Butte, in 1881, Mr. White became an interested principal in the firm of Sebree, Ferris & White, doing a general merchandising and supply business in all the towns along the line as it advanced. The same year the firm founded the first banking institution in Dillon, Mr. White becoming cashier, and in 1884 they merged the same into the First National Bank of Dillon, this being one of the first national banks in the territory, Mr. White holding the position of cashier until 1888, when he was elected to the presidency of the institution, which he has since retained. Under his administration the bank's affairs have been carefully handled, due conservatism being observed at all times; his hand has steadily guided its destinies through times of financial unrest and panic, ever keeping its condition at the maximum point of safety, thus retaining to it the confidence of its patrons and the general public. It is now, as it ever has been, considered one of the most solid and ably conducted monetary institutions in the state. In the year 1880 Gov. White and his partner, Howard Sebree, purchased for a consideration of \$12,500 the 400 acres of land on which the beautiful little city of Dillon now

stands. They platted the town, and in September of that year had a sale of town lots from which they realized considerably more than the purchase price of the original tract. As has been said in another publication "They thus became the founders of the town, and since then have become its most prominent builders, having erected a large proportion of the best buildings. Truthfully may it be said that every brick in these substantial structures is an integral portion of an enduring monument to Gov. White's business sagacity and enterprise." In short, it may be said that the subject of this sketch has a distinctive capacity for the successful management of affairs of wide scope and importance; that he has the just confidence in his own powers which beget definite action and insures confidence. Not the iconoclast, but rather the builder is the man who is of value; and while his personal success has been insured through his own efforts, his influence has constantly widened to include and insure success to many of his fellow men. The city of Dillon stands as an exemplification of the utilization of his initiative and creative talent; and yet, how greatly have others profited by every undertaking and enterprise which he has here inaugurated. The dynamic force of his strong individuality has not expended its energies in supine inactivity, but has been a power for good in whatever channel he has directed its course. In politics Gov. White has ever accorded unmeasured allegiance to the Republican party, whose principles and policies he has ably and loyally advocated, for in nothing that engages his thought or enlists his co-operation is he ever found apathetic or half-hearted. When he took up his residence in Dillon the normal political complexion of Beaverhead showed the strong impregnation of Democracy, and all officers chosen in the county had been of that political faith. In 1882 he was the nominee of the Republicans for representative in the territorial council, and was elected by a majority of 300 votes, though pitted against the strongest man the Democrats could put forth. The change was one of a radical nature, and indicated the popular confidence and esteem in which Mr. White was held. He served during the session of 1882-3 and was an influential member of the territorial legislature, where his voice and power were ever exercised in the support of measures for the good of the territory and its people, while he never abated his loyalty to the cause of his party. Recogn-

nizing his unmistakable eligibility for the office and the valuable services he had rendered in the party ranks, in 1888 President Harrison nominated him for governor of the territory, the nomination being confirmed by congress on March 29, 1889. He held the gubernatorial office, administering its affairs with dignity, discrimination and ability, until his tenure of the same expired by reason of the admission of Montana to the sisterhood of states, an object for which he had been one of the most enthusiastic and insistent of workers, said admission occurring in October, 1889. The governor was a member of the state canvassing board, in which capacity he gave efficient assistance in preventing the opposition from robbing the state of its franchise. He also was most prominently concerned in bringing about the incorporation of the city of Dillon, being elected its first mayor and thereafter serving in that capacity for several terms, while in all that concerns the legitimate advancement and material prosperity of his city his interest has continued deep and unflagging. He has accumulated a fortune through his timely and well-directed endeavors in various fields of usefulness, and his career is one on which rests no shadow of wrong or injustice.

On February 14, 1879, Gov. White was united in married to Miss Elizabeth Davis, who was born in England, the daughter of Hon. Emrys J. Davis, a prominent and influential citizen of Idaho and a member of the legislature of that state, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. White became the parents of four children, all of whom were born in Dillon: Carrie is with her parents at Dillon; Emrys is attending school at Faribault, Minn.; Ralph is also at school at Faribault; and Greta is at home. The Governor and the members of his family are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, being prominent in the parish work of St. James church, of Dillon.

DANIEL P. CLONINGER.—The beautiful Gallatin valley is one of the garden spots of Montana, and among the enterprising and highly esteemed farmers of this favored section is numbered the gentleman whose name initiates this review. Mr. Cloninger is a native of Madison county, Mo., where he was born December 17, 1857, being one of ten children born to Lawson and Catherine (Ryan) Cloninger, natives of North Carolina, as

was also the father of each. Lawson Cloninger removed to Missouri after his marriage and there engaged in agricultural pursuits. He devoted some attention to teaching school during his earlier years in Madison county. He is a man of prominence in his section, having served as district judge and also as assessor of the county. He still maintains his home in Madison county, being seventy-six years of age at the time of this writing. The mother of our subject also is living.

Daniel P. Cloninger, our subject, received his early education in the public schools, growing up under the invigorating environments of the farm and under the influences of a cultured and refined home. He devoted his attention to farming in Missouri until 1891, when he sold his personal effects, but retained his real estate interests and in that year came to Montana, first locating on the Coley ranch on West Gallatin river, where he remained three years. He then returned to Missouri, disposed of his real estate, and after a visit of several months returned to Montana, leasing the Menifee ranch on Middle creek, Gallatin county, which he operated for two years, and then purchased the Brady ranch, located in Cedar View, seven miles north of Belgrade, his postoffice address, which is his present home. Here he has 360 acres of arable and prolific land, a large proportion of which is under effective irrigation. He controls a water-right of 300 inches, his principal crop being oats, the yield of which is large. Mr. Cloninger also gives considerable attention to diversified farming. Since locating upon his ranch Mr. Cloninger has made many improvements, is known as one of the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of the community, commanding the respect of all who know him. In politics he exercises his franchise in support of the principles of the Democratic party. He served as school director while a resident of Missouri, and has also been called to a similar position since taking up his abode in Gallatin county.

On Christmas day, 1878, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cloninger to Miss Talitha A. Lueallen, who was born in Madison county, Mo., the daughter of William C. and Sarah (Stevens) Lueallen, natives respectively of Tennessee and Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Cloninger were the parents of the following children: Henry L. married Miss Lizzie Ballard, and resides on a ranch three miles north of Belgrade; William and Minnie are at the parental home; Lawson is deceased; John is at

home; Ida Elizabeth is deceased, and Ernest is at the homestead. Our subject and his wife are devoted members and zealous workers in the Baptist church, and are held in the highest esteem in the community.

WILLIAM M. COCKRILL, of Great Falls, Mont., has the honor of having been the first clerk of the Fourth, now the Eighth judicial district of the state. He is now one of the leading attorneys of Great Falls, having been admitted to practice in 1889. One of the prominent pioneers and leading landholders of Barren county, Ky., was Joseph Cockrill, paternal grandfather of William M., and a Baptist. He had removed from Virginia at an early day to Barren county, where he made his home, reared his family and passed the residue of his life. He had four sons and two daughters. On the old homestead in Barren county Travis Cockrill, the father of William M., was born in 1822. In Columbia, Boone county, Mo., he was married to Miss Elizabeth Maupin, a native of that state. He brought his bride back to his old home in Glasgow, and for years thereafter he was engaged in the practice of law and became eminent. He was clerk of the county court for many years and at the time of his death, on October 26, 1868, he was the candidate of the Democratic party for a prominent position. His widow still survives him, residing in Great Falls with her son, William M., who was the fifth-born of ten children, six of whom still survive. He was born on June 17, 1856, in Glasgow, Barren county, Ky. In private schools and at Bethel College William M. Cockrill was educated. Following his graduation he was offered a position in the county clerk's office at Glasgow, which he accepted and here his leisure time was given to close application to the study of law, and in April, 1876, he was admitted to the bar. Subsequently he served as county attorney and also as master in chancery of the circuit court of Barren county.

The latter position he retained until 1888, when he came to the new city of Great Falls. By Judge Thomas C. Bach he was appointed clerk of the Fourth judicial district. This position he held under the territorial government until Montana was admitted as a state. He was then elected clerk of the Eighth judicial district, which embraces Cascade county, and in 1892 he was re-elected. In Great

Falls he has made a number of judicious investments as well as in the county of Cascade. Politically Mr. Cockrill affiliates with the Democratic party, to which he has rendered valuable aid in its campaigns. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Cockrill began the practice of law in Cascade county in 1897 with J. C. Huntoon, as Huntoon & Cockrill. The firm existed until August, 1900, and in September of that year Mr. H. S. Green was taken into partnership, the firm name becoming Cockrill & Green. Mr. Green is a native of Bloomington county, Ill. He has been in active practice of law since his admission to the bar in 1891. He is a rising young attorney and well known throughout Cascade county.

HENRY A. CAYLEY, M. D.—This able and progressive young physician and surgeon of Butte, was born on January 18, 1868, in the seignior and county of Beauharnois, Canada, the son of Lawrence and Virginia (Poirier) Cayley, the former of whom was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, and the latter in Canada. Lawrence Cayley, at the age of five years, started with his parents on their emigration to Canada, but they died from typhus fever while en route and were buried at sea. Their orphaned boy was reared and educated in Canada and became a skilled civil engineer, devoting his attention to his profession until his death as the result of an accident at the untimely age of thirty-one years. He was identified with canal contracting on lakes Champlain and St. Peter, and recognized as an exceptionally capable engineer. His wife survives him and resides in Montreal.

Henry A. Cayley passed his childhood days in his native county, and after attending the parochial schools until he was ten years old, he was placed in the Montreal Jesuit College for seven years, completing a thorough course of study and graduating with the class of 1885. He immediately began the study of medicine, and was graduated on April 3, 1889, from the Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, simultaneously receiving a diploma from Victoria College of Cobourg, Ontario. In August, 1889, Dr. Cayley came to Montana and to Butte, where he has since been successfully engaged in medical practice, for which work he had so amply fortified himself. His practice has extended rami-

fications and is of representative character; his undoubted skill and kindly nature have gained for him public confidence and affection. The Doctor is a member of the Canadian Medical Institute and was one of its founders, and he is the physician of the Butte Aerie of the fraternal order of Eagles. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, and his religious faith is that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared. On August 24, 1893, Dr. Cayley was united in marriage to Miss Mary Mueller, born in Tennessee, the daughter of Edward Mueller, formerly superintendent of the Colusa smelter at Meaderville, Mont., and who is now engaged in mining operations at Rochester in this state.

conveniences necessary for comfort and the profitable prosecution of the industries to which the ranch is devoted. Broad-minded, liberal, enterprising and manly, Mr. Chestnut is highly spoken of by every one with whom he is acquainted. His outbuildings are substantial and commodious and he is the owner of a pack of thoroughbred stag hounds, showing his sportsman tastes. On March 4, 1882, Mr. Chestnut married Miss Eliza Cowan, a native of Kentucky, daughter of Daisy Cowan, a cousin of John Cowan, a sketch of whom appears in this work. They have five children, Fannie, Frank, Ide, George and Bessie.

SAMUEL CHESTNUT.—Among the many beautiful ranch properties in famous Gallatin county, there are few that will compare with that of Mr. Chestnut. Aside from its fertility and generous yield of heavy harvests, it possesses attractions in the line of fishing and hunting which augment its prominence. It is situated near West Gallatin river, a mile and a half from Central Park in Gallatin county. Its highly esteemed proprietor, Samuel Chestnut, was born in Pulaski county, Ky., on October 16, 1859, the son of Benjamin and Bettie (Tomlinson) Chestnut, both natives of Laurel county, Ky. The paternal grandfather, Edmund Chestnut, was a Virginian. Benjamin Chestnut has always resided in Kentucky, engaged in farming and is now living, a well-preserved man of seventy-six years.

Samuel Chestnut, one of a family of eight sons and two daughters, remained until his early manhood on the old Kentucky homestead and attended the public schools. In 1882 he left for Montana, taking the Northern Pacific to Dillon, and thence going by stage to Virginia City, and on to old Central Park, where he purchased the Hank Wright ranch, the nucleus of his present valuable property. To this he has since added until he now has 480 acres. His principal and a most profitable crop, is hay, although some acreage is devoted to cereals. The ranch is thoroughly irrigated and at times stocked with a herd of 400 cattle, principally short-horns. Mr. Chestnut also raises very fine horses, at present writing having five young animals of thoroughbred running stock. The family home is an elegant modern residence, surrounded with the

CHARLES K. COLE, M. D.—Greater than in almost any other line of work is the responsibility that rests upon the physician. A false prescription, an unskillful operation, may take from man that which he prizes above all else—life. The physician's power must be his own; not by purchase, by gift or by influence can he gain it. If he would attain professional precedence it must come as the result of superior skill, knowledge and ability, and these qualifications are possessed in an eminent degree by Dr. Cole, one of the distinguished representatives of his profession in Montana and an honored citizen of Helena, where he has maintained his home for years. The Doctor has been prominent in public affairs in the territory and state and has contributed in no small degree to the advancement of the commonwealth. Dr. Cole was born in Plainfield, Will county, Ill., on April 5, 1852, the son of Charles N. and Louisa V. (Wood) Cole, both natives of Lewis county, N. Y. The former completed his education in the Lowville (N. Y.) Seminary, and after his graduation he was engaged in successful teaching for a number of years. Later he followed contracting and building in the Empire state until about 1850, when he removed to Will county, Ill., which was his home until he came to the northwest, where he took up his residence in Wyoming and here he was engaged in government work at Fort Fetterman at the time of his death in 1870. The paternal grandfather of Dr. Cole was Harvey N. Cole, who conducted agriculture in Lewis county, N. Y., where he was born and where he died in 1896 at a patriarchal age. The emigrant ancestors of the Cole family came from Holland to New York as early as 1678, thus founding one of the old Knickerbocker fami-

lies. The Wood family, of which his brother was a member, was early established in Vermont, in whose annals the name figures conspicuously. Professor Ezra Brainard, president of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, has compiled a careful and exhaustive genealogy of the Wood family. Charles N. and Louisa V. Cole had two sons and three daughters, Charles K. being the eldest. His brother, Howard W., is now a resident of South America, and their mother is still living.

After attending the public schools of his native county Dr. Charles K. Cole was matriculated in the Lincoln (Ill.) University, where he continued his studies and began the study of medicine in 1874, under Dr. David Prince, of Jacksonville, Ill. In 1875 he entered the Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, where he was graduated with the class of 1879. He engaged in practice at Jacksonville, Ill., for a brief interval, but the same year came to Montana, taking up his residence in Helena, which has since been his home. Here he entered upon medical practice; his thorough equipment as a physician and surgeon soon gained him a pleasant reputation. From 1882 to 1884 he was associated in practice with Dr. Charles G. Brown, now of Spokane, Wash., and since that time he has continued an individual practice, and he is recognized as one of the leading medical men of the northwest. He is identified with the state and county medical societies, in each of which he has served two terms as president, and he was president of the state board of medical examiners for three terms. His interest in the advances made in medicine and surgery is unflagging, and he is a member of numerous professional organizations, such as the American Medical Society, the American Surgical Society (of which last he is the only member residing between St. Paul and the Pacific coast), the Rocky Mountain Inter-state Medical Association (covering seven of the northwestern states, of which he is now president), the American Academy of Railway Surgeons (in which as its chief surgeon he represents the Montana Central Railroad), the American Gynecological Association, the New York Medico-Legal Society (of which he is vice-president for Montana), and the Mississippi Valley Medical Association. In all of these bodies Dr. Cole maintains an active interest, and through them and assiduous study and personal investigation, he keeps in close touch with the highest professional thought of the day. He has made timely and valuable contributions to lead-

ing medical journals on pertinent subjects. One of his articles on "Emergency Surgery" has had a specially wide circulation and has proved of value alike to the profession and the laity. Dr. Cole has been county physician of Lewis and Clarke county and also a United States pension examiner. He takes a yearly course in the New York Post-Graduate Medical College in connection with hospital work, and has attended the post-graduate school in Chicago, while in 1886 and in 1892 he made trips abroad, on each of which he passed a number of months in study in the principal colleges and hospitals of London, Berlin, Vienna and Paris. No physician in Montana is more thoroughly qualified for medical work, and his signal services dignify the profession of which he is so honored a member. Here we will give a somewhat unique incident. One night in 1880 Dr. Cole was "held up" while returning home from the bedside of a patient, and when he refused "to deliver" to the robber the latter shot him through the left wrist. He returned the fire, sending a ball into the bowels of his assailant. The peculiar feature of the case is that Dr. Cole was soon called to operate on the man and saved his life, and that for several months thereafter he retained him in his employ as hostler.

In politics Dr. Cole gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and served as a member and speaker of the territorial senate in 1888-9. The state medical bill was enacted while he was in the senate and he was one of the most potent factors in promoting its passage. He was a member of the original capitol commission, which inaugurated the erection of the new capitol building, and he has also been a member of the city council of Helena. He has valuable real estate holdings in Helena and is known as one of her most public spirited citizens. Fraternally the Doctor is identified with the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows (of which he is past grand of the grand lodge of the state), with the Knights of Pythias (of which he is past grand chancellor and supreme representative) and with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. On June 22, 1881, Dr. Cole was united in marriage to Miss Harriet G. Gillette, of Jacksonville, Ill., a daughter of Dr. Philip G. Gillette, who until recently was at the head of educational work for deaf mutes in America and who served for forty years as superintendent of the Illinois Institution for Deaf Mutes.

HUGH K. COLEMAN.—The offspring of good old Scotch-Irish ancestors, who settled in America early in its history, and who for generations have been contributing to its growth, development and prosperity, Hugh K. Coleman, of Bozeman, exemplifies in his record and character the sterling virtues of his family and the best elements of thrifty American citizenship. He was born in Marion county, Ohio, on August 28, 1834, one of the four sons and one daughter in the family of Joseph H. Coleman, also a native of Ohio, and Fannie (Kerr) Coleman, of Pennsylvania. His two grandfathers were Joab Coleman, of New Jersey, and Hugh Kerr, of Ireland, who emigrated to America at the age of seventeen, and later was married to Miss Margaret Riddle, a native of Scotland. The father, Joseph H. Coleman, when a young man purchased a good farm in Ohio and started a tannery, continuing in the active management of both until his death in 1880. He was wide-awake and progressive, and a leading man of his section. For many years he was justice of the peace and at various times postmaster. He had an elevated idea of citizenship and was deeply and intelligently identified with all plans for the education of the young, and gave every enterprise for the betterment of the community his serviceable support.

Hugh K. Coleman was educated in the district schools and after he left school was employed in his father's shoe store. In the spring of 1865, he started for Montana to gratify a longing for the frontier and its adventurous life, traveling to St. Joe, Mo., by rail, thence to Bozeman by a mule team which he drove for Cover & McAdow, his load being machinery for the grist mill at Bozeman. The train had little difficulty with the Indians, the only fight of consequence occurring at Cottonwood, where the train halted for rest and refreshment. They arrived in Bozeman on August 5, 1865, and Mr. Coleman remained there until fall when he staked a ranch on Sour-Dough creek, about five miles from the city, a property he afterwards sold and repurchased. Since then he has held it continuously and added to it until he now has a ranch of 320 acres. He was married on June 3, 1858, to Miss Mary E. McElroy, a sister of Joseph A. McElroy, of Bozeman, of whom a sketch appears on other pages of this work. Their only child, Harriet Bartlett Coleman, died at the age of four years. During the first few years of life on his ranch Mr. Coleman gave his attention to raising grain, then made hay his specialty, and he has

since produced large crops of excellent quality. He has also an attractive residence in Bozeman where he and Mrs. Coleman pass the winters. The country residence is beautifully located and highly improved and is one of the most desirable in the eastern section of the valley. Like his father, Mr. Coleman takes a deep interest in all public matters and has rendered valuable service as county commissioner and as city councilman of Bozeman. He is looked upon as one of the wisest and most progressive citizens of the county, and is highly and universally esteemed.

COLUMBUS C. COLLINS.—While the citizenship of the commonwealth of Montana represents nearly every other state in the Union, as well as foreign countries, it is probable that no state has contributed as great a portion as the state of Missouri. Among her sterling pioneers, and one who has been conspicuously identified with her industrial and productive activities, is Columbus C. Collins, who was born in Platte county, Mo., March 19, 1841, being one of the twelve children born to James and Cordelia (Carpenter) Collins, natives of the city of Lexington, Ky., and representatives of staunch old southern stock, it being recorded that the paternal grandfather of our subject, Robert Collins, was born in Virginia, as was also Jonathan Carpenter, the maternal grandfather, while the great-grandfather in the agnatic line was an active participant in the war of the Revolution, valiantly aiding the colonies in throwing off the British yoke. Robert Collins was a member of the committee who received Gen. LaFayette on the occasion of his second visit to America. The father of our subject was numbered among the early pioneers of Missouri, to which state he removed when the Platte district was thrown open to settlement, and there devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1863, when he passed to the great beyond in the fall of the succeeding year.

Columbus C. Collins was reared and educated in Missouri, and grew to manhood under the sturdy discipline of farm life. In 1859 he joined the stampede to Pike's Peak, Colo., making the trip with an ox team. He remained but a few months and then returned to Missouri, and was there residing at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in Company C of a regiment commanded by Col. Childs, the same

having been recruited at Rochester, Andrew county. He was with the regiment during an engagement at Blue Mills, Clay county, Mo., and at Lexington, where Mulligan surrendered. Our subject started to return with a recruiting party, but was taken prisoner and held in captivity at St. Joseph, Mo., where he was confined for five months. Finally he managed to escape, having plied his guards with liquor until they were sufficiently intoxicated to neglect their duty, and he quietly stole away from the prison in May, 1862. He then made his way to Jackson county, Iowa, where he resided until 1866, engaged in farming. In that year Mr. Collins started for Montana, proceeding by railroad as far as Omaha, where he was employed in a brick yard, and later joined the Crichton Company's party engaged in constructing the first transcontinental telegraph line, and remained with it until reaching Virginia City, Mont. The telegraph party was a large one, and though several skirmishes with the Indians occurred no serious difficulty was encountered. Mr. Collins engaged in mining in Virginia City, and there continued operations until 1873, meeting with fair success. In the year mentioned he came to Gallatin valley, took up a tract of land, to which he has since added until he now has a fine estate of 320 acres, the greater portion of which is under effective irrigation, rendering it possible to secure large annual yields of wheat, oats and hay, the principal products. The ranch is located within six miles of Belgrade, our subject's postoffice address. In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party, but has never aspired to political preferment, although he has served with ability as school trustee, taking a lively interest in all that touches the welfare of the community.

On January 6, 1871, Mr. Collins was united in marriage to Mrs. Levina Tribble, who was born in Platte county, Mo., the daughter of Solomon and Polly Yates, the former a native of the Old Dominion. Mr. and Mrs. Collins have three children, namely: Cordelia, who is the wife of James Lewis, of Helena; Annie, the wife of Thomas Bruington, of Gebo, Mont.; and Frank, a successful young rancher on Dry Creek, Gallatin county.

he was a young man, and one who has witnessed the marvelous progress of territory and state, James Conlon surely merits attention. He was one of the early settlers near Lolo, in Missoula county, and there has a valuable and prolific ranch. He is a native of the Emerald Isle, born in June, 1841, the son of Marcus and Mary (Connavan) Conlon, the former of whom died in Ireland, while his widow came to the United States in 1887 and died in Chicago in 1898, at which time she had attained the venerable age of ninety-two years. She was the mother of four sons and two daughters, all of whom, except one daughter and one son, reside in this country. One son, Patrick, is now a resident of Butte.

James Conlon remained in his native land until he had attained the age of sixteen, when, in 1857, he came to the United States, where he believed better opportunities were afforded to make his own way in the world. In Chicago he secured a position as a newsboy on the Illinois Central Railroad, and Chicago was his headquarters until 1864, when with his brother, Patrick, he started for Montana, by way of Fort Laramie and the Yellowstone and Wind rivers, arriving in Virginia City in August, 1864. The journey was made with mule teams, and they had no trouble from the Indians, probably because the train was a large one, having 105 teams. Mr. Conlon and his brother engaged in mining in Alder Gulch two months, and then James joined the stampede to British Columbia, where the Kootenai excitement was at its height. This trip was made in winter when the weather was very severe, while provisions were very limited in quantity and variety, it being necessary for the miners to have recourse to various kinds of grain for food, which were prepared for eating in most primitive fashions. After five months stay in that section, Mr. Conlon made his way to Portland, Ore., where he resided two years, then removing to Idaho City, Idaho, while in 1866 he returned to Montana, and for four years engaged in mining near Diamond City.

In 1870 Mr. Conlon removed to the Cedar Creek district, and in 1871 settled on the land where he now makes his home, which is one and one-half miles south of Lolo, his postoffice address. He was the first permanent settler in this locality and here he now has a fine ranch of 540 acres, devoted to the raising of cattle, to fruit culture and to general ranching, and he has been very successful. In 1877 he was engaged in hauling supplies to the

JAMES CONLON.—One of the sterling pioneers of Montana, one to whom the scenes and incidents of the early days were made familiar when

troops under Gen. Howard, and on their way to Henry lake, in Madison county, the party had several spirited encounters with the Indians, who had stolen their stock. In one conflict three men were killed and several wounded. Mr. Conlon is a Democrat, but has never been an aspirant for public office, though for the past twelve years he has been a school trustee, and he takes an active interest in the well-being of the community. He and his family are communicants of the Catholic church in Missoula. In 1881, in Illinois, Mr. Conlon was united in marriage to Miss Teresa Garvey, who was born in Ireland, whence she came to the United States in 1856, with her parents, Thomas and Anna Garvey, the former of whom is deceased, while the mother is now a resident of Missoula. Mr. and Mrs. Conlon have four children, Anna M., Thomas P., Mary F. and James M.

HON. JOHN T. MURPHY.—The men of force and capacity, who take strong hold of the rugged conditions of life and mold them into successful and useful careers, are entitled to all honor among their fellows, not only for the individual triumphs they win, but for the fruitful potencies awakened and inspired by their examples. Among this class Hon. John T. Murphy, of Helena, holds high rank. His useful life began on February 26, 1842, in Platte county, Mo., whither his parents, William S. and Amelia (Tyler) Murphy, had migrated from their native Pennsylvania. Mr. Murphy passed his school days on the farm of his father, assisting in its labors until he reached the age of seventeen, when the force of his character and his independence of disposition induced him to start out in the battle of life for himself. Accordingly, in 1859, he removed to Colorado, and there secured employment as a clerk. The next year he went to Nevada City in that state and engaged in general merchandising on his own account, continuing for a year and a half. He then sold out and began operations in the wagon transportation business, which he continued until 1864, when he came to Virginia City, Mont., with a wagon train of merchandise, carefully selected to meet the demands of the mining population, then almost the only dwellers in this part of the country. After disposing of this stock he went to Nebraska City, Neb., and in the following spring loaded a wagon train with merchandise and shipped goods by

steamer on the Missouri river. He brought all this stock to Helena, Mont., and on July 1, 1865, opened a store in that city. Trade was active, prices were good and his enterprise proved to be very profitable. As his trade and capital increased he established branch stores in various places and carried on an extensive and successful mercantile business until 1890, when he sold his store in Helena. He also early engaged in the stock industry, and has expanded his operations in this line until he has become one of the leading stockmen of his section of the state, devoting his attention principally to cattle and sheep. In 1890 he became one of the organizers of the Helena National Bank and was elected its president. He was also one of the organizers and directors of the Montana Savings Bank. Upon the death of Col. C. A. Broadwater, president of the Montana National Bank, the fitness of Mr. Murphy to manage the affairs of that great financial institution were so manifest that he was chosen to fill the vacancy, and during his tenure of the position rendered efficient and highly appreciated service.

In 1871 Mr. Murphy was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth T. Morton, a native of Clay county, Mo., and the daughter of William Morton. They have four children, all natives of Montana: William M., Francis D., Addie M. and John T., Jr. On August 9, 1897, Mrs. Murphy passed over to the activities that know no weariness. In politics Mr. Murphy is a Democrat, but has never taken an active part in party affairs. He performs with fidelity the duties of citizenship involved in the suffrage, but has no desire for the emoluments or honors of political office. His business and domestic affairs fill the measure of his ambitions, and to these he gives his undivided attention. His business record is highly honorable to him; and his success, which has been great, has been fully deserved, as is also the high position he holds in the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen.

SAMUEL H. CONROW.—Clearly defined purpose and consecutive effort in the affairs of life will bring a fair measure if not great success; and in following the career of one who has reached the goal of his ambition, the observer can often learn much of the incentive and inspiration which lies beneath. The qualities which have made Mr. Conrow one of the prominent and suc-



John S. Murphy

cessful farmers and business men of Gallatin county have brought him the uniform esteem of his fellow men, his career having been one of well directed energy, strong determination and honorable methods.

Samuel Hilliard Conrow was born in Burlington county, N. J., on March 14, 1847, being the son of Mark and Keziah (Hilliard) Conrow. For the genealogical history of the family we refer the reader to the sketch of our subject's brother, Senator John Conrow, of Park county, elsewhere in this volume. In the public schools of his native state Mr. Conrow received his educational discipline, and there engaged in farming until 1873, when his health became impaired and he determined to come to Montana, where his brother John had previously located. He made the journey by railroad as far as Corinne, Utah, and thence overland to Montana, being fully restored to health while enroute. He remained a short time with his brother at North Boulder, came to Gallatin valley and located on Reese creek, where he engaged in farming for three years, when he came to his present location, known as Valley View, taking up his residence in 1877. He has about 2,000 acres, in addition to 240 acres of bottom land located four miles north of Belgrade. A considerable portion of this property is worked under lease, and is well supplied with effective irrigation facilities, insuring excellent crops. He raises spring and fall grains on the bench lands, about six hundred acres, and fine yields of Montana wheat unexcelled in quality are secured, a line of production that is given precedence, the industry being conducted on an extensive scale. The beautiful homestead is most eligible and picturesquely situated, commanding a fine view of the valley, the village of Belgrade being plainly visible, twelve miles distant. Among the excellent improvements which Mr. Conrow has made is a commodious residence of attractive architectural design, with excellent buildings essential to the proper carrying on the work of the great farmstead. For a number of years the family has resided in Bozeman during the winter months, thus affording his children exceptional advantages in the public schools and State Agricultural College. Mr. Conrow and family are actively concerned in the social activities of Bozeman and Gallatin valley, and stand high in popular esteem and friendship. In politics Mr. Conrow gives his support to the Democratic party and the principles for which it stands. Fraternally he is identified with

the Knights of Pythias and maintains a lively interest in its work. He is a gentleman of fine mental equipment and executive ability, and his success is the result of energies well applied. He is known as public spirited, and an active promoter of enterprises and undertakings which make for the progress and prosperity of the county and state.

On Christmas day, 1867, Mr. Conrow was united in marriage to Miss Anna Caroline Gaskill, who was born in Burlington county, N. J., the daughter of Francis and Tomson (Poinsett) Gaskill, and of this union fourteen children have been born, namely: Anna May, who became the wife of Wilford L. Brainard, died in 1892, leaving four children; Lussetta is the wife of David Anderson, of Butte; Althea is the wife of George Miller, of Gallatin county; Vincent married Miss Jenetta Lang, and is a successful rancher of this county; and Valter, Carruth, Zena, Ada, Mabel, Frank, Lena, John H., Samuel D. and Dora, who still abide beneath the parental roof.

RANSOME COOPER, one of the leading attorneys of Great Falls, and a leading and representative citizen of Cascade county, has been a resident of the city since 1890. Shortly after his arrival he associated himself in the practice of law with Judge Pigott, and the firm was continued until 1894. Mr. Cooper was born in Shiawassee county, Mich., on May 12, 1856, Andrew H. Cooper, his father, removing from his native state, New York, to Michigan in the same year. He was a miller and farmer, and passed the remainder of his life and died in Michigan. The mother was Sarah (McGilvery) Cooper, also a native of New York. Of their six sons, three have located in Montana. Passing through the public schools at Howell, Ransome Cooper was matriculated in the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, in 1874. He entered the literary department, and remained two years, and began teaching at Port Austin, Mich., in 1876, continuing this educational work three years.

During that time he studied law with Hon. Horace G. Snover, for two terms a congressman from Michigan, and with his law partner, Richard Winsor. Mr. Cooper was admitted to practice from their office in 1879, and for the next ten years he continued in the practice of his profession at Reed City, Mich. He was during this time six years

prosecuting attorney for Osceola county and attorney for the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. In 1890 Mr. Cooper located in Great Falls, Mont. Since the dissolution of the partnership with Judge Pigott, as mentioned, he has been alone. In 1892 Mr. Cooper received the nomination for attorney general from the Republican party, with which he holds fellowship, but declined to make the race. He is now in the enjoyment of an excellent law practice, and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Cooper was married in Michigan, on December 31, 1878, to Miss Lillian Colgrove, a native of Pennsylvania. Their four children are Matthew H., Ransome, Jr., Irving and Edith Belle.

GEORGE W. COOK.—In the business and public life of Fergus county and Lewistown no man holds a position of more prominence than this gentleman. His popularity is unmistakable, and he has been the incumbent of various positions of marked public trust and responsibility.

Mr. Cook was born in Franklin county, N. Y., on the 30th of August, 1853, the son of Chauncey and Lucretia J. (Hobbs) Cook, natives respectively of Vermont and New York. The father located in New York in his early manhood, and there as a farmer passed the residue of his life. He was a son of Joseph Cook, a representative of one of the prominent old families of Vermont. He also passed the later years of his life in New York. Of the children of Chauncey Cook, three sons and two daughters lived to attain years of maturity, the subject of this sketch being the only member of the family to locate in Montana. George W. Cook attained maturity under the wholesome and invigorating influences of the old homestead farm, and when fifteen became a student at the high school at Vergennes, Vt., and afterwards in Barre Academy, at Barre, Vt., where he completed the academical course. He then was successfully engaged in teaching in the public schools of Vermont for four years, and there continued to make his home until 1880, when he came to Montana, making the trip from Sioux City by boat up the Missouri river to Fort Benton. His first employment in Montana was on one of the extensive sheep ranches of the firm of Gans & Klein, of Helena, and later he was for two years a clerk in the store of Judge Gaddis, at Fort Logan. Mr. Cook then associated himself with William Parberry in the

sheep business, on Dog creek, Fergus county, and there continued operations until 1893. In 1890, however, he took up his residence in Lewistown, his present home, having received the appointment as receiver of the United States land office there. He served as receiver for four years. In 1895 Mr. Cook was elected treasurer of Fergus county, and his tenure of this office extended until 1899, his administration of the financial affairs gaining him uniform commendation, without reference to political lines. In 1898 the firm of Cook & Hilger was organized, and Mr. Cook has since been associated with Mr. David Hilger. They conduct a most successful business in Lewistown as real estate, live stock and insurance agents and brokers and land attorneys. In 1890, with George J. Bach, Mr. Cook purchased the Judith Basin flouring mill, and owns one-half interest in it. In 1899 he was a prime factor in the organization of the Citizens' Electric Company, and was its first president, serving one year. Mr. Cook at present is chief executive of the municipal government of Lewistown. He was elected mayor of the city in 1900, and was elected his own successor in May, 1901.

Mr. Cook has never been deflected from his allegiance to the Republican party. He has been an active worker, has been prominent in both state central committee and that of his county, and has the distinction of being twice chairman of the county committee. Fraternally Mr. Cook is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has passed the capitial degrees, and also with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World.

On the 27th of October, 1874, Mr. Cook was united in marriage to Miss Emma H. Orvis, who was born in Vermont, as were also her parents, Lorenzo and Mary Orvis. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have two sons and seven daughters: Lizzie, Lilian E., Chauncey L., Fannie S., William H., Mary L., Ruth P., Vernen and Carro C.

ANDREW L. CORBLY, of Springhill, Gallatin county, one of Montana's earliest pioneers and now a distinguished citizen of progressive views and indomitable enterprise, is prominently and favorably known. One of a family of two sons and four daughters, he was born in Wood county, W. Va., on November 15, 1842. His father, Will-

iam L. Corbly, was also a native of that state, as was his grandfather, Andrew L. Corbly, while his mother, Elizabeth (Ingham) Corbly, was born in Greenbriar county, W. Va. In 1849 when Mr. Corbly was seven years of age, William L. Corbly removed, with his family, to Iowa, where, with the exception of trips to Montana and Oregon, he afterwards resided, engaged in farming. Upon the Iowa farm Andrew L. Corbly was reared and in the district schools received his education. Shortly after attaining his majority, in 1864, he awakened to the possibilities of the slowly unfolding northwest and inspired with a worthy ambition to better his worldly prospects, or at least to examine the advantages of a mineral territory, he came to Montana.

He was accompanied by his father and they made the journey from Omaha by North Platte river and Lander's cutoff. Near Sherman they fell in with three Brown brothers, from Missouri, and the party came through without encountering serious difficulties. On July 17, 1864, the Corblys arrived at Virginia City, where they remained until October 24, thence going to Silver Bow and thence to Missoula, where they outfitted for the winter. They had been engaged in unflattering prospecting and at Flint creek they were joined by three other men and continued prospecting with indifferent success. In March, 1865, Mr. Corbly returned to Virginia City, and for two months unsuccessfully prosecuted mining in that locality. He then went to Last Chance gulch, where he remained until October 8, 1869, meeting with fair degree of success. Coming to the Gallatin valley the following summer he was exceedingly pleased with the country and here he secured the land upon which he now resides and which he has developed into one of the best and most productive farming properties in the country.

The married life of Mr. Corbly dates from December 4, 1868, when he was united to Miss Virnick Rudolph, of Nebraska, daughter of Philip Rudolph, a native of France. He came to Montana in 1864, and is now a farmer on land adjoining Mr. Corbly's. Three of the six children in the family, Clara I., Andrew L. and Charles Phillips, are deceased; William A., Alice E. and Louis M. survive. The home residence is in a beautiful location at the foothills of the mountains in the east end of the Gallatin valley, the entire farm being thoroughly irrigated, and here Mr. Corbly raises luxuriant crops, wheat, oats and apples being the chief productions. In his orchard there are 400

fruit-bearing trees. His favorite stock are Clyde horses and shorthorn cattle. Corbly canyon is the source of water supply for irrigation and Corbly creek meanders through the farm. Mr. Corbly served in the territorial legislature of 1880, and has for several years been a member of the high school board of Gallatin county, taking an active interest in all educational matters.

CRAIG CORNELL.—Recognized as one of the representative stockgrowers and business men of Beaverhead county, and honored as one of the sterling pioneers of the state, Mr. Cornell merits definite consideration in this work, which has to do with the progressive men of Montana. He is a native of the good old Hoosier state, having been born in Porter county, Ind., January 8, 1839. His father, Isaac Cornell, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., where he was reared and educated, removed thence to Ohio, and from that state to Indiana, about the year 1835, being one of the pioneer farmers of Porter county and one of its influential citizens. He was an active participant in the war of 1812, and it is worthy of note that his son, the subject of this review, purchased a portion of his present estate with scrip which his father received from the government in payment for his services in the war mentioned. The Cornell family has been identified with the annals of American history from the early colonial epoch, and the records show that the paternal grandfather of our subject did yeoman service as a soldier in the Continental service during the war of the Revolution. The original American ancestors came hither from Scotland, with whose history the name has been prominently identified for many generations. The maiden name of our subject's mother was Priscilla Morgan, who was born in West Virginia, her father having been the owner of a plantation in Preston county, the founders of the family having come from Wales and established themselves in the Old Dominion at an early day. Her father removed to Wayne county, Ohio, becoming a pioneer of that state, and there was solemnized her marriage to Isaac Cornell. They became the parents of eleven children, the subject of this review being the tenth in order of birth and one of the four who yet survive. The parents died in Indiana, where they had maintained their home for several years.

Craig Cornell is indebted to the public schools

of his native state for the educational advantages which were his in youth, and his was the lot of the average farmer lad of the place and period, as he assisted in the work of the farm during the summer months and conned his lessons in the district school during the winters. He remained on the old homestead until April 17, 1864, and then set forth on a long and weary overland journey, the completion of which gave him title to being one of the pioneers of Montana. He proceeded from Indiana to Grinnell, Iowa, the terminus of the Rock Island railroad, where he secured his outfit which had been shipped from Chicago, for the trip across the plains. He left Grinnell the latter part of April, the equipment being four wagons drawn by teams of four mules each, with seventeen men in the party. On reaching the Platte river the company separated, one portion making the trip from that point by way of Bozeman pass, while Mr. Cornell's party came on via Lander's cutoff. They were not molested by the Indians, and our subject arrived in Bannack on the 20th of July. He worked in the mines and in cutting timber until 1866, when he located on a ranch, a portion of which is the present town site of the city of Dillon. Here he engaged in farming and stock raising until 1871, when he removed to his present ranch, situated one mile south of Dillon, the county seat of Beaverhead county. He now owns a tract of 1,420 acres, and holds leases of contiguous tracts, making the aggregate area of land under his control 3,120 acres. He gives special attention to the raising of sheep and Norman horses and is one of the progressive and enterprising ranchers of the county, and stands as one of the prosperous and influential citizens of this section of the state. His ranch is a model one, having the best of permanent improvements, including a fine brick residence of modern architectural design and equipments, having been erected by him in 1896. In politics Mr. Cornell is unwavering in his allegiance to the Democratic party, though he maintains a distinctive public-spirited attitude, ever ready to lend his aid and influence in support of all projects for the advancement of local interests, and has always refused to permit his name to be brought forward in connection with political office. Fraternally he is identified with the time-honored institution of Freemasonry, being a member of Dillon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M.

On November 16, 1871, Mr. Cornell was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Keller, who was born in

Ohio, the daughter of John Keller, a native of Maryland, whence he removed to Ohio in 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Cornell became the parents of four children: Roscoe, a graduate of the Michigan School of Mines, at Houghton, is now a mining engineer; Estella is the wife of George Murray, a successful rancher of Beaverhead county; Viola, who is at the parental home; and Myron, who was born in 1885 and died in 1893.

WALTER S. CORWIN.—This early pioneer of the west, now resident at Utica, in Fergus county, was born in Jackson county, Iowa, October 25, 1836, a son of Bartholomew and Maria (Kilborn) Corwin, natives of New Jersey and Maine, who after long time residents in Canada emigrated to the United States in July, 1838, and located in Iowa, where the father followed farming as an occupation. He was a Republican in politics and a Universalist in religion. The mother died in 1838, when her son Walter was but two years old. The father lived until 1899. Four children survive them—Joseph, Walter S., Anna and Dennis. Walter spent his early days in his native county, working between terms of school to earn the money wherewith to purchase his books and clothing and pay for his board. This he did until he was twelve years old, and then "hired out" to a farmer for \$13 a month, continuing with him until 1856. At that time he removed to Kansas, rented a farm for himself, and two years in succession secured the contract to furnish hay for the government at Fort Riley. In 1859 he took up his residence in Central City, Col., where he prospected and mined for two years with moderate success. In 1861 the Civil war induced him to return to Kansas where he enlisted as a private soldier in the Federal army and after service through the entire war he was honorably discharged with the rank of first sergeant. He returned to Iowa for a few months and in the spring of 1886 made the overland trip with six ox teams to Montana, starting at Omaha, and landing at Virginia City three months later. On the way the train had several encounters with hostile Indians who were then stealing all the horses and mules they could. Mr. Corwin arrived safely at Helena and from there went to Blackfoot, prospecting until the midsummer of 1867, with little success. Returning to Helena he purchased the interest of Marion Benevento, his father's partner

in the "Garden Spot," a fertile piece of land in Grizzly gulch, and also engaged in burning lime, which he continued at good profits until 1870. His next venture was in prospecting at Rattlesnake gulch in the Green Horn vicinity, where he remained until 1871. He then entered the employment of E. H. Train, a photographer at Helena, to learn the business, at a salary of \$100 a year and his board. After a year of apprenticeship he and Train prospected, and soon purchased the Little Sampson lead on Ten Mile gulch, now known as Rimini. They met with no success, and in 1874 returned to photographing, visiting during the summer the Yellowstone National Park, at that time in its wild state. In the meantime Mr. Corwin had rented the garden, and after his return from the park he resumed market gardening operations there, also conducted lime-burning on an extensive scale in partnership with Joseph O'Neill. In the fall of 1880 he sold the lime business to O'Neill, and the garden to the Bedrock Water Company, and, moving into the Judith valley, took up homestead, timber and pre-emption claims, all told 480 acres, and engaged in raising horses for fourteen years, when he disposed of both horses and ranch at a good profit, and opened up and developed the coal beds located ten miles northwest of Utica. This coal is of excellent quality, and the annual output is more than 700 tons, with an increasing demand and ready sale for all that can be mined.

Mr. Corwin as a staunch Republican takes great interest in political affairs, though in local matters he is not a partisan. He is a Knight of Pythias. He was married in 1885 to Miss Annie Edwards, a native of Scotland, the daughter of William and Elizabeth Edwards, who emigrated from that country to America in 1888, locating in Judith Basin, Fergus county, Mont., where they engaged in ranching. Mr. and Mrs. Corwin's only child, a daughter named Elizabeth M., is now a young lady of fifteen years. Mrs. Corwin died May 29, 1889. She was a devout member of the Presbyterian church, to which Mr. Corwin also belongs.

university opened its doors for students in 1895, and its work has advanced in a most gratifying way under the efficient administration of Professor Craig, who was chosen as its president and is recognized as a distinct force in the field of pedagogics. Professor Craig was born on April 18, 1846, in Madison, Jefferson county, Ind., the son of Miles W. and Mary S. (Feather) Craig, the former born in Highland county, Ohio, and the latter in Berks county, Pa. The father, a farmer, removed from Ohio to Indiana in 1826, becoming a pioneer of Jefferson county, where he passed a long and useful life. The paternal grandfather of Professor Craig was Walter Craig, a native of Wheeling, W. Va. As a surveyor in the employ of the federal government, he assisted in the original surveys of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. He married Miss Mary Stuart, a representative of an old and influential Virginia family. Walter Craig was supposed to have been killed by Indians in Wisconsin, the exact nature of his fate being veiled in obscurity. The family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and the original American ancestors came hither prior to the Revolution. The maternal grandparents of President Craig were of English descent, the grandfather having been born in London. Miles W. Craig enlisted in the Sixth Indiana Infantry in 1861 and was drowned while embarking on the Ohio river at Madison.

Oscar J. Craig, the sixth of the five sons and two daughters of his parents, attained mature life on the parental farmstead, receiving his early education in the public schools. In 1863 he enlisted in the First Indiana Heavy Artillery, being then but seventeen years of age, and his command was sent to the Department of the Gulf, where he participated in the battles of Baton Rouge, Alexandria and Fort Balow, La., and was honorably discharged from service in 1865. Professor Craig then, in 1866, matriculated in Asbury University, at Greencastle, Ind., but before completing the prescribed course engaged in teaching in Indiana and Illinois, eventually returning to the university, where he graduated in the class of 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, his alma mater two years later conferring upon him the master's degree, while in 1887 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was given him by Wooster (Ohio) University. In 1880 Professor Craig was elected superintendent of the city schools at Sullivan, Ind., and at the expiration of three years service he was elected principal of the academic department of Purdue University, in

OSCAR J. CRAIG, A. M., PH. D.—Crowning the system of education in our vigorous young state is the University of Montana, created by an act of the state legislature, approved on February 17, 1893, the first section of the act providing that the university should be located in Missoula. The

Indiana, retaining this incumbency four years, after which he was advanced to the chair of history and political science, which he held until 1895, when he was elected president of the newly-established University of Montana.

Professor Craig arrived at Missoula in July, 1895, and the outlook was not flattering, for nothing had been done toward the erection of the university buildings, while the work had scarcely been outlined. It was a herculean task to which he set himself, but his courage and confidence were ample. Vigorous work and constant agitation of the needs of the university brought the desired results, and whatever the institution may come to be in the future, there will ever remain to the first president the most distinguished honors, for it was his to lay fast and solid its foundations. He gained the earnest co-operation of the official board, but his was the real labor, his the dominating influence. Under President Craig's administration and management the fine university buildings have been completed and put into use, the requisite equipment has been installed, and upon him to a large extent has devolved the duty of selecting a faculty for the university, which opened its doors on September 11, 1895. The president seeks no rest from his exacting labors, but is indefatigable in urging the claims of the university, leaving nothing undone that can possibly advance its worthy cause. At the opening of the university fifty students were enrolled, and the South Side school building of Missoula was used to provide the required accommodations, pending the erection of the buildings.

In February, 1899, the university took possession of its own buildings, which are admirably fitted for the desired purposes, and are alike creditable to the state, the official board and the president. In the meantime the lands which had been donated for the site of the buildings by E. L. Bonner and Hon. Frank Higgins, had been fenced by the Missoula board of trade and a number of trees planted. On Arbor day, 1896, a large concourse, including secret and church societies, assembled and paid honor to the day and the institution by planting a large number of trees, which will lend perpetual grace to the campus. The legislature of 1897 gave authority to bond the income of the lands set aside for the support of the university to provide permanent buildings, and bonds were issued to the amount of \$100,000, at six per cent. interest, bearing date of July 1, 1897. These bonds sold at a

premium, and two substantial and attractive buildings, University Hall and Science Hall, have been erected and equipped. They were completed on February 18, 1899, and were turned over to the university with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of the legislature, which was present in a body. The members of the building committee were John R. Lattimer, Alfred Cave, George C. Higgins, J. K. Woods and E. A. Winstanly, on whose removal from the state H. C. Stoddard was appointed. This committee completed the buildings and improved the grounds, saving seventy-four dollars after paying all indebtedness.

The university is now well-equipped for the success of its work, the members of the faculty having been chosen with careful discrimination, while the general administration remains with one who has clearly demonstrated his ability to cope with executive problems. He has charge of the department of history and philosophy, but the demands upon his time are inexorable and exacting in the more purely executive capacity. President Craig is identified with the fraternal order of Freemasonry and also with one of the college fraternities. In Kansas, on August 25, 1875, Dr. Craig married with Miss Narcissa E. Gasaway, a native of Indiana, and they have three children, Mary A., a graduate of Purdue University and now librarian of the Montana University; William O., a member of the class of 1902 in the university, and Vincent W. S., a member of the preparatory class of the university.

JOHAN COWAN, one of the best type of the representative citizens of Gallatin county, who is rapidly coming to the front as a successful ranchman, is fully entitled to the respect and confidence which he receives. Originally the Cowans were Virginians, a prominent and aristocratic family, the paternal grandfather, Jackson Cowan, removing from Virginia to Pulaski county, Ky., where his son, also Jackson Cowan, was born, and where he resided until his death. The wife of Jackson Cowan, Jr., the mother of John Cowan, was a Miss Penelope Saunders, also a native of Pulaski county. The father of John Cowan also passed his life in Kentucky, where he was a farmer.

Born on December 22, 1851, the John Cowan, of Gallatin, remained with his parents until 1877, employed on his father's and neighboring farms and attending the schools of his home. In 1877 he

started on "a hazard of new fortunes" in the west. He came by railway to Corinne, Utah, bringing a carload of mules and, outfitted for freighting, thus continued on to Bozeman, where he arrived on June 21, 1877. Remaining occupied with the freighting business until fall he then sold out and located a homestead in the Gallatin valley, to which he has added land until he now has 400 acres, thoroughly irrigated by a practical system. The improvements on this property are of the most substantial character and include a handsome residence and suitable buildings for the care of stock. On November 28, 1882, Mr. Cowan was married to Miss Nannie J. Lee, a native of Pulaski county, Ky., a daughter of F. B. Lee, now a prominent stockgrower on Shield's river, Mont. To them have been born seven interesting children, Edward, Penelope, Thomas, Robert, Mark C., Nora and Hazel. Mr. Cowan is now serving as school trustee with every evidence of satisfaction to those whose interests are involved. His fraternal affiliations are with the Woodmen of the World, of which he is a highly esteemed and influential member.

HON. HERBERT L. CRAM.—The multiplicity of duties and opportunities and the close articulation with governmental affairs which American citizenship entails, gives every man an interest in public matters, and a knowledge of them according to his capacity and desire. Each has his finger on the public pulse, for each is, in his measure, a part of the governing power. Hence when duty calls one to public office he is ready for its functions without special preparation, because his entire previous life has been a general preparation. Hon. Herbert L. Cram, representative for Lewis and Clarke county in the Montana legislature, is not a legislator by profession or by training, yet he has exhibited the elements of safe guardianship for the public interests and diligent attention to the public needs, so far in his legislative term, and is filling his office capably, faithfully, and with an exalted sense of duty, as was to be inferred from his previous record of business success and public usefulness. Mr. Cram is a native of Gorham, Cumberland county, Maine, where he was born November 3, 1858, and where his ancestors had lived for several generations. His parents were Otis and Harriet (Emery) Cram, of old Massachusetts stock. The father was both a stonemason and a carpenter,

but passed the greater portion of his life in the independent vocation of farming. He died in his native county in 1872, surviving by two years his faithful wife, who passed away in 1870. They had six sons and three daughters and three of the sons are now Montana residents in Lewis and Clarke county.

Attending the public schools near the home of his nativity, and acquiring a practical knowledge of New England farming, Herbert L. Cram passed the first eighteen years of his life. In June, 1877, when he was less than nineteen years old, he came to Montana and located near Helena, where he has since followed ranching and given close and intelligent attention to public affairs in general and the best interests of his immediate section in particular. His success in business has been steady, constant and ample, and his influence in the government of his community and in creating and directing public sentiment has widened in scope and increased in power in direct proportion as the excellence of his judgment, the breadth of his view, the loftiness of his aims and the integrity of his character have become known to his fellow citizens.

Mr. Cram owns a very valuable ranch in Prickly Pear valley, near Helena, consisting of 180 acres, in addition to over 500 acres of leased lands, on which he raises abundant crops of hay and superior grades of stock, consisting of about 150 head of cattle and horses. The property is improved with a fine residence of modern type, fitted up with consideration for the comfort of its inmates, equipped with every convenience known to modern house-keeping and adorned with every evidence of good taste. The barns, sheds and other outbuildings are in keeping with the dwelling; and all the appliances for ranch work are of the best. In political affiliations Mr. Cram is an ardent, active and very useful Democrat, rendering excellent service to his party whether bearing the flag or following it—never surrendering its principles. It is this faithful, continual and helpful devotion to its welfare, with his generally acknowledged manliness and fitness for representative duties, that made him the choice of the party for a member of the lower house of the state legislature and secured his election. He was chairman of the committee on state institutions, and a member of those on appropriation and irrigation. In fraternal relations he is identified with the United Workmen and the Order of Elks. On January 11, 1883, Mr. Cram was married to Miss Ina M. Jones, a native of Montana

and daughter of John Jones, one of the most esteemed pioneers of Lewis and Clarke county, a more extended notice of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Cram's cordial and gracious manner and usefulness in every good work are as much esteemed on the social side of life as Mr. Cram's keen vision and business acumen are on the commercial. They have four children, Maud F., Cora B., Emma H. and Roy C., and their home is a center of genial and genuine hospitality. In the winter they reside in Helena to have the best educational advantages for the children. Mr. Cram is yet a comparatively young man and his past success, present prominence, manly vigor, well-directed energy and broad, strong hold on the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men bespeak for him more abundant financial triumphs, higher political honors and more extended public usefulness.

HON. PARIS GIBSON, LL. D.—Public honors of distinguished order have come to this distinguished gentleman, not the least being his election to represent Montana in the senate of the United States after the long and memorable contest in the state legislature during its session of 1900-1901. But other prestige is his in connection with Montana history. He was the discoverer and practically the founder of the city of Great Falls. That he has had valuable and timely assistance is true, but the idea was born in his active brain, the design wrought out by him and the fruition achieved by his indefatigable energy and rare executive power. To him the tests of time and experience have been applied, and in many and widely differing ways he is shown as one of the most prominent citizens of Montana. To say this is simply to reaffirm that which is uniformly admitted.

Paris Gibson was born at Brownfield, Oxford county, Me., on July 1, 1830, the son of Abel and Ann (Howard) Gibson, the former of Scotch and the latter of English lineage. As a soldier in the English army during the colonial French war, Timothy Gibson, the grandfather of Paris, came from England to the colonies, while the maternal grandfather, Joseph Howard, was a valiant soldier in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution, in which extant records show that he participated in the battle of Saratoga and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. Abel Gibson was

born in New Hampshire and was a farmer and lumberman by occupation. He died in his sixty-second year, having reared a family of seven children, and was long survived by his widow, who was a native of Maine and lived to be nearly ninety. Of the children three daughters and Hon. Paris Gibson are the only survivors.

Mr. Gibson had exceptional educational advantages and he was graduated from old Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Me., a member of the class of 1851. Some of the leaders of diplomacy, law and other spheres of thought who now occupy high places in the nation were then students of Bowdoin. We will only mention of the many mighty names those of Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller and United States Senator William P. Frye. (In 1901 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.) Shortly after his graduation Mr. Gibson was elected a representative from Oxford county to the legislature of Maine, but upon the death of his father he returned to the old homestead and conducted it for a number of years, acquiring there the practical knowledge of farming which he has used so often and well in forwarding the interests of Montana. In 1858 Minneapolis, Minn., was an insignificant town of but a few hundred population, in fact the name was scarcely known, the place being popularly designated St. Anthony's Falls. But in that year Mr. Gibson located in that embryonic city, which was to be in the future the great flour emporium of the world. Here his sagacity and broad mental ken manifested themselves. In association with William G. Eastman he built the Cataract mill, the first flouring mill of that city, and subsequently he erected and operated the North Star woolen mills, which soon became noted for the superiority of their products. Then the panic of 1873 swept over the country, a besom of financial destruction to thousands. Business reverses fell heavily on Mr. Gibson, and in 1879 he came to Fort Benton, Mont., not discouraged and ready in a newer field to put forth every effort for the legitimate recouping of his prostrated fortunes. Associated with Henry McDonald Mr. Gibson that year interested himself in the sheep business, the two being concerned in driving one of the first bands into northern Montana. Nor has Mr. Gibson since neglected this important industry. To promote the interests of the flockmaster and to advance the sheepgrowing industry in Montana no man has done more than has Mr. Gibson. From an infant industry he has seen it grow to be one of magnificent scope and



Paris Gibson

importance in the resources and productive activities of the state.

The great falls of the Missouri river first came under the observation of Senator Gibson in 1882. He immediately instituted a careful and extended examination of the resources of the surrounding country and became more and more impressed with the value and possibilities of the unlimited water-power, the inexhaustible measures of coal and the vast extent of agricultural and grazing lands of the surrounding portion of the state. He forthwith assumed the herculean task of converting these vast untouched virgin resources to the benefit of mankind, and also the additional labor of founding a city on the then unpeopled lands by these cataracts of the Missouri. He laid his plans before the present railroad magnate, James J. Hill, in November, 1884, and that executive genius readily consented to act as his coadjutor in the vast undertakings. To acquire townsite title and coal land was the work of two years. Thus, in a certain sense, the founding of the city dates back to 1884, though more technically it cannot be said to have had its definite inception until 1887. Then it was that the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, now a portion of the Great Northern system, was completed to that point. Marvelous progress has been made by the city since that eventful period. Where at that time were only a few rude cabins and primitive business houses is now a modern and attractive city of more than 15,000 population. With the exception of that of Niagara Falls it possesses the greatest water power in the United States. It has large smelters, refineries and flouring mills, a rapidly increasing population of desirable citizens and the day is not far distant when Great Falls will be the leading industrial city of the northwest.

Since the town had origin, since it emerged from nothingness to industrial life and restless activity, Mr. Gibson has been intimately connected with its affairs and he well merits the title so often and proudly conferred upon him by its people, that of "father of Great Falls." He has engaged in real estate business, stockgrowing and mining. Of the public park system of Great Falls, unequalled in the northwest between St. Paul and Portland, Mr. Gibson is the promoter, sustainer and supervisor. To the general development of the coal, iron and agricultural interests in the Great Falls region he has devoted time and attention. The record made by Senator Gibson in his strenuous labors of

founding a city is one that has won to him the esteem and confidence of all patriotic citizens of the place, and his efforts have not lacked appreciation throughout the entire state, as the general welfare of the state and the whole northwest are greatly promoted by all such worthy and legitimate enterprises. Individually and collectively the people of Montana speak of him in terms of highest commendation.

Mr. Gibson has been connected with various fraternal organizations and is now an active member of the Elks. In religion he has ever been broad and liberal, a Universalist in belief. As there is no church of that faith in Great Falls he affiliates with the Unitarian Society.

On August 18, 1858, Mr. Gibson was united in marriage with Miss Valeria G. Sweat, daughter of Dr. Jesse P. and Eliza W. Sweat, who was born in Brownfield, Oxford county, Me., on November 30, 1839. Mrs. Gibson died at Great Falls, Mont., on August 19, 1900. The two sons of this union, Philip and Theodore, are residents of Great Falls.

Politically Senator Gibson has ever given an unflinching allegiance to the Democratic party, and in this field, as elsewhere, has been shown the power of his forceful individuality. He was a member of the constitutional convention which in 1889 framed the present constitution of the state, and he was elected to represent his district in the first state senate, where he wielded the influence implied in his mature judgment and prominent experience in connection with affairs of great scope and importance. He has been inflexibly arrayed in support of the consolidation of all the state institutions of higher learning into one, the University of Montana, and, though the measure introduced by him was defeated, he still believes, as do many other prominent men of the state, that the dissipation of the educational forces through several channels is unwise economy, and that it has been demonstrated in other states of the northwest. The dignified office of United States senator was conferred upon Mr. Gibson as the result of the balloting in the state legislative assembly of 1900-1901, where it is a matter of record that a deadlock was maintained for many days, Mr. Gibson being elected on March 8, 1901, on the twenty-third ballot of that day and the sixty-sixth ballot of the session. This compliment was all the more pronounced when it is taken into consideration that he had not been an aspirant for the honor and that the forces rallied to his support with marked enthusiasm and by his election

ended one of the most memorable legislative contests in the history of the nation. In the hands of Senator Gibson the interests of the state are safely reposed so far as he is able to foster and protect them through the dignified office to which he has been called, and the distinction thus conferred upon him is one that is recognized as a just reward for his able and effective labors as one of the progressive and loyal citizens of Montana.

ARTHUR J. CRAVEN.—A district in Yorkshire, England, of peculiar dialect and customs, is known as Craven (originally Craigpen), so called from the outcropping rockheads with which it abounds. Families are still resident there bearing the name and having a common ancestry with the American branches of the family whose forefathers came here during the early days of the colonies. One of these branches settled in New Jersey and afterwards afforded to history names which are illustrious, particularly in the United States Navy. Another branch settled in Pennsylvania, the original American progenitor (or his son James) being a purchaser of land from William Penn, within seven miles of Penn's manor. Arthur J. Craven, of Helena, Mont., is descended from the Pennsylvania family. His mother's parents (her father a Wilson, her mother a Gaston) represented the best elements of the Scotch-Irish and the French Huguenot, and were also descended from families who came to America in the days of the colonies. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were valiant defenders of American liberty in the Revolution and in the war of 1812. Thomas Craven, his great-grandfather, was with Washington at Trenton, Princeton and Valley Forge, and, according to the records of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, died in Indiana county in 1832. John Gill Craven, the father of Arthur J., was born in Franklin county, Ind., April 2, 1823. He was graduated from Miami University, situated in the neighboring town of Oxford, Ohio, and completed a theological course in a seminary at Covington, Ky. He was a teacher and preacher, particularly active in the anti-slavery agitation in favor of the freedom of the slaves. Martha Wilson, the mother of Arthur J. Craven, was a woman of gentle refinement and beautiful character. She was born in Paint Creek township, Ross county, Ohio, on June 8, 1827, and was educated at South Salem Academy.

From this parentage Arthur J. Craven was born at Lancaster, Ind., on December 12, 1857, where his father had charge of an academy. When he was between three and four years of age the family moved to Minnesota, his father seeking improvement in health by a change of climate and resolving to adopt more exclusively his chosen work in the ministry. And thus in Minnesota there commenced the usual itineracy of the pioneer preacher, an experience full of hardship for himself and his family, fraught with all privations incident to the frontier, and with the dangers and alarms attendant on the Indian massacre in 1862. When ten years of age, after attending his first school at Mankato, his parents moved to Iowa. They settled first at Pella, where Arthur's education was resumed in the schools of that town, ostensibly public schools in those days, but dominated by the Hollanders, whose colonies had settled there and in the country surrounding. From Pella the itineracy of the preacher led the family, which then numbered five boys and two girls, to a brush farm in Independence township, Jasper county, Iowa. Here the boys learned to rescue a family homestead from hazel brush and scrub oaks, attended school in the winter and enjoyed withal the many pleasures coupled with the rigorous discipline of country life. In 1872, the parents seeking an opportunity for the higher education of their children, traded the farm for an academy property with farm lands adjacent at Irving, a small village on the western line of Benton county, Iowa. This academy soon developed into a normal school for advanced pupils from the surrounding country, in which young Craven was thoroughly grounded in the common English branches of an education. When sixteen years of age he passed the examination for a teacher's certificate and taught a public school in one of the country districts, receiving therefor twenty-five dollars a month. Becoming ambitious for a higher education and his parents being without means to send him away to school, he taught five terms in the country schools and bade a final farewell to his home life on departing for the State University at Iowa City, when he was nineteen years of age. Here, by dint of labor in vacations, teaching part of the time in connection with the prosecution of his college studies, editing the college paper, and with the aid of a loan from one of the members of the faculty, he succeeded in being graduated with his class, forty in number, from the classical course in the spring of 1882. In

college he was eminent in literary work, taking the class prize in the junior year, and winning first place in the year following in a literary contest among the representatives from twelve of the various colleges of the state. Going then in 1882 as the state representative to Indianapolis, he entered the inter-state contest for oratory, meeting there the representatives of five other states and received second honors.

The year following his graduation he was superintendent of schools at West Branch, Iowa, and was thus able to pay his college debt and have a surplus left for preparing himself for admission to the bar. He read law in the office of Judge H. S. Winslow in Newton, Jasper county, was admitted to practice on July 30, 1884, married Miss Emily Kerr, an estimable lady of Scotch ancestry, the sister of his college chum, and sought a location in the west, coming direct to Helena, where he arrived on August 7, 1884, and after an interval of one year passed in teaching, in order to obtain some law books, he engaged in the practice of law. Devoting himself to the earnest prosecution of his profession he has always enjoyed the fullest confidence of his numerous clients and friends, and ranks well with his associates at the bar. Seemingly desirous in the past to avoid digressions into active politics, he, nevertheless, has often responded in the various campaigns to the demands upon him, and has always proven himself a forceful, effective speaker, while on numerous public occasions, upon topics of patriotic, educational or general interest, he is accorded a place, by his audiences, among the best orators of the state. Generous in his estimation of others, sincere in his devotion to principles, honest in his dealings, independent in thought, he is a type of citizenship which counts in the estimation of the elements which make for moral and civic progress. Among useful positions of trust held by him are these: Member of Helena school board for three years; city attorney of Helena; member of the constitutional convention; president of the Montana Society of Sons of the American Revolution; member of fourth legislative assembly (in which he was chairman of the judiciary committee); president of Helena Athletic Association; past master of Morning Star Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; master workman of Capitol Lodge No. 2, A. O. U. W.; chairman committee on laws of the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W.; member of board of First Unitarian Society of Helena; member of the board of trustees of Mon-

tana Historical Society (appointed by Governor Smith, re-appointed by Governor Toole). His home is cheered by three children, two boys, Leslie and Wilson, and one girl, Margaret.

THEOPHILUS B. CRAVER.—Among the many gentlemen whose personal sketches with varying nationalities, early environments, individual advantages and accomplishments of those represented as founders and builders of the commonwealth of Montana, which appear in this volume, Mr. Craver stands well to the front. An honored veteran of the Civil war, the greatest the world has ever known, he is now one of the prominent farmers and stockgrowers of Beaverhead county, his well improved ranch being located twelve miles northwest of the village of Red Rock, his postoffice address.

Mr. Craver is a native of Gloucester county, N. J., where he was born February 9, 1847, the eighth in order of birth of the sixteen children of Samuel P. and Elizabeth (Nelson) Craver, the former also born in New Jersey, his father, however, having been born in Hanover, Germany, coming to the United States about the opening of the nineteenth century and locating in New Jersey, where he devoted the residue of his life to agricultural pursuits. Samuel P. was a farmer in his native state, and in 1852 removed to Indiana, where he remained until 1855, and thence to Iowa, where he followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1894. The mother of our subject was also born in New Jersey, as was her father, Samuel Nelson, who was of English lineage and an active participant in the war of 1812. Elizabeth (Nelson) Craver died in Forest Home, Iowa, in the year 1873.

Theophilus B. Craver, our subject, was educated in the public schools of Indiana and Iowa, and was but fourteen years of age when the thundering of rebel guns against the walls of old Fort Sumter aroused his loyal and patriotic nature, and his youthful enthusiasm was kindled to definite action. He enlisted in Company E, Fourth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and was mustered at Grinnell, that state, in November, 1863. After a short interval devoted to drilling and tactical work he joined the regiment at Clear Creek, Miss., in January, 1864, and the first battle in which it participated was that at Guntown. The Union forces were commanded by Gen. Sturgis, but were driven back to Memphis,

Tenn. Gen. A. J. Smith then assumed command, and the next engagement in which the regiment took part was that at Tupelo, Miss., after which it returned to Memphis and later took part in the battle at Oxford, and thence sent across the Mississippi river to head off Gen. Price. At Brownsville, Ark., Price succeeded in getting his command through, and the Fourth Iowa thereafter followed him through the White and Black river valleys in Arkansas and into Missouri. Thence the regiment proceeded to Cape Girardeau and on to St. Louis, after which it crossed the state and overtook Price at Independence, up to which time Gen. Alfred Pleasanton had been in command. At that point Gen. Curtis assumed command and the regiment was under him until the close of the Price campaign. A number of engagements took place between Independence and Fort Scott, following Price through Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Indian Territory. Mr. Craver participated in the charge near Pleasanton, Kan., in which Gen. Marmaduke was taken prisoner, the troops engaged being Winslow's and Phillip's brigades of cavalry. The Fourth Iowa was at Webber's Falls, I. T., when Lincoln was elected president for his second term. They returned to Springfield, Mo., and during the eight days' march to that point from Arkansas but one day's rations were issued. Arriving in St. Louis they were sent to Louisville, Ky., where they remained until February, 1865, and then ordered to Gravelly Spring, Ala., and assigned to Gen. James H. Wilson's cavalry corps, and participated in the campaign through that state and Georgia. The regiment was engaged at Montevallo; was in the hard fight near Ebenezer church on the first of April, and on the next day the command took the city of Selma. From that point they marched across Alabama by way of Montgomery, after having devoted a week to building a bridge across the river at Selma. On the 16th of April they had a severe engagement with the enemy at Columbus, Ga. At that time they had not learned of Lee's surrender and continued the march to Macon, Ga., where the good tidings reached them. The regiment remained in Georgia until August, when it was mustered out, our subject receiving an honorable discharge on the 24th of that month at Davenport, Iowa.

Having thus rendered valiant service to the republic, Mr. Craver returned to his home and resumed his educational work. He attended school in Mount Pleasant and Grinnell, and thereafter com-

pleted a course in the business college at Davenport, where he was graduated in 1871. He then found employment in connection with a lumbering business at Grinnell, and was thus engaged for four years. In 1873 he engaged in the drug business at Grinnell and conducted this enterprise until 1878, when he sold out. In 1879 Mr. Craver came to Montana, locating at Noblesville, where he ran a quartz-mill during the winter of 1879-80, and in June removed to the city of Butte, and for two years was engaged in lumbering and as a grocery clerk. In the spring of 1882 he came to Beaverhead county, leasing a band of sheep, and has since been identified with the stock-growing industry in this section of the state. In December, 1886, he purchased a tract of land, the nucleus of his present ranch, which, with leased tracts, aggregates 3,000 acres. He herds an average of 6,000 sheep, principally of the Rambouillet, or American Delaine, type; he also raises cattle, and is a fancier of poultry, to which line he has devoted no little attention. He has been very successful in his efforts and is known as one of the progressive ranch men of this section, whose integrity and honor in all the relations of life have gained uniform respect and confidence.

Politically Mr. Craver is identified with the Republican party, and in 1892 he was elected county commissioner, serving one year. He has also done effective service as justice of the peace and as a member of the board of school trustees. Fraternally he is a member of Steadman Post No. 8, G. A. R., at Dillon, in which he has been honored with the office of commander; is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he has served as steward, trustee and superintendent of the Sunday school.

On August 31, 1874, Mr. Craver was united in marriage to Miss Mary D. Noble, who was born in Iowa, whence she came to Montana the year prior to her marriage. Of the eight children of this union three are living: Flora E., Oleta E. and Thomas Arthur. The family stands high in the esteem of the community and are prominent in connection with its best social life.

HENRY CROUS.—Among the prominent and successful farmers and stockgrowers of Galatin valley is Mr. Crous, a sterling pioneer of Mon-

tana, and held in esteem by the entire community, his life having been one of signal honor and usefulness. Mr. Crous is a native of Marion county, Ohio, where he was born October 9, 1834, a son of William Crous, who emigrated from Germany, locating in Ohio. He was a tailor by occupation, but after coming to America devoted his attention principally to agricultural pursuits. He eventually removed to Illinois, where he passed the remainder of his life. His wife bore the name of Mary Crous; they became the parents of six children, five of whom are now living.

Henry Crous passed his early life in Ohio and Illinois, and his educational advantages were secured in the public schools. He early became inclined to work on the homestead farm, and after attaining maturity continued to devote his attention to that line of occupation until 1864, when he started on the long journey which made him one of Montana's pioneers. En route the party found many newly-made graves, some being hardly a day old, thus designating the fatalities that had attended preceding emigrant trains. Incongruous as it may seem, Mr. Crous recalls that he saw one supposed grave, above which was placed a board on which were inscribed the names of those whose bodies were ostensibly interred beneath. It transpired later, however, that the "grave" was the depository of two barrels of whisky. He arrived at Bannack on July 8, 1864, and there remained until March of the following year, having engaged in mining with but meagre success. He next moved to Virginia City, where he remained until the following September. During that month an election was held in the camp, and the day following Mr. Crous became a member of quite a large party that started on the return trip to the east. They encountered no particular difficulty, though they passed the charred remains of several camps, and found a number of Indian bodies, indicating conflicts that had occurred between the red men and the emigrants. Reaching Illinois Mr. Crous remained until the spring of 1866, when he once more made the trip to Montana, arriving in Virginia City in due course of time and thence proceeding to the Highland district, where he devoted some three months to prospecting. His next enterprise was that of teaming to Forts Benton and Peck, and was identified with the freighting business for a period of two years. In July, 1869, he came to Gallatin valley; in the fall of the succeeding year he took up a tract of land with a view to establishing a

home and engaging in farming, having devoted a fruitless summer to prospecting. The land which he entered in the early days is the nucleus of his present fine ranch, which embraces 560 acres, a large portion being under effective irrigation and yielding handsome crops of wheat, oats and other farm products. The permanent improvements on the place are excellent, including a substantial and commodious residence, beautifully located. The creek which runs across the farm is well protected and affords an adequate supply of water for irrigating a considerable portion of the farm. Mr. Crous has two fine orchards on his place, principally apple and crab-apple trees; but he has large herds of horses and high-grade cattle, so that his operations are in every way analogous to those in other sections of the state, and aggregate greater returns than are possible in the eastern states. The ranch homestead is located near Spring Hill, his postoffice address. Mr. Crous gives his political support to the Democrat party, and in every way shows a deep interest in whatever appertains to the material prosperity and advancement of the community. He is thoroughly public-spirited and progressive and is recognized as one of the reliable and straightforward citizens of this favored section, which has been his home for more than a quarter of a century, and where he has proven that successful effort in agricultural pursuits is but the result of intelligent application and determination.

On April 10, 1877, Mr. Crous was united in marriage to Miss Anna Millhouse, who was born in Illinois, the daughter of Frederick Millhouse, who has devoted his active life to blacksmithing and is now (1901) living in Illinois, at the patriarchal age of ninety-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Crous are the parents of eight children: Lizzie Cora, Fred William, Minnie Catherine, Orvis George, Walter Henry, Arthur Edward, Bertha Edith and Lester Earl. Mr. Crous is a member of the board of school trustees, and fraternally is identified with the Sons of Hermann.

HON. WILLIAM E. CULLEN.—In no field of human endeavor is there greater opportunity for advancement than in that of the law—a profession whose votaries must, if successful, be endowed with native talent, sterling rectitude of character and singleness of purpose; while equally important concomitants are close study, careful application and broad general knowledge super-

added to that of more specific and technical order. Among the distinguished legists who have lent dignity to the bar of Montana and who have taken a prominent part in shaping the political history of the territory and state is Hon. William E. Cullen, one of Montana's sterling pioneers and a member of the present firm of Cullen, Day & Cullen, of Helena. He is familiarly known as Judge Cullen, and though he now maintains his home in the city of Spokane, Wash., he still continues in active practice in Montana, and this resume will be of interest to his many friends here and of value as a memorial amid the annals of the state.

William E. Cullen is a native of Richland county, Ohio, born in the city of Mansfield, on June 30, 1837, his parents having been numbered among the pioneers of the Buckeye state. In the agnatic line Judge Cullen traces his lineage back to stanch Scottish extraction. The original American representative was the great-grandfather of the Judge, and he emigrated from the city of Edinburg to America in 1768. He was a man of fine intellectual attainments and scholarly habits, being a professor of Greek, and in such capacity becoming a member of the faculty of one of the early colleges in the State of Pennsylvania. He left a son John, whose son Thomas W. was the father of the immediate subject of this review. Thomas W. Cullen was a manufacturer of woolen goods in Pennsylvania, where was consummated his marriage to Miss Isabel Morrison in the year 1805. Removing to Ohio in the year 1835, they passed the residue of their lives in that state, where the father died at the age of seventy-seven and the mother at the age of sixty. They were communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, and ordered their lives upon the highest plane. They became the parents of six children, of whom William E. was the first born.

William E. Cullen secured his preliminary education in the public schools of his native place, and completed his literary education by a three-years course in what is now known as Kenyon College, a celebrated Episcopal institution at Gambier, Ohio. After leaving school he removed to Minnesota, where he was appointed superintendent of instruction for the Winnebago Indians, retaining this incumbency for a period of two years, within which time he had determined to prepare himself for the legal profession and had already given inception to his technical reading. In 1860 he entered the office of Judge Charles E. Flandreau, at

that time associate justice of the supreme court of Minnesota, and there continued his studies under most effective direction until 1862, when he was admitted to the bar. During the Indian uprising in Minnesota in 1862, culminating in the massacre at New Ulm, Judge Cullen served as second lieutenant in the state troops and assisted in suppressing the Sioux. He began the active practice of his profession at St. Peter, Nicollet county, Minn., where he associated himself with Maj. S. A. Buell, a brother of Gen. Don. C. Buell, and this professional alliance continued until 1866, when Mr. Cullen started on the overland journey to Montana. His method of transportation was that afforded by ox team, and as a member of the party which made the trip under Col. James Fisk, which reached Helena in August.

Upon arriving in what is now the beautiful capital city of Montana Mr. Cullen forthwith opened an office and made ready for continuing the active work of his profession. Skilled lawyers were not numerous in the territory in those days and Mr. Cullen soon gained prestige and found his service in ready demand. The year after his arrival in the territory he was elected a member of its legislative assembly or council, at that time composed of only seven members, and was the first to convene subsequent to the annulment of the laws of 1866. At later dates and on several occasions Mr. Cullen served as a member of the legislature of the territory and state, and his ability always redounded to the benefit of the people and the advancement of public interests. Among those with whom Judge Cullen has been associated in practice was Judge H. P. A. Smith, previously banished from the territory by reason of his too ardent defense of road agents. He was a man of signal loyalty to any cause which he espoused, and his efforts in the connection noted brought down upon him the ire of the vigilance committee; but was eventually permitted to return to the territory, where he was held in high esteem at the time of his death, in 1870. In 1876 Judge Cullen entered into partnership with Col. W. F. Sanders, one of the most distinguished members of the bar of the state; later he was associated with George F. Shelton, and still later with Gov. J. K. Toole; and for many years was division counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The present firm of Cullen, Day & Cullen was formed in 1898, Judge Cullen being the senior member, while the other interested principals are Edward C. Day and Ern-

est Cullen, the only son of our subject. Since 1901 Judge Cullen has maintained an office in the city of Spokane, where he passes the major portion of his time, though his services are in frequent requisition in connection with important litigation handled by the firm in the courts of Montana.

In 1888 the Judge received from Gov. Leslie the appointment of attorney-general for the territory, an office which he filled for one year; while under the regime of Gov. Samuel T. Hauser he served as adjutant-general. In politics Judge Cullen has ever been a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party, and in 1884 he served as chairman of the territorial central committee. He has ever realized that the law is a jealous mistress, and his time has been given to the work of his profession rather than to affairs political. His law practice has been general and of a very important character, for large interests are seldom placed in unskilled hands. His ability is recognized by the public and the profession, and is the outcome of close study, thorough preparation of his cases, keen analysis of facts and a logical application of the law. Before a jury or court he enters easily and naturally into the argument. There is no straining after effect, but a precision and clearness in statement, an acuteness and strength in argument which indicate a mind trained in the severest school of investigation, and to which analytical reasoning is habitual. During his long and honorable career as lawyer and citizen Judge Cullen has ever retained the respect and esteem of his professional confreres and of the community at large and among those who have lent dignity to the bar of Montana none is more deserving of representation in this work.

In 1878, in Helena, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Cullen and Miss Caroline V. Stokes, who was born in Illinois, her father, Clarence B. Stokes, having been a prominent attorney of New York. Of this union five children have been born, Violet, Ernest, Grace, Lilian and Mary. The son, who is associated with his father in practice, is a graduate of the literary department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, later took a course at the Law School of Harvard University, and is a young man of signal force and ability.

HENRY CUSHING.—Among the worthy pioneers of the great northwest and representative citizens of Dillon, there is none more highly

honored than Henry Cushing, now retired from active business, enjoying that *otium cum dignate*, the just reward of a useful and well spent life. Mr. Cushing is a native of the county of Norfolk, England, where he was born on January 17, 1834, that county having been the birthplace of his father, James Cushing, who was a shoe manufacturer, and of his mother, Dina Foster, whose father was an extensive manufacturer of brick. In the family there were eight children, of whom the subject of this review was the youngest. Henry Cushing received his educational training in the public schools of Norfolk county, and then devoted five years to learning the shoemaking trade, in which he became a skilled artisan. In 1855 he came to America, and after remaining a short time in Philadelphia started for the west, crossing the plains with the primitive equipment common to the early emigrants and arriving in Salt Lake City, Utah, in October, 1855. The party of which he was a member had some trouble with the Indians near the south pass of the Platte river, losing all their cattle. They made overture to the chief of the band to return the cattle, agreeing to give him certain provisions in exchange. The chief consented to return the lost property, and the commodities given him in exchange comprised two boxes of crackers, one box of pipes and six boxes of tobacco. Upon arriving in Salt Lake City Mr. Cushing established himself in the shoe business, in which he was there engaged for a period of twenty years, but devoted some time to prospecting in the Black Hills in 1864. In 1881 Mr. Cushing came to Montana, locating in Dillon, where he engaged in business until 1900, when he retired. In politics he has ever given his support to the Republican party; his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church; fraternally he was a charter member of Dillon Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all the official chairs, and of Dillon Lodge No. 7, A. O. U. W., in the organization of which he was instrumental.

In 1855, in the city of Liverpool, England, Mr. Cushing was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Hewett, who was born in Norfolk. They became the parents of eight children, all of whom were educated in the northwest, where the parents have so long maintained their home. William J. Cushing, a representative member of the bar of Beaverhead county, is mentioned in the appending sketch; Lorenzo, the second son, went to the Philippines as a member of a Montana regiment; Frank is en-

gaged in the shoe business in Dillon; Edward is a barber in the same city; Harry is in Alaska, and Harriet is the wife of R. J. Moore.

WILLIAM J. CUSHING.—In the preceding sketch we have briefly outlined the life history of that honored pioneer, Henry Cushing, the father of the subject of this review. William J. Cushing is recognized as one of the representative young members of the bar of Beaverhead county, and it is but consistent that he be accorded definite consideration among those who have added to the prestige of the bar of Montana. Mr. Cushing was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, on October 25, 1876, and received his preliminary education in the public schools of Dillon, Mont., where his father took up his abode in 1881. Here he completed the prescribed course in the high school and was graduated as a member of the class of 1894. In the same year he entered the business college at Dillon, where he completed a thorough course and was graduated in 1895. Ambitious to continue his educational work he matriculated in the Montana State Agricultural College, at Bozeman, in 1895, and there devoted his attention to special studies until the following year when he entered the law department of the University of Denver and pursued his technical studies until 1898 and secured admission to the bar of Colorado. In December of the same year he was admitted to the bar of Montana and located in the city of Butte until the close of the year 1899. On January 2, 1900, Mr. Cushing opened an office in Dillon, and has since been established in the practice of his profession at this point, being thoroughly devoted to the same, and gained a clientage of representative order. He makes a specialty of mining law, but is well informed on the general science of jurisprudence; is a close student, unremitting in his application and a young man who has shown much ability as an advocate and counsel. In politics he is an ardent Republican and has been an active worker in the party cause. He was the nominee of his party for county attorney of Beaverhead county in the fall of 1900, but was defeated with the balance of the ticket. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church and fraternally is identified with the Improved Order of Red Men, being prophet of his lodge. Mr. Cushing finds diversion in hunting and fishing, which constitute his chief recreation.

He has done some prospecting. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war Mr. Cushing became a member of Company E, First Colorado Infantry, and was made first sergeant; but when the command was mustered into the United States service he was rejected on account of defective vision. Mr. Cushing is one of the popular young men of Dillon, and his advancement in his profession is assured.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, deceased, who was one of the most eminent financiers the northwest has ever known, was for many years a resident of Butte, Mont., in which city he controlled large interests and whose enterprises form an important portion of the history of the state. He was born in Wilbraham, Mass., April 25, 1819. In the opening years of the nineteenth century a young man emigrated from Wales to the United States, and settled at Wilbraham, where he resided until his death at the age of eighty years. This was Asa Davis, father of Andrew J. Davis and twelve other children. Andrew J. Davis had obtained a good common school education at the age of thirteen, and this was supplemented by an early business experience in a dry goods house in the city of Boston. For several years he had looked upon the west as affording better opportunities for a young man than the more congested eastern states, and the young man adopted Horace Greeley's famous advice to "Go west, young man." At the age of sixteen he was in business for himself at Madison, Ind., and some years later he was trading on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Here he laid broad the foundations of the immense properties that he subsequently acquired. Probably the first "chain of stores" established in any state were located at various points in Iowa by him in 1839, and he successfully operated them for a number of years. During the Black Hawk war Mr. Davis was in Iowa, and purchased from the Indians 800 acres of land on the west side of the Des Moines river, which he developed as a farm. This he retained until his death, and its possession is still in the family. During that time he was still further diversifying his industries by operating in milling and distilling. In 1852 he leased this large farm, and crossed the plains to California, where for a time he engaged in not very successful mining. He then returned to Iowa, but soon made a second visit to the Golden state, and explored the



H. Davis

country north of Puget Sound. From there he came directly to Montana, in the summer of 1863. Before this Mr. Davis had sent into the state a large stock of merchandise, which he sold to merchants of the territory. He also engaged in freighting and merchandising for a number of years, and later became owner of two grist mills at Gallatin. In the winter of 1866 he took a stock of goods from Virginia City to Helena, and sent another stock into the Gallatin valley. The ramifications of his business increased rapidly. He introduced the first flouring machinery into the Gallatin valley. This was for the Gallatin City flouring mill, which he erected. Since 1864 he had been loaning money on Montana properties, and in so doing had acquired such financial interests that he felt obliged to remain and participate in the hardships of the new and rugged territory. By the non-payment of money borrowed on them numerous valuable properties fell into his hands, and thus his business was constantly extending. He purchased the wrecks of twenty-seven mills, converted them into other establishments, and continued to reap golden harvests. He made the first land entry in Silver Bow district, received the first patent issued there and in 1876 furnished \$80,000 worth of machinery for this district. In 1870 he built an extensive foundry at Helena. In addition to these widely varying operations he acquired ownership in a number of quartz mines, among them the Lexington. This proved to be exceedingly rich in both silver and gold. These diverse, extensive and complicated interests were handled successfully by the financial genius of Mr. Davis, who conducted all of them with marked ability, making a record for financial talent never exceeded in the northwest. As an addition to his other multitudinous affairs, during this time he engaged extensively in cattle raising, he and his partner selling their property in that one line for \$300,000. In 1881 Mr. Davis sold the Lexington mine to a foreign syndicate for \$1,000,000 in cash. He retained a fifteen per cent. interest in the new company, and also by an agreement caused the syndicate to expend \$613,000 in improvements. In 1881 also Mr. Davis organized the First National Bank of Butte. Before this he was a large stockholder in the First National Bank of Helena. In 1884 he became sole owner of the First National Bank of Butte, which he successfully operated until his death, March 11, 1890. During his latter years Mr. Davis acquired a number of mining claims. These he disposed of in 1887 to the Butte and

Boston Mining Company for \$750,000, he retaining one-half of the stock of the new company.

Mr. Davis never married and his immense estate passed into the possession of his brother, John A. Davis. This sketch presents an outline of the career of one of the master minds of practical business. In many ways he was the greatest financier of the west. His cares and hardships were multifold, but his rewards were great. Some of his operations in Montana were Napoleonic in their breadth and amplitude. Doubtless he was the first millionaire of Butte. His career was one of continual advancement from the time he, a youth of only sixteen years, embarked upon the sea of commerce at Madison, Ind. The business side of Mr. Davis was not the only side of his nature. His successful career was brightened by innumerable acts of generosity and kindness. He was a ready and liberal contributor to a large number of charitable institutions throughout the country. By such deeds of kindness he brightened what might otherwise have been a lonely life. The results of his activities speak more effectively of his ability than can any words. He achieved triumphs such as have been won but by few men in America. He left behind a name second to none in the northwest for probity, force of character and business sagacity, and it will be long before his equal will arise in the spheres of his multitudinous operations.

JAMES H. DAILEY.—Among the alert and progressive young men who have cast their lot with the vigorous young commonwealth of Montana is Mr. Dailey, now holding the responsible position of state boiler inspector, an office for which he is eminently qualified by intimate professional knowledge of mechanics and his wide and varied practical experience. He is a native of the city of Galesburg, Ill., where he was born on September 22, 1860. His father, James Dailey, a blacksmith and engineer, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., whence he removed to Illinois about the year 1848, and then to Creston, Iowa, in 1873. He married Miss Anne Fields, likewise a native of Pittsfield, Mass., and they became the parents of five sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. Four of the sons became engineers, showing an inherent predilection for mechanics. James H. Dailey was educated in the public schools of Galesburg, Ill., and Creston, Iowa, graduating from the

high school in the latter city with the class of 1877. Having shown a natural aptitude for mechanics, his first practical work, however, gave slight scope for the utilizing of his talent. He started out to learn the printers' trade, but the "art preservative" demanded of him such close confinement that he abandoned the same and went into the boiler shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, where he learned boiler-making under the direction of R. Holloway, foreman of the shops. He became an expert in the line, but was eventually compelled to give up the work as his hearing was becoming impaired. He was then given a position as engine fireman on the railroad, was thus employed for five years and then assigned to the position of engineer, being thus employed at the time of the memorable strike of 1888, in which he and his three brothers lost their positions. Later Mr. Dailey was sent from St. Paul by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to take charge of their boiler works at Creston, Iowa, where he remained until February, 1891, coming thence to Helena to accept the position of engineer on a dummy engine then utilized in the operation of the street railway system in the capital city. He remained with the company until the electric system was installed, and was the last man to run an engine over the old steam-motor lines. He was then given the position as engineer at the power house, but at the expiration of five months resigned to accept position as engineer of the Bailey building.

In February, 1897, Gov. Smith appointed him assistant boiler inspector of the state, and in this capacity he served through the four years of the gubernatorial term, traveling into all sections of the state and testing and inspecting all steam boilers utilized for any purpose. This position remained his until a richly merited promotion came to Mr. Dailey, on March 1, 1901, when Gov. Toole appointed him to his present position as state boiler inspector in recognition of his ability and effective services in the minor position. The commission thus held will continue during the four years' administrative term of Gov. Toole.

In politics Mr. Dailey renders stanch allegiance to the Democratic party; has been tendered various offices, which he has invariably refused, having no desire to become a candidate for public preferment. He is prominently identified with a number of professional and social organizations, in each of which he enjoys marked popularity. He has been a member of the Brotherhood of Locomo-

tive Firemen since 1883, being one of the oldest representatives of the order in the northwest, so far as years of identification are concerned. He has been master of Mt. Helena Lodge No. 423 for a full decade, and for twelve years has been a delegate to the biennial national conventions held in various sections of the Union. Mr. Dailey is a member of Helena Lodge No. 193, B. P. O. E., the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and Helena Lodge No. 2, of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, of which he has been corresponding secretary for eight years; and has been a trustee of the Red Cross Lodge of the Knights of Pythias for eight years.

On April 22, 1883, Mr. Dailey was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Corrigan, who was born and reared in Iowa City, Iowa, the daughter of Thomas Corrigan, a well known farmer of that state, having formerly been a contractor, in which connection he constructed the canal from Columbus to Baltimore, Md. Mr. and Mrs. Dailey are the parents of two children: Myrtle M., born in 1893; and Ollie, born in 1897.

MAJ. W. DAVENPORT.—Again we are permitted to take under consideration the life history of one of Montana's honored pioneers, and one whose identification with her industrial life has been conspicuous and consecutive. Maj. William Davenport is to be recognized as one of the originators of the sheep industry which now plays so important a part in the material activities of the state, and in the development of the live stock business has taken a prominent and active part. Though he is practically living in retirement in the beautiful capital city of the state, he has interests which place him now among the most extensive sheep and cattle growers in Montana. Back to the Old Dominion runs the lineage of Major Davenport, for his grandparents on either side were born in Virginia, whence they removed to Bourbon and Fayette counties, Ky., becoming pioneers of that state and there maintaining their home until death.

William Davenport was born in Bourbon county, Ky., on January 17, 1823, and in 1825 his parents, Rice Bullock and Letitia (Musick) Davenport, removed to Missouri. Both parents were born in Kentucky and in the same year, 1797. In Missouri Major Davenport grew to manhood, having such educational advantages as were afforded in that pe-

riod, and in 1849 he joined the throng of argonauts making their way to the new gold fields in California, and in that state he engaged in placer mining, but within the year following his arrival in the state he became interested in mercantile pursuits in Sacramento, with a branch store at Nevada City, but in 1851 he returned to Liberty, Mo., where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for a number of years, and also engaged in farming for ten years. Disasters and vicissitudes incidental to the Civil war caused the loss of much of his property, and in 1864 he crossed the plains to Montana, arriving in Virginia City in September, and there devoting his attention to merchandising until March, 1865, when he removed to Helena. Here he first engaged in placer mining in Grizzly gulch, but in 1866 the mines became exhausted and he then removed to Diamond City, where he took up a new line of business and duties. He assumed charge of the stage and express office and also engaged in merchandising, keeping his residence there until 1871, when he returned to Helena and established his permanent residence.

Major Davenport, in 1871, became associated with Thomas A. Ray and A. W. Kingsbury and as Davenport, Ray & Co. they turned their attention to the sheep industry, and in that year also they bought the first band of stock sheep ever brought east of the Rocky Mountains, and they prepared to engage extensively in their new business. From this parent organization all the successive sheep companies in Montana have sprung. The first band of sheep came from near Walla Walla, Wash. In 1874 Davenport, Ray & Co. leased 1,000 sheep to Frank Cooper, at a "lay" of one-half the wool and increase, and loaned him money with which to pay expenses. At the expiration of four years the company received \$14,500 as their share of profits and the 1,000 head of sheep which represented the number originally leased. Mr. Cooper is still successfully engaged in the same line of business and has accumulated a competence. Major Davenport is still one of the large sheep and cattle owners in Montana. He has contributed much to the development and upbuilding of the livestock industry in the state, throughout which he enjoys a wide acquaintanceship and among the residents of which he is highly esteemed. He is a heavy stockholder in the Choteau Land and Live Stock Co., was one of its organizers, while he is also one of the principal stockholders of the Big Sag Land and Live Stock Co., in whose organization he was an impor-

tant factor; and he is president of the Davidson-Parker Land and Live Stock Co. Major Davenport was originally a Democrat, but he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party, whose principles and policies have ever since received his support. About 1867 he served by appointment for nine months in the office of the county commissioner of Meagher county, but he has never sought nor desired official preferment and the incumbency noted is the only one he has ever retained. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order. In 1853 was solemnized the marriage of Major Davenport and Miss Rachel Malone, at Liberty, Mo., she being a native of Shelby county, Ky., and of their seven children three now survive: Sally D., wife of A. J. Davidson; Donnell and Pearl. Major Davenport possesses superior business ability, sound judgment and spotless integrity. His Montana career has been successful from practically his initial venture in the state. In the community in which he resides he has the confidence of all, and throughout the state his name is synonymous with fair dealing and inflexible honesty. He is a man of commanding presence, bearing his years lightly and standing as a marked specimen of physical strength and vigor, though now nearing the age of four score years. His title of major was acquired in the Civil war, when he served for a short time as major of a Missouri regiment.

I SAAC F. DAVID.—Although a native of Grant county, Wis., Isaac F. David came to live in Montana so early that he may be styled a product of the state. He was born February 22, 1871, a son of Christopher C. and Amanda David. (See his sketch on another page of this work.)

Isaac F. David is essentially a self-made man, having received little education except what he got in the harsh school of experience. From the age of eleven to that of twenty-five he devoted his time to the care of his father's cattle; and from that age to 1893 he was a cattle or range rider. In 1898 he purchased a ranch of 160 acres in the neighborhood of his father's property, it being the well known Babcock ranch. To this he has added a homestead claim of 160 acres and now controls 640 acres of productive land, having made extensive additions by purchase. He recently conducted a meat, fruit and produce store, which he sold to W. N. Abbott. He is an Odd Fellow and a Knight of

Pythias, and gives both orders active and serviceable support. In politics he is a zealous and ardent Republican, giving his time freely to his party and occasionally accepting a place in official harness, among them being that of constable, in which office he served acceptably several terms.

Mr. David was married July 19, 1898, to Miss Grace A. Davey, a Californian by birth and daughter of John and Mary Davey, natives of England who settled in the Golden state in its early history. John Davey was a prominent Mason, and both he and his wife were active members of the Methodist church. He died in 1878, and his widow is making her home near Utica. Mrs. David is the only surviving child, and is herself the mother of one son, John C. David. She and her husband are members of the Methodist church, and both are well pleased with their present home in the great Treasure state.

GEORGE E. DAVIS.—Among the representative citizens of Bozeman, where he holds the office of county commissioner of Gallatin county, and also that of city counsellor, is Mr. Davis, who has long been identified with the beautiful Gallatin valley. He was born in Aberdare, county Glamorgan, Wales, on April 17, 1852, the son of Evan and Margaret (Jones) Davis. Evan Davis was born in Llancarvan, in south Wales, and came with his family to the United States in 1856. They stopped for a time in Ohio, and then went to Union county, Ky., where the father engaged in coal mining until his death in 1876. His wife, in girlhood Margaret Jones, was born in Wales, and there her marriage was celebrated in 1837. She died in Belleville, Ill., in 1857, when her son George was but five years old. After her death George E. Davis was placed in charge of his sister Margaret, the wife of James Smart, and he was reared in their home and educated in the public schools of Ohio, West Virginia and Montana. He accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Smart from Ohio to Ogden, Utah, in 1863, and in 1865 they removed to Malad valley, Idaho, and four years later took up their abode in Montana, where Mr. Smart devoted his attention to farming and stock raising for nearly a decade.

Mr. Davis was associated with his brother-in-law until he was twenty-six years old, when he came to the Gallatin valley and purchased a farm of 160 acres at Spring Hill, twelve miles north of Boze-

man, the ranch lying on Ross creek. In 1880 he made a homestead entry of an adjoining quarter section, and later purchased eighty acres, so that his present estate aggregates 400 acres. The land is all arable and of inexhaustible fertility, and raises magnificent crops of wheat, oats and barley. The ranch is under effective improvement and highly cultivated, being one of the most valuable places in this favored section. In 1893 Mr. Davis leased his Spring Hill farm, having taken by lease a farm of 240 acres, within a mile and a half of Bozeman. He made his home in Bozeman, and devoted his attention to the cultivation of this farm. In 1893 he erected a handsome residence at 603 Mendenhall street, Bozeman, of modern architectural design and the latest equipments, and here he now maintains his home, retaining supervision of his agricultural interests, bringing to bear the most progressive and effective methods.

Mr. Davis, as a stalwart Republican, has served continuously in the city council of Bozeman since 1895, with the exception of 1898. In 1900 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, and in this responsible office he is rendering efficient service. He is known as one of the county's most public-spirited citizens, having executive ability and business judgment. Mr. Davis is identified with Western Star Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F.; with Bozeman Lodge No. 5, A. O. U. W., and with Bridger Camp No. 62, Woodmen of the World. At Malad City, Idaho, on May 12, 1879, Mr. Davis wedded Miss Catherine Williams, born at Pomeroy, Ohio, in 1863, the daughter of John T. Williams, who removed to Malad City in 1877, and was an extensive stock grower. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have had seven children, the fourth being George, who died in Spring Hill on November 9, 1889, at the age of six and one-half years. The surviving children are Evan V., Martha W., Margaret C., Cornelius, William J. and James Lawrence.

THOMAS J. DAVIDSON, ex-sheriff of Lewis and Clarke county, Mont., is one of the leading citizens of Helena. He was born in Franklin county, Mo., in March, 1856, and was reared and educated in Missouri, where he was a farmer until 1882, when he came to Helena. Here he associated himself with his brother, A. J. Davidson, in the sale of agricultural implements. In 1883 he removed to Fort Benton, but soon returned to Helena

where he has since made his home. In March, 1893, Mr. Davidson was made deputy United States marshal under Marshal William McDermott and served as such until his election as sheriff of Lewis and Clarke county, in 1896. Politically Mr. Davidson has been a lifelong Democrat, and is a prominent and influential worker in the interests of that party. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Knights of Pythias. In the course of his official duties it was the lot of Sheriff Davidson to execute Joseph H. Allen, who was hanged on September 14, 1899, for the murder of J. S. Reynolds. In 1886 Sheriff Davidson was united in marriage to Miss Aurora Roy, also a native of Missouri. They have two sons, Samuel R. and Harold A. Mr. Davidson is popularly known in the state and numbers a wide circle of friends in the community in which he resides.

WILLIAM H. DAVIS, treasurer of Gallatin county, Mont., is a resident of Bozeman, and a man highly esteemed by all. He was born in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, May 15, 1850, a son of William Davis, a native of Wales. In 1848 he came from Wales to the United States, locating in Pottawattamie county, where he engaged in the business of mining coal. Being convinced of the more favorable possibilities of the West in 1852 he started with his family for Utah, but died en route. The mother, Elizabeth (Charles) Davis, was born in Wales, and on the death of her husband she proceeded to the place of her destination in Utah. Here she was again married, and settled permanently in Montana in 1863, but died in Oregon, June 29, 1886, at the age of seventy-five years. She was the mother of fifteen children, of whom seven are still living. The subject of this biography, William H. Davis, was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. On the death of his father he was a mere babe, and early in life was compelled to shoulder responsibilities that would have weighed down a much older person. Right manfully did he come to the assistance of his bereaved mother, working a portion of the old homestead near Bozeman, a part of which he still owns with other valuable realty holdings, and this fine property he has accumulated with the assistance of his estimable wife, his noble sons and daughters. Practically he is a self-educated man,

if there is one in Montana. Throughout the days of his early youth and manhood he was engaged strictly in agricultural pursuits, and enjoyed but scanty school privileges; but to such good use did he apply his talents that in 1898 he was nominated by the Democratic party for the office of county treasurer, was endorsed by the Independent party, and elected by a most flattering plurality. He is still satisfactorily filling the position. The first vote cast by Mr. Davis was for Grover Cleveland, following the admission of Montana as a state.

The marriage of Mr. Davis occurred October 12, 1871. He was then united to Miss Mary Githens, who was born near Chillicothe, Mo., October 13, 1856, a daughter of John M. and Rebecca (Cooper) Githens. The father of Mrs. Davis was a native of Kentucky, and died in Gallatin county, October 14, 1878, at the age of sixty-five years. Her mother was a native of Ohio, and died January 27, 1890, at about the same age as her husband. She was the mother of twelve children, six of whom are still living. The paternal grandparents of the wife of our subject were of the early "Daniel Boone" days. Her maternal grandparents were among the pioneers of Ohio. Mrs. Davis is a lady of great refinement and high intelligence, and is an important factor and earnest worker in the field of Christian Science, which has contributed so greatly to her general health. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis have been born four children, one of whom died when quite young. Of the living, John Walter was born October 2, 1872. He resides at home, and is in attendance at the College at Bozeman. Laura B., born in 1876, married Mr. Clyde Corbly, deputy treasurer of Gallatin county under his father-in-law. To Mr. Corbly great credit is due for the very efficient manner in which the financial affairs of the county are conducted. He is a bright and scholarly young man. William L., the youngest child of Mr. Davis, was born in 1879, is married and the father of one child. He is at present the general manager of his father's ranch in Gallatin county, and is a practical agriculturalist. This promising family of children were all born on the old farm, near the city of Bozeman. Mr. Davis and his step-father raised the first wheat ever grown in the famous Gallatin valley.

The prominence and honorable standing of Mr. Davis in the community is worthy of the highest tribute. He is a man who has honorably won his way to the confidence of all of his personal friends

and business associates. He is a man of the highest integrity and the father of a most lovable and interesting family.

DAVID DAVIS.—The subject of this memoir was numbered among the pioneers of Montana and his life was one of signal honor and usefulness. No man in Gallatin county was held in higher esteem, for he was guided by the purest principles and was true in every relation of life. As to his genealogy we refer the reader to the life sketch of his brother, W. H. Davis, the present treasurer of Gallatin county. Mr. Davis was born in Wales, August 19, 1843, and accompanied his parents to America. He received a common school education in his youth, and early in life began to depend on his own resources. In 1864 Mr. Davis and his brothers made the long and weary trip across the plains to Montana, and in 1869 took up a tract of land in Gallatin county, the same being a portion of the present fine homestead which now comprises 234 acres, located four miles north of Belgrade. He was a member of the company that explored Yellowstone National Park in 1874. In connection with his ranching industry Mr. Davis brought to bear keen discrimination and business ability, being known as a progressive and enterprising farmer. He served for a number of years as trustee of Farmers' Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and ever maintained a deep interest in all that concerned the moral and material advancement of the community. He was for several years a school trustee, and also a trustee of the East Gallatin Methodist Episcopal church, giving his influence and aid in promoting the work of the Master's vineyard, and having a deep appreciation of the responsibilities which environ human life.

On December 23, 1875, Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Candace Wakefield, who was born in Louisiana, the daughter of George W. and Emily (Gillett) Wakefield, natives of Lawrence county, Ohio. Their marriage was solemnized in the old Buckeye state, and thence they removed to Louisiana, where they passed the residue of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were the parents of five children: Thomas Gardner, who married Miss Maud White, is a Gallatin valley farmer; Mary Elizabeth is the wife of Samuel Gee, a successful ranchman of this county; David Wilbur married Celia White and lives with his mother on the old

homestead; Bertha E. is a student in the State University, at Bozeman; and George Wesley Wakefield is at home.

The death of Mr. Davis was very sudden and came as a shock to the entire community. He passed away on September 5, 1891, and the manner of his death is shown in the following extract from the Bozeman Avant-Courier of September 12, of that year: "The threshing machine was at work upon Mr. Davis' ranch, on the East Gallatin, on Saturday, and one of the feeders having his hand crippled, Henry Davis took his place. Being a little rusty at the business, his brother David remarked to him in a joking way that if he would get down from the platform he would show him how to feed a machine. It was no sooner said than done, and when Davis took hold of the first bundle that came to him, he spoke to one of his men near by, calling him by name as if he had something to say to him, and immediately fell backward from the platform to the ground. The man rushed to his side and asked, 'What is the matter, Davis?' Davis, gasping, said, 'I don't know,' and was dead." Mr. Davis was a man of genial temperament and kindly nature and in consequence of his sterling character made friendships that were lasting. He was a gentleman of much intellectuality, and his business ability enabled him to accumulate a fine property. Mrs. Davis still makes her home on the ranch, the place being hallowed by memories and associations that can never be obliterated.

LESTER DAVIS.—Among the native sons of Montana who are proving worthy of her fostering care and capable of taking advantage of the opportunities she offers for successful individual effort is Lester Davis, son of the present county treasurer of Gallatin county, and recognized as one of the alert, progressive and energetic young farmers of Gallatin valley. Mr. Davis was born on the homestead where he now resides, February 6, 1878. The genealogy of the family is set forth in the sketch of his father, William H. Davis, on another page of this volume.

Our subject passed his entire life in Gallatin county, growing up under the sturdy discipline of the farm and receiving his educational training in the public schools. In 1898, when his father was elected to the office of county treasurer and took up his residence in Bozeman, Lester Davis leased

the old homestead of 250 acres, located on East Gallatin river, three and one-half miles northeast of Belgrade, and his father's other ranch of 250 acres, located two miles east of the home place. The land is of the most fertile and valuable in the valley, being well watered by East Gallatin river, which obviates the necessity of irrigation. The soil yields magnificent crops of hay, oats and wheat, seven tons of clover hay having been secured from a single acre. Mr. Davis has thoroughly familiarized himself with all the details of farm work, having been identified with it from childhood, and it is gratifying to note the ability he shows in the management of the farm and its incidental business details. In national politics he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, but in local issues votes for the man most suited for the office.

On November 1, 1890, Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Chesna Florence Hamilton, who was born in Gallatin county, the daughter of A. Taylor and Alicia Florence (Young) Hamilton, natives respectively of Ohio and Iowa, her father being now one of the prominent ranch men of Gallatin county. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have a winsome little daughter, Loie Fay, who was born November 15, 1900. Mr. Davis and his wife are members of the Society of the Sons and Daughters of Montana Pioneers.

R. E. LEE DAWES.—The descendant of two families long distinguished in old Virginia, and himself having seen many phases of life under novel conditions in different places, Robert E. Lee Dawes, of Central Park, Gallatin county, although a native of the Gallatin valley, where he was born on January 31, 1871, and where he now resides, may be almost considered an importation into the state. His father was Benjamin M. Dawes and his mother Mary Chrisman, both Virginians, whose ancestors for many generations had lived and died in the Old Dominion. The father removed in 1859 to Missouri, and after a four years' stay came to Montana with an ox-team, having no adventures worthy of note on the way. He reached the Gallatin valley in 1864 and engaged in freighting, continuing in this until 1879. In 1865 he sent for his family, who started by boat up the Missouri, escaping many perils, but finally the steamer sunk in the river and the passengers and crew had to wait the coming of another. On this

they proceeded without further mishap and joined Mr. Dawes in the Gallatin valley. Here, in 1879, he took up the land on which his son Robert E. L. Dawes is now living, having occupied and cultivated it since his father turned it over to him in 1900 and went east to pass the remainder of his days among old friends, making his home in Frederick county, Va.

Robert E. Lee Dawes not only passed his school days in the Gallatin valley, growing there to manhood, but he has never lived elsewhere than on the homestead, and all his life is identified with its growth and development. He was united in marriage on November 23, 1897, with Miss Jennie Smith, a native of Pennsylvania, who came from that state to Montana in childhood with her parents, Alexander and Rebecca (Salisbury) Smith, settlers in the Gallatin valley in 1882. They have one son, Ernest. The home farm of Mr. Dawes is a typical product of the efforts of a man of his make-up. It shows the advantage of skill and intelligence in farming, industry and good judgment in managing, taste and commendable pride in arrangement and ornamentation and marks him as one of Montana's progressive agriculturists. Oats in his principal crop, but he raises large yields of wheat and hay. The house is not merely a shelter from inclement weather, it is a cozy, comfortable home, supplied with modern conveniences and many artistic adornments. The same neatness and propriety is manifested in the construction and equipment of the outbuildings, which provide shelter for his flocks and herds and storage for his crops. Socially Mr. Dawes is recognized as a leading citizen and he has the good will of all his friends and neighbors.

JOHN E. DAWSON.—"Major" Dawson has long been identified with important railroad interests and is at the present time general agent for the Great Northern Railroad Company in Montana, maintaining his headquarters in Butte. He is a man of executive ability and unflinching courtesy, and his friends are in number as his acquaintances. Maj. Dawson also has been longer in consecutive service with the Great Northern than any other man in the employ of the company, while he is one of the oldest and best known railroad men in Montana. John E. Dawson is a native of Carroll county, Ireland, born on February 20, 1841, the son of Rev. George B. and Ellen (Hill) Dawson, both

of whom were born in that same county of the Emerald Isle. His father was a clergyman of the Church of England, a graduate of famous old Trinity College, of Dublin, and devoted his entire life to his high calling. He was an influential man in the church and possessed fine intellectual gifts. His father was likewise a clergyman of the same church. Rev. George B. and Ellen Dawson had eight daughters and four sons, and of the survivors two are residents of America,—John E., the "Major," and Charles E., who lives in Canada.

John E. Dawson completed his educational discipline in Brown College, at Kilkenny, from which celebrated school he was graduated in the class of 1856, after which he joined a cousin in England, and became there identified with railroad work. In 1860 he came to the United States, remaining for a time in New York city and thence proceeding to Niagara Falls, where he entered the employ of the Great Western railroad, in a clerical capacity, and continued with that company for twenty-three years, winning successive promotions by his able services and his fidelity to his duties. He was stationed in turn at London, Canada; Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, the little Canadian city just across the river from Detroit, and for twelve years he was superintendent of the main line between Detroit and Niagara Falls, holding this important office when the Great Western and Grand Trunk railroads were merged. In 1888 Maj. Dawson came to Montana and assumed the charge of the Montana Union railroad, whose lines extended from Garrison to Butte and Anaconda. In this capacity he superintended the changing of the road from narrow to standard gauge. Eighteen months later Maj. Dawson entered the service of the Great Northern company, this being before the lines of this system were brought into Butte, which was done in 1890, and from that time he has been the general agent of the road.

In politics Major Dawson gives allegiance to the Democratic party, and for four years he served in the city council of Butte. His religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal church, and he is a communicant of St. John's church, in Butte. Fraternally he is identified with the Royal Arcanum, the National Union, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Order of Pendo, belonging to California Lodge in the last mentioned fraternity. On August 30, 1864, Maj. Dawson was united in marriage with Miss Jane Loughheed, who

was born in Ireland, the daughter of Dr. Joseph and Frances (Maddox) Loughheed, who came to America when she was a child, locating in Prince Edward county where she was reared and educated. Maj. and Mrs. Dawson are the parents of two children—Joseph George and Daisy L.

ALFRED CAVE.—The Cave family was established in Virginia in the early colonial epoch, and thence its members have located in many sections of the Union. Alfred Cave, one of the representative men of Missoula county, which he has served as treasurer, was born near Columbia, Boone county, Mo., on October 5, 1829, the son of Richard and Colma B. (Williams) Cave, natives of Woodford and Franklin counties, Ky., where the father was engaged in farming and in operating a flouring mill. They removed to Missouri in 1820, locating in Boone county, where the father followed farming until 1850, when, with his son Alfred, he started for California, making the long trip over the plains and up the Platte river to Salt Lake, thence down the Humboldt to the Rough and Ready mining camp near Nevada City, Cal., where they remained the first winter, later engaging in mining operations for a few years, after which they conducted milling and stockraising. In 1859 Richard Cave met his death from highwaymen in the northern part of the state. Within the year after this tragedy occurred the mother and the other children came west by the Isthmus of Panama to join Alfred. The mother resided in California until her death, in Humboldt county, in 1882. Alfred and one of his brothers were the only members of the family to locate outside of the Golden state.

In Iowa, whither his parents removed when he was six years old, Alfred received a common school education, also assisting in the work of the farm and growing vigorous through this sturdy discipline. He remained in California until 1865, engaged in merchandising and in freighting by pack trains between Humboldt bay and the north and south forks of Salmon river. In 1865 he came to Montana, remaining for a year in the Prickly Pear country, near Helena, and then going on to Bear gulch and Elk creek, again engaged in moving pack trains between Walla Walla and the Columbia river and Montana points, buying supplies and selling them in the mining districts of Montana. In 1870 he opened a general store on Cedar creek and



Very Respectfully
Alfred Leach

later one on Nine Mile creek, conducting the enterprise until 1879, when he located in Missoula, his present home. In 1876 he was elected to represent Missoula county in the state legislature, serving one term, and in 1894 he was elected county treasurer, being chosen his own successor in 1896. For three years he held the office of public administrator, bringing to bear in the discharge of all of his duties a marked executive ability and an unswerving integrity. He was also a valued member of the building committee of the Montana State University.

In the declining years of a useful life Mr. Cave is living in that retirement so justly due him, one of the honored pioneers of the state. In 1863 he and his brother lost \$10,000 worth of cattle through the depredations of the Humboldt Indians, while three of their men were killed in one day. Mr. Cave was one of the first men in the state to engage in the raising of fruit, giving a distinct impetus to the development of those marvelous resources that had hitherto passed almost unnoticed. In politics he has given a staunch support to the Democratic party, having done much to advance the cause. In Montana, in 1871, Mr. Cave was united in marriage to Mrs. Carrie Hackleman, nee Nicol, who has one son, Will Cave.

EDWARD C. DAY.—Among those who have achieved a position of prominence at the Montana bar and have wielded a distinct influence upon public affairs, is Edward Cason Day, a member of the firm of Cullen, Day & Cullen, attorneys and counselors at law in Helena. Mr. Day is a native of the south, born in Harrison county, Ky., March 20, 1862, the son of Alfred and Mary F. (Cason) Day, both of whom were born in the same Kentucky county. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Day was Lewis Day, whose father likewise bore the name of Lewis, emigrated to Kentucky from Virginia in 1782, becoming the progenitor of the family in that state. Lewis Day, Jr., married a Miss Hawkins, who died of the cholera in the 'forties. The maternal grandfather of Edward C. Day was Edward Cason, a man prominently identified with the early history of Kentucky, whither he removed from Virginia. Both families were of English origin, the emigrant ancestors coming to this country in the early part of the seventeenth century, and settling in the old Dominion, where

was cradled so much of our national history. Alfred Day, the father, has for many years been engaged in agriculture in Harrison county, Ky., where he still has his residence. Of his three children, two sons and a daughter, all except Edward C., are living in Kentucky, where all were reared to years of maturity.

Edward C. Day received his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native county, graduating from the high school at Cynthiana as a member of the class of 1878. He was thereafter afforded exceptional advantages for the attaining of a higher education in famous old Washington and Lee University, located at Lexington, Va., where he was graduated in 1880, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, taking the prize for the best oration in his class. A young man of self-reliance and definite purpose, during his school days he had decided on his lifework, and after leaving the university he began the reading of law under the effective direction of Judge Ward, later a justice of the supreme court of Kentucky, thus continuing until 1882, when he was admitted to the bar of Harrison county, his alma mater conferring upon him the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1883. In 1884 Mr. Day was admitted to the bar of Ohio, upon examination before the supreme court, while in 1890 he became a member of the bar of Montana, a state which he has honored by his ability and professional labors. Mr. Day began active legal practice in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained until 1887, gaining distinctive recognition even in that city of able lawyers. In 1887 he went to St. Paul, Minn., and associated himself with the West Publishing Co., having editorial charge of the publication of law reports, and was thus engaged until 1890. This work gained him reputation as an able writer and as one thoroughly versed in the science of jurisprudence and in the literature of the law. In 1890 Mr. Day came to Livingston, Mont., and formed a professional alliance with Judge J. A. Savage, and was there engaged in the practice of law until 1896, when he came to the capital city, where, in January, 1897, the present firm of Cullen, Day & Cullen was organized. This soon took a foremost position among the law firms of the state, being concerned in important litigation and retaining a clientele of signally representative character. An able exponent of Democratic principles and policies, Mr. Day has been an active worker for them and is one of the party's most zealous advocates. In 1892 he was nominated for

attorney-general of Montana, and he was chosen as a representative from Lewis and Clarke county in the sixth general assembly of the legislature of the state, serving as one of the valued workers of the house and bringing to bear a forceful and consistent power in its deliberations.

The fraternal relations of Mr. Day are of distinguished order. He is a prominent and popular member of the Masonic order, having served in the exalted office of grand master of the grand lodge of the state in 1897-8, and as grand commander of the grand commandery of Knights Templar in 1898-9. He is also a past high priest of Livingston Chapter No. 7, R. A. M. He has also "crossed the sands of the desert" and is a noble in the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, and past potentate of Algeria Temple. He is also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of which he is past exalted ruler of the order in the state. He is a communicant of St. Peter's church, Protestant Episcopal, in Helena, and a member of the board of managers of St. Peter's hospital. He holds membership in the Montana club, and is one of its board of directors. Mr. Day is an able advocate before court or jury, is incisive and clear in the matter of dialectics, presents his case with force and exactness, and as a counselor he is safe and duly conservative, and well merits the reputation he has gained as one of the able and honored legists of the state.

REV. VICTOR DAY.—The Holy Roman Catholic church has ever retained in her far-reaching service and manifold works for the uplifting of humanity the consecrated effort of the most zealous and self-abnegating devotees. No privations, no obstacles, no dangers have been sufficient to deter her emissaries from carrying the gospel of the Master to the utmost corners of the earth; none have been so benighted as to have been denied from her succor and protecting grace; the afflicted and distressed have not been refused her kindly ministrations under any conditions, and her noble missionaries have figured as the avant-couriers of progress and civilization. Naught but honor and reverence can be accorded to those who thus give their lives to the church and to humanity, and it is eminently consistent that due record be here made of the work of the church in Montana from the early days when the Fathers first came

among the Indians, gaining their confidence and ministering to their temporal and spiritual wants. Thus in this work may be found numerous references to those who here wrought noble works in the name of the Divine Master. The city of Helena is the diocesan see of this jurisdiction, and among those who have given effective ministrations at the Cathedral of the Sacred Hearts, signally faithful in diocesan and parochial work, and been a power for good in all the relations of life, is Father Day, a brief record of whose career we here incorporate.

Father Day, in the agnatic line, was originally a DeBrabandere, this patronymic having been abandoned after his arrival in the United States, the change being authorized by judicial order in the courts of Montana. He was born in Desselghem, Belgium, on March 29, 1866, the son of Henry and Febronie (Vanderzyppe) DeBrabandere, both of whom were born in Belgium. The father was a farmer by occupation and received his education in the schools and colleges of his native land, becoming a man of prominence in his community, having served as alderman of the town of Desselghem. The mother of our subject received her educational discipline in the college of the Ursuline sisters at Tournai. It may be noted at this juncture that Father Day is a cousin of the late Bishop DeBrabandere, of Bruges. Father Day pursued his preliminary studies in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of thirteen years he entered the College of Courtray, a church institution, where he completed the French and classical courses, graduating at the expiration of seven and a half years and taking second honors in his class. The students of this college competed annually with the students of the state colleges in Latin, Greek and French composition, history, mathematics, etc., and in this line Father Day was selected as a competitor in three different contests, winning distinctive honors in each instance. After leaving college Father Day matriculated in the Seminary of Roulers, where he completed a year's course in philosophy, graduating from that institution. Further advantages were afforded him in the prosecution of his education, for he next entered the Grand Seminary at Bruges, the native city of Bishop Brondel, of the Helena diocese. From this institution Father Day graduated upon the completion of a five-years course, being ordained to the priesthood at the end of the fourth year by Bishop Faict. About four months after his graduation he was to be assigned to a professorship in a college, but his

health had become so impaired it was deemed expedient for him to enter upon parochial work, and was placed as priest in charge of a parish in Molendorp, Belgium, where he remained during the illness of the rector, until 1893, when he came to America, Helena being his destination. Here he was first assigned to work in the outlying missions; but in June, 1894, he was appointed to succeed Father Palladino as priest in charge at the Cathedral of the Sacred Hearts, in which capacity he has since served. In 1889 Bishop Brondel made a visit to the "Eternal City," Rome, appointing Father Day administrator of the diocese during his absence. He discharged the functions of his office with signal ability, both in a spiritual and executive way, and to the satisfaction of his bishop. In the year 1900 Father Day returned to his native land for a visit, and before his return also visited Rome, Paris and the quaint old town of Oberammergau, where he witnessed the production of the Passion Play. Father Day is an earnest and indefatigable worker in his holy calling, is known and admired outside the pale of the church, and, genial and sympathetic in nature, is loved by those to whom he ministers. As a representative of an ecclesiastical body which has had most to do with the early history of the Pacific and the great northwest, and with the insuring of progress in all divisions of this great territory, it is but fitting that he be accorded this tribute.

THOMAS DEAN, of Broadwater county, who came in 1873 to Montana, is located on a most eligible ranch near the prosperous city of Townsend. He is a native of Shropshire, England, born on September 24, 1840, the son of Richard and Hannah (Brassington) Dean. The father, an engraver, also followed merchandising. In 1849 the family came from England to Dane county, Wis. Here Richard Dean first tilled the soil and later was a merchant. In 1864 they removed to Randolph county, Mo., where Mr. Dean died in 1880.

The military record of Thomas Dean is one of patriotism and daring. On September, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, First Wisconsin Infantry, Col. Bloodgood, from Milwaukee. The regiment went to Louisville, Ky., where it joined the Army of the Cumberland. The first active fighting in which Mr. Dean participated was at Green River, Ky. He was at Shiloh, but was on detached ser-

vice and was not in action. He was with his regiment at Chattanooga in a lively skirmish. On the return to Louisville, at Perryville, Mr. Dean bore part in a hot engagement. He was in the hard-fought battle of Stone River, where he was detailed as a guard to Louisville for captured prisoners. On his return he was badly crippled in a railroad accident, and was mustered out at Milwaukee, on October 8, 1864. Mr. Dean then engaged in farming for a number of years in Missouri, remaining in that state until 1873, when he came to Montana, locating in Meagher, now Broadwater county. Here he is profitably employed in stockraising and general farming, purchasing his present ranch in 1886. During the Nez Perce war in 1877, Mr. Dean, with other ranchers of the county, erected a fort, which was their refuge on the appearance of Indians, which were then hostile and troublesome.

In 1870 Mr. Dean was married with Miss Matilda McCormack, of Randolph, Mo. She was the daughter of Mason and Lucy (Hare) McCormack, natives of Virginia. Mrs. Dean died in 1891, leaving one son, Guy, who married Miss Jennie Crane, of Davis county, Iowa. They have one child, Tillie. Mr. Dean is an active Republican worker and influential in the councils of that political element. He is a man of broad views, sagacious judgment and of generous public spirit. In 1880 he was elected to the state legislature and served two years. He was chairman of the board of school trustees in 1885, and county treasurer during 1897 and 1898. During his term as school trustee he built the first large school house in Townsend. Fraternally Mr. Dean is a Mason and a member of the United Workmen.

GEORGE W. DEARING.—Coming to Montana in his early youth and becoming one of the successful farmers and stockgrowers of Custer county, where he has maintained his residence for the past twenty years, George W. Dearing was born in Nashville, Tenn., on August 10, 1861, the younger of the two children of George and Elizabeth (Wyatt) Dearing, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. His father passed his entire life in the state as a cabinetmaker, while his mother later became the wife of William Strong, who brought the family to the northwest a number of years ago, finally locating in Custer county, Mont., where he

engaged in stockgrowing. They are still residents of that county. Mrs. Strong's grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812 in a Tennessee regiment.

George W. Dearing attended the public schools of his native state and accompanied the family to the west, and, in 1875, came to Wyoming, and was employed in the cattle business until 1877, when he came to Custer county, Mont., settling in the vicinity of Miles City. In 1881 he purchased a ranch and here he has since given his attention to farming and stockraising. He also works the ranch of his stepfather in the same vicinity. Mr. Dearing has been indefatigable in his efforts, and his enterprise and energy have brought visible results, gaining him recognition as one of the popular ranch men of his section. He gives support to the Republican party, and he and his family are attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally he is a popular member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and also belongs to Yellowstone Lodge No. 26, A. F. & A. M., at Miles City. On April 8, 1884, Mr. Dearing was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Rinehart, who was born in Ohio, and they are the parents of two children,—Alice, born in 1885, and George, born in 1886. They are young people of fine characteristics, and are at present preparing for the duties of life by attending the schools of Miles City.

WILLIAM DECKER.—A large majority of the early settlers of Montana became permanent residents of the beautiful Gallatin valley, and among those noted for well-spent lives of honor and usefulness, who have passed away in the fullness of years and secure in the esteem of his fellow men, William Decker's name will be long remembered. He was a native of the state of Illinois, born April 15, 1823, a son of Moses and Christina Decker, natives of Wabash county, Ind. Mr. Decker was reared on the old homestead farm in Illinois, and had such educational advantages as were afforded by the primitive schools of that early period. He devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until May 16, 1864, when he set forth with an ox team on the long journey which gave him title to being one of Montana's pioneers, coming by way of the North Platte river. At a point where he had stopped for dinner one day a second train of emigrants stopped for the night and were attacked by the Indians, a number being killed and

many of the mules captured by the savages. At Rosebud the survivors overtook the train of which Mr. Decker was a member, and thus augmented the company was sufficiently large to insure immunity from attack. Mr. Decker arrived in Virginia City September 1, 1864, remaining about a fortnight, and started for Gallatin valley, his intention being to engage in farming. He and his family stopped for a short time on West Gallatin river, and there his son Abner was born, September 18, 1864, probably the first white child born in Gallatin valley. Thence they moved to East Gallatin, located a tract of land upon which they lived one year, and then moved six miles further down the valley, where Mr. Decker had found better land. He there permanently located and engaged in farming until his death, which occurred August 11, 1900, having attained the age of seventy-seven years. Mrs. Decker still retains her residence on the old homestead, now managed by her son William, the ranch being located ten miles north of Bozeman, their postoffice address. It is a valuable property, devoted to general farming and is under a high state of cultivation, with many most excellent and permanent improvements. In politics Mr. Decker gave his support to the Democratic party. He was a man of strong mentality and high integrity, charitable in his judgment of his fellow men, whose high regard came to him in recognition of his sterling character.

On February 19, 1854, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Decker to Miss Clarissa Whitten, who was born in Kinderhook, Ill., a daughter of Bridge Whitten, who died when she was a mere child. To Mr. and Mrs. Decker ten children were born, namely: Moses, a rancher on the East Gallatin; Harrison, who is similarly engaged at Columbia Falls, Mont.; Christina is the wife of John Milton, a farmer of Gallatin valley; Sarah is the wife of John Wise, of Columbia Falls; Abner, Perry and John are ranchers in Judith Basin; Anna died when nine years of age; and Clara and William are still at home.

ROSS DEEGAN, deceased, a prominent Montana pioneer, and once marshal of Helena, was for many years one of the leading citizens of the capital city. Possibly no man in the state has had a more eventful and adventurous life than he. Mr. Deegan was born at Albany, N. Y., on March 24, 1830, the son of John and Elizabeth (Ma-

loney) Deegan, both of Albany. John Deegan, the father, a machinist, came to the United States from Ireland and was long an industrious and useful citizen of the Hudson river valley.

Ross Deegan, at the age of sixteen years, attended Montreal College, but one year later ran away and enlisted as a soldier in the Mexican war. But peace being declared a few months after his enlistment, he was discharged from the army. He then joined a whaling expedition, becoming one of the crew of the ship *L. C. Richmond*, bound for distant parts of the Pacific ocean. Having been at sea about ninety days, he with three others deserted while the ship was off the coast of the island of Juan Fernandez. The island was then inhabited only by criminals who had been deported there in banishment from Chili. Mr. Deegan and his comrades went toward the interior of the island to avoid capture, and for six terrible days they had for food only two biscuits a day. At last even these were exhausted and they were forced to come to the sea shore to obtain food, and, upon emerging from the dense underbrush, native dogs apprised the inhabitants of their presence and they were soon overpowered and returned to the ship, where for four days they were confined in irons. The captain promised to discharge them at the first port made by the ship, but this he had no authority to do and he secretly advised them to again desert. This they did at Otaheite, one of the Society islands. Mr. Deegan then went to Vera Cruz, where he learned of the gold discoveries in California.

He at once shipped for San Francisco, but on arriving there found all the ships dismantled and decided not to land. He joined another whaling expedition and was with a party that captured a whale off Peru. He and three others remained by the captured whale over night, and when sunrise came they were out of sight of the ship, drifting alone on the wide waste of ocean, entirely without food or water. After three days of suffering their boat drifted ashore at Roberts' island. He then shipped for San Francisco on the *John Howe*, arriving there in 1850. While here Mr. Deegan engaged in gold mining and was exceedingly prosperous accumulating \$75,000. He then made a trip to Germany, France and Spain, and acquired a knowledge of the languages of these countries. On his return to the United States Mr. Deegan built the Grand Haven hotel, costing \$50,000, at Grand Haven, Mich. At the breaking out of the Civil

war he enlisted in the Third New York Infantry, at Albany, N. Y. During the war following Mr. Deegan served gallantly and patriotically, and proved himself among the bravest of the brave. He was in the first battle of the war at Big and Little Bethel, and was afterwards made first lieutenant of the One Hundred and Second New York. At Fortress Monroe he was promoted to be captain. He was reported as dead after the battle of Port Hudson, La., and took part in many battles and skirmishes and was wounded several times. Capt. Deegan was honorably discharged from the army at New Orleans in 1864.

While serving as captain in 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Roseman Street, daughter of Richard Street, a prominent merchant of Albany, N. Y., and owner of a handsome villa with extensive grounds on the Hudson river. She has a brother who is now second auditor in a United States department at Washington, D. C., and the Street families of New York and Philadelphia are of the same stock. In 1866 Mr. Ross Deegan became a resident of Helena, Mont., and for twelve years was engaged in the livery and feed business here, where his wife joined him three years later. In 1883 he was elected marshal of Helena, in which responsible position he served for a number of years. To Mr. and Mrs. Deegan were born four children, one, Albert Paul, deceased, and Winifred, now married to Mr. M. H. Keith, a railroad man of New York city; Ross Edmond, a miner residing in Helena; Ada, married to Frederick L. Link, formerly a resident of South Africa, but now of Montana. Mr. Ross Deegan died at Helena on January 31, 1890. At that time he was then on the official staff of Gov. Joseph K. Toole, as lieutenant-colonel. As a territorial pioneer Mr. Deegan was one of the most prominent and popular in the northwest. His life was clean, upright and sans reproach in every characteristic. His early eventful life culminated in success and prosperity. As one of the most prominent citizens of Helena he won the esteem and confidence of all, and his death was mourned by a wide circle of warm friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM DE LACY, one of the heaviest real estate dealers in Montana, is a highly esteemed resident of Helena. He was born in Norfolk, Va., February 6, 1841, son of Walter and

Catherine (Moran) de Lacy, both being natives of Norfolk. The family is an ancient Norman one, members of which accompanied William the Conqueror to England and were recorded on the roll of Battle Abbey. Walter de Lacy, the first governor of Ireland, was one of his distinguished forefathers. His mother's ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Norfolk, and Jaspas Moran was her father.

Until he was nine years of age William de Lacy was educated at home, later he attended private schools in New Orleans under private tutors, and had then the advantages of Norfolk (Va.) Military Academy. Concluding his education he followed civil engineering until the outbreak of the Civil war. He was then a prominent factor in organizing the New Orleans "light-guards," which were mustered into the Confederate service in April, 1861. He went out with this battalion (later consolidated with the First Louisiana Regiment, nine companies from Louisiana and one from Kentucky) as first lieutenant. He was assigned to Gen. Huger's staff as engineer officer of the brigade, and was soon promoted to a captaincy in Col. Dunn's regiment of Mounted Rifles, Virginia troops. Later he was appointed captain of Company A, Fifteenth Louisiana Infantry, and participated in the seven days' fight in front of Richmond, and in all subsequent battles from Louisiana to Virginia, including Rappahannock, Second Manassas, Harper's Ferry and Sharpsburg. Capt. de Lacy was then ordered south by Judah P. Benjamin, secretary of war, to report to Gen. M. L. Smith, commanding at Vicksburg. Here he was offered the command of the signal station, but declined it, as he desired service in the field and in the face of the enemy. He then returned to Louisiana and served on Gen. Morton's staff. Shortly afterwards he made application to the Confederate government for service as an engineering officer in the regular army, but, not succeeding in securing the position, he started for Virginia, ran the Federal lines in a skiff and thus reached the front. Through Masonic influences he was enabled to return to New Orleans, where he visited his family. Col. de Lacy then went to Mobile, from there to Richmond, and joined the army that invaded Pennsylvania. Here he joined Gen. Pemberton, of Gen. Lee's staff, and organized a company of convalescents which was merged with Lee's army. He joined the Third Company of Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, as a private, and served with it

gallantly at Gettysburg. At Petersburg he was promoted from the ranks to a first lieutenancy by Gen. Lee, and assigned to duty in the First Regiment of Engineers. With them he served until the close of the war, and participated in the last skirmish at Appomattox.

Following the stirring events in which Col. de Lacy had played such a conspicuous and so gallant a part, he went to Mexico, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the Mexican army in 1867, he having gone to that country soon after the surrender of Gen. Lee. He returned to New Orleans after a few months and was engaged in real estate business in that city until 1873, when he went to Texas, thence to Las Vegas, N. M., where he opened a real estate and insurance office. In 1887 he came to Montana and located at Helena, where he has since resided and built up a profitable business.

On February 6, 1888, Col. de Lacy was united in marriage to Miss Kate Breidenbach, a native of Hawesville, Ky., whose father was a Virginian. Mr. and Mrs. de Lacy are members of the Unitarian church, and their family circle is graced by two children. Fraternally he is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. He has held offices in all these orders and represented them in their grand lodges, in which he has held prominent offices.

The career of Col. de Lacy has demonstrated his great executive ability, and that he is versed in the profession of civil engineering and courageous and sagacious in danger. Since his arrival in Helena he has won appreciative friends, and is highly esteemed.

CLARK B. DICKINSON.—As the incumbent of the important office of director of the state reform school of Montana, at Miles City, Mr. Dickinson is doing effective service in the direction of the affairs of this important institution. He is enthusiastic in his work and shows executive ability in his efforts to advance the facilities of the school and to make its work effective. He descends from old colonial stock on both paternal and maternal sides. Members of both families were active participants in the wars of the Revolution and of 1812. Mr. Dickinson was born at Stanards, Allegany county, N. Y., on the 13th of January, 1874, the youngest of the four children of Azariah and Henrietta (Covel) Dickinson, both of whom were born

in the Empire state, where they maintained their life-long residence, the father being engaged in farming at Stanards.

Clark B. Dickinson was a student in the public schools of Allegany county, the high school at Wellsville and Underhill's Business College, in Rochester, N. Y., and was there graduated with the class of 1894. He soon engaged in teaching in his native town, where he taught five years. In 1898 he came to Montana, locating in Miles City and taking the position of instructor in the state reform school, and here for two years taught the common school branches, including bookkeeping, algebra and English literature. So capable and faithful did he prove that, on May 1, 1900, he was chosen director of the school, in which capacity he continues and has done good service. The institution has been handicapped by lack of available funds, but its affairs have been conducted with efficiency, the work being principally limited to instruction in common school branches and to such agricultural work as circumstances permitted. It is expected that soon instruction can be given in carpentry, blacksmithing and sloyd, so that the unfortunate inmates may be given manual training to fit them for positions of practical usefulness.

Mr. Dickinson has contributed a number of pertinent articles to the press on the work of this institution, its needs and its progress, and in regard to general reformatory methods in schools of this character. In politics Mr. Dickinson is not an active participant, and his religious sympathy is with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mrs. Dickinson also is a member. On July 13, 1900, Mr. Dickinson was united in marriage to Miss Iphigenia Mills, who was born in Stanards, N. Y., the daughter of Chester D. Mills, who is engaged in farming and fruit growing. Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson have one son, Burton, born on the 14th of July, 1901.

Dickinson was born in Malone, N. Y., in 1852. His English ancestors settled in Vermont at an early date. W. G. Dickinson, his father, was born in Sheldon, Vt., and was for many years general agent of the Santa Fe Railroad Townsite Co., in Kansas and Colorado. Later he became general manager of the San Diego land and town company. His mother was Miss Sarah King, also a native of Malone. All of their five children are living. W. G. Dickinson, the father, died in 1892. His widow survives him, residing in National City, Cal.

Wallace D. Dickinson, their oldest child, received his early education in the public schools and in 1871 he was graduated with honors from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and a large portion of his life has been passed in railroadng. In early life he engaged in civil engineering and for three years was connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad. He first came to Montana in 1871, and was employed in the surveys of this division of that road. For three years subsequently he was in Duluth, Minn., with its freight department. The ten years following were passed in Topeka, Kan., most of the time in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad, but for two years he had charge of a carpet and furniture store. He accompanied his father to San Diego in 1886 and became a partner and sales agent of the firm of C. E. Heath & Co., which conducted a very extensive business, having charge of nearly all the townsite sales. Mr. Dickinson came to Great Falls in 1890. He found the street railway and electric light plants in a condition that plainly indicated their primitive origin and infancy, and he heartily engaged in the business of properly developing them. From the first Mr. Dickinson has devoted his undivided attention to their improvement and the splendid results are now manifested. In 1880 he married Miss Marian Wood, a native of Galesburg, Ill. Their children are Adelaide, May King and Arthur Wood.

The Boston & Great Falls Land Co., the Boston & Great Falls Electric Light and Power Co., and the Great Falls Street Railway Co. were all organized in 1890. The officers of these companies were: President, A. S. Bigelow, Boston; vice-president, Leonard Lewisohn, New York; secretary and treasurer, Thomas Nelson, Boston. These gentlemen all served five years. On the death of Mr. Nelson he was succeeded as secretary and treasurer by G. L. Nelson, who served until 1900, when W. J. Ladd, of Boston, was elected. Mr.

WALLACE D. DICKINSON, one of the potent factors in the upbuilding of Great Falls during the past ten years of its marvellous growth, is one of the city's most popular and prominent representatives. Since his advent here he has had the management of the Boston & Great Falls Land Co., the Boston Electric Light & Power Co., and the Great Falls Street Railway Co. To his energy and superior business sagacity is due a vast share of the municipal improvement of the city. Mr.

Bigelow still holds the presidency. In 1898 Mr. H. H. Stephens was chosen vice-president. The capital stock of the companies was: Electric Light & Power, \$150,000; Street Railway, \$200,000; Land Company, \$200,000. In 1892 the capital stock of the light and power company was increased to \$225,000. The rest remain the same as at first. The company has ten miles of street railway. They laid out the Boston Heights addition to Great Falls in 1891 with 500 acres, of which 200 are platted. Mr. Dickinson has had charge of the company's business since 1894. The street railway then went into the hands of a receiver and he was appointed and is still serving. He has added six miles of trackage to the line, two miles in 1900, since he assumed charge. The road belongs to the National electric railway association, also to the National electric light association. The successful business career of Mr. Dickinson places him among the leaders of those who have brought Montana to its present high position as a commonwealth.

HON. JOHN PIPER BARNES, son of George W. and Martha (Thomas) Barnes, was born in Boone county, Mo., January 28, 1832. His father, George W. Barnes, born in Culpeper county, Va., removed with his parents to Kentucky when he was three years old. They were pioneers, settling there in 1797, and there the grandfather of John P. Barnes died in 1810 at the age of 103 years. He had six sons by his first marriage, all of whom served in the Revolution. There were five sons and four daughters by the second marriage, George W. being the youngest. All the sons of the second marriage served in the war of 1812 under Col. Johnson, in Gen. Harrison's army. George W. Barnes was the bugleman of the troop of mounted infantry, and an incident worthy of note in this connection is that at the battle of the Thames an order to blow a retreat was understood by him to mean blow a charge, which he sounded, the result being that the forces rushed forward to victory instead of backward to defeat. George W. Barnes settled in Missouri in 1820, studied medicine and was long in practice in Clay and Platt counties. He married there Martha Thomas about 1826, and they had six children, Richard T., Sarah F., John P., Elizabeth R., Margaret J. and Mary. Richard T. died at Helena, Mont., in 1898, aged seventy years, and John P. is the only member of the family

now resident in the state. The Doctor's wife died in 1852, and he accompanied the family of his son John to Montana in 1865, and died a year later at the age of seventy-two.

John P. Barnes had the common school advantages of his day and location, supplemented by a short term at a high school, and acquired a practical knowledge of business in his father's drug store. He engaged in merchandising, first as a clerk until 1852, then in trade for himself at Parkville until the breaking out of the Civil war, when, throwing business to the winds, he followed his state in the cause of the south and enlisted as a lieutenant in Gen. Price's army. After serving one year, on account of a severe attack of typhoid fever he resigned his commission at Memphis, Tenn., when he was in command of his company. He was succeeded in the command by R. S. Kelly, well known to Montanians as United States marshal of this state under Cleveland. Mr. Barnes was ill and confined to his room at the time of the capture of the city, and witnessed much of the fighting from his window. On recovering his health sufficiently to travel, he secured a pass from Gen. Lew Wallace, the Union commander, and came up the river by steamboat to his old home. The Federal authorities were then in control, and Mr. Barnes was placed under bonds and given no opportunity to leave that part of the country until 1864, when he came west in the employ of a man named Couch, having charge of a drove of cattle and some freight wagons, the Federal commander giving him a pass for this purpose. He arrived at Virginia City on September 12, 1864, the trip being accomplished in 120 days, said to be the best time ever made on the route.

After prospecting for a few weeks, Mr. Barnes settled for a short time on a ranch in Jefferson valley, and on December 24, 1864, he came to the present site of Helena, took up a claim in Grizzly gulch and mined with fair success until the fall of 1865, when, on the arrival of his family from the east, he moved across to the New York mining district. He continued mining and milling in the New York, Eldorado and Helena districts for ten years, until 1874, with varying success, in company with W. W. Arnold, who was his companion in his trip from the east. In 1867 and 1868, in company with A. G. Clarke and Alexander Kemp, he constructed the Eldorado ditch from Trout creek to Eldorado bar. This cost \$103,000 and proved to be a losing



John R. Barnes

proposition. They then engaged in the sawmill business near Helena and in the construction of a mining flume on Clancey creek in Jefferson county. During a portion of this time, 1870 and 1871, Mr. Barnes resided in Helena and was in charge of a lumber yard. He then removed to the flume on Clancey creek and remained there until the fall of 1874, when he purchased a ranch on the Spokane, and made it his home until 1882. Then he and Mr. Arnold sold their mining properties and divided their other possessions, Mr. Arnold retaining the ranch and Mr. Barnes taking the stock, which he removed to the Judith basin and located on a ranch near Philbrook, entering a homestead of 160 acres. He added 160 acres to this tract by purchase, and made it his home until he moved to his present residence in Lewistown in 1894. It is now the property of Alexander Raw.

Always stanchly Democratic, Mr. Barnes has been an active force in the ranks of his party, and has been honored with important official trusts, which he has discharged with fidelity and advantage to the people whom he served. In 1867 he was appointed by Gov. Green Clay Smith one of the commissioners to organize Meagher county, including all the territory between the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers as far south as Flathead Pass. In the fall of 1868 he was chosen one of the first members of the legislature from this new county, and the next fall was elected to represent Choteau, Meagher and Gallatin counties in the upper house. Having removed to Jefferson county, in the fall of 1871 he was elected the joint representative of Lewis and Clarke and Jefferson counties in the council, and in 1877 was nominated as a member of the same body for Lewis and Clarke county, but, giving no personal attention to the canvass, was defeated by A. M. Holter by the small majority of sixty votes. In 1886 he was one of the commissioners elected to organize Fergus county, and held the office for three years until the first election of state officers under the state constitution in 1889. On July 1, 1894, Mr. Barnes took possession of the office of receiver of the United States land office at Lewistown, to which he had been commissioned on the preceding 24th day of May. He held this office for four years and discharged its duties with satisfaction to the people. When the city of Lewistown was incorporated he was elected its first mayor, but refused to be a candidate for a second term. In 1850 he joined the Methodist Episcopal church, and consequently has been a member of that

religious body for over half a century. He was made a Mason in Compass Lodge No. 63, at Parkville, Mo., in January, 1858, and is now affiliated with Lewistown Lodge.

In the fall of 1887 Mr. Barnes purchased a one-half interest in three mining claims in the North Moccasin mountains, and in 1888, with his son C. E. Barnes, he bought the other half interest from A. D. Harmon. He developed these and added others to them until they had a group of fifteen claims, known as the Barnes-King group of mines. Their mill, nominally of 100 tons capacity, had really a capacity of 300 tons, and they easily run through 100 tons in eight hours. The ore has an average value of \$10 to the ton. The Barnes-King group was bonded to an Eastern syndicate in December, 1901, for \$1,000,000.

Mr. Barnes was united in marriage February 23, 1853, with Miss Rosetta L. Beeding, a daughter of Craven P. and Rosetta L. (Lackland) Beeding. She was a native of Hagerstown, Md., from whence her parents removed to Parkville, Mo., in 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have reared six children, Clarence E., John S., Martha E. (Mrs. Joseph Wunderlin), Anna M. (Mrs. R. L. Neville), Loretta (Mrs. M. L. Woodman), and Carlotta (Mrs. John L. Raw). Mrs. Barnes died in March, 1899, aged sixty-five years. Mr. Barnes contracted a second marriage on May 8, 1901, being then united with Mrs. Jennie Larson, whose maiden name was Sheridan. She was born in Lindley, Steuben county, N. Y., in 1855.

Mr. Barnes is one of the rare specimens of manhood whose modesty has kept him from the full measure of honorable station to which he might probably have aspired. It has been said of him, by one who knows him well, and who is an excellent judge of character, that he might have had any office in the gift of his people if he had aspired to it. But while he has not pushed himself forward in official lines, he has held responsible positions with great ability, has dignified and adorned every walk of life in which he has been found, and has been an inspiration and example to good men of all classes.

HON. W. W. DIXON.—The qualities which command the largest measure of material success in human affairs are a clearness of understanding that brings into view from the beginning the definite end and the most available means of

reaching it; a force of will tireless in its persistency, and a quickness of decision that instantly utilizes the commanding points in any case. In the ratio in which they possess such qualities men are great and are the leaders of their fellows from the rightful sovereignty innate in their individual nature. There may be oratorical power—depth of thought and grace of diction—in the conjunction. Subtlety in dialectics and copiousness of technical learning may not be wanting. If so, these are added powers. It is the men of action who move the world forward in its destined course—especially in this intensely practical age. Hon. William W. Dixon, of Butte, is essentially a man of this kind—clear in perception, resolute in pursuit, quick and firm in decision. These qualities have given him force and leadership among men, and wrought out for him a record in public and professional life creditable alike to himself and to the people in whose service it has been made. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 3, 1838, the son of George C. Dixon, who emigrated from England to the United States in his boyhood and settled in New York, where he became a lawyer and attained prominence in the profession. Here also he married Miss Henrietta Gourgas, a lady of Swiss parentage. With their two young children they later removed to Illinois, and subsequently to Iowa, where the father died at the age of sixty years. The mother had already passed away in her forty-eighth year. The daughter has also died, leaving William W. Dixon the only survivor of the family.

Mr. Dixon was educated in the public schools, and read law under the direct instruction of his father, who was a most conscientious and exacting tutor, being careful above all things that the training of his pupil should be thorough and his knowledge of legal principles comprehensive and exact. His studies having run the prescribed course, he was admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1858. After practicing there a short time he removed to Tennessee and later to Arkansas. In 1862, desiring a still newer field, and shrinking from no personal discomfort or danger to secure it, he made the long and perilous trip across the plains to California. He remained there but a brief period, however, and then went into Nevada. After passing nearly four years there, in 1886 he located at Helena, Mont., and was one of the earliest settlers in the historic Last Chance gulch. Here he formed a law partnership with W. H. Claggett. They prac-

ticed law successfully together for a number of years, achieving an eminence and a success unusual in the unsettled conditions of the pioneer period. From Helena Mr. Dixon removed to Deer Lodge, and in 1879 he went to the Black Hills, where he was in practice two years. In 1881 he located in Butte, where he has since continuously resided. He has built up a very large and profitable legal business, distinguished alike for the number and the character of its clientage. His success at the bar is unqualified, but it is not accidental or due to fortuitous circumstances. It is based upon substantial, manifest, oft-demonstrated, genuine merit. No lawyer in the state, and perhaps none out of it, surpasses Mr. Dixon in thorough knowledge of the common law or the code practice. That he is the leading attorney of a number of the largest mining companies in the west is proof positive of his pre-eminent position in the profession, for organized capital is ever keen-scented for what is best in any field wherewith its interests are connected. It needs scarcely to be added that Mr. Dixon is well qualified for the financial side of his business, and has not worshipped at the shrine of Themis without substantial results.

It is a logical and inevitable sequence of his bent and his genius for large affairs, that Mr. Dixon should take an ardent interest in affairs political. His affiliation is and always has been with the Democratic party. Seeing in its principles, when properly applied, the utmost, and perhaps the only, real guarantee of popular government, he has given his energies without stint to perfect and maintain a successful organization on the lines of his convictions. He has frequently borne his people's high commission, issued at the ballot box, to speak and do their will in legislative halls. He represented Deer Lodge county in the territorial legislature, and was chairman of the judiciary committee in the house in which he sat. In this position he was able to render great service to the commonwealth. He was also a prominent and influential member of the two notable constitutional conventions of Montana, and gave zealous and conscientious attention and his best powers toward shaping the present constitution of the state. In 1890 his universally recognized ability and eminent fitness made him the choice of the people as their representative in the Fifty-second congress of the United States. In the larger forum, as in every other, he bore an intellectual lance which no adversary ever despised or was over-eager to meas-

ure, and filled the office with great credit to himself and advantage to his constituents. In 1874 Mr. Dixon married with Miss Ida N. Wilcox, a native of St. Louis, Mo. Four children have blessed their union, but the "insatiable archer" has claimed them all. One of the sons, William W. Dixon, Jr., was cut off in the very opening of a promising young manhood and while making a brilliant record as a student in the law department of Georgetown University, D. C. Mrs. Dixon is a devout member of the Catholic church, and both she and Mr. Dixon are favorites in the leading social circles in which they live.

CHARLES G. DODGE.—Now a prominent, a progressive and a representative resident of Helena, Mont., and descended from a long line of ancestors, Charles E. Dodge himself and his career are worthy of note. Earwaker's history of East Cheshire, England, says:

"The Dodge family was connected with Offerton for many generations. The name was first spelled Dogge (the g's being pronounced soft) and sometimes Doggeson. One of the earliest records of them is reference to a curious grant of arms, which was granted to Peter Dodge, of Stockport, so early as the 34th Edward I, 1306."

One William Dodge was the first of his name to come to America. He settled in 1629 in that part now Beverly, but until 1868 lived in Salem, Mass. It is supposed that he returned to England, married and came to Salem the second time accompanied by his brother Richard, as no trace of Richard can be found there until October 29, 1638, when he was received as an inhabitant. Previous to this he had lived on land belonging to his brother William. November 12, 1638, he was granted ten acres of land, and on November 26, 1638, forty acres additional. On December 3, 1641, the town granted him forty acres more. On May 5, 1644, he was received into the church at Salem. Twenty-three years later he was one of the founders of the First Church of Beverly, and one of the most liberal contributors. That he had a high appreciation of the value of education is apparent from the fact that in 1665, in a list of twenty-one subscribers to Harvard College, the name of Richard Dodge ranks first. He dedicated a piece of ground to a burying ground, which is now known as the cemetery on Dodge Row, and on June 15, 1671, he died in Beverly.

The Dodge family, for at least four generations, were farmers. Following the middle of the eighteenth century they began to push out from their old homesteads, and are now found all along the way from New England to the Pacific. Some have occupied the highest ranks in the field of philanthropy; some have achieved military fame, many have acquired literary distinction, and they are found in the clergy, the medical and legal professions, and as professors in colleges, but rarely seekers after public office.

Charles G. Dodge is a lineal descendant of Richard, the emigrant, the line being Jonathan (6), Grover (5), Nehemiah (4), Parker (3), Samuel (2) and Richard (1), and Grover Dodge, his paternal grandfather was born at New Boston, N. H., on September 2, 1780. He was a farmer boy, educated in the common schools, and a captain in the militia. In April, 1819, at Hopkinton, N. H., he was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Brown, a native of France, born April 27, 1792. She died July 17, 1848. They had seven children. The second wife of Grover Dodge was Sarah Hoyt, of Warren, N. H. Jonathan Dodge, son of Grover, was born April 4, 1822, at Hopkinton, N. H. He graduated at Hopkinton Academy and served in the city council of Manchester, N. H., to which place he removed in 1863. He was long a manufacturer of cotton goods, and superintendent of the mills. He now resides at Concord, N. H., retired from business. On June 23, 1846, he was united in marriage to Jerusha, daughter of David and Sarah (Swain) Edgerly, of Sanborn, N. H. Their children are Lizzie M., wife of C. D. Boynton; Emma F., wife of C. F. Good; Charles G., and Nellie B.

Charles G. Dodge was born at Manchester, N. H., on July 11, 1862. He received his early education in the public schools and graduated from the Manchester high school in 1881. He then entered the Boston Dental College, where he obtained a thorough knowledge of his future profession by diligent study and intelligent experiment. Following his graduation from this institution he commenced dental practice in his native city. In 1891 he came to Montana and located at Helena. Here he has followed his profession with gratifying success, and it can be said that he is today the leading dentist in the city. Fraternally Dr. Dodge is a member of the Masonic lodge, chapter, council and commandery of Manchester, N. H., and of the mystic shrine, of Helena. He is also a mem-

ber of Myrtle Lodge No. 2, K. of P., Helena, Woodmen of the World, Camp Garnet, Helena, and Lodge No. 193, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks: October 18, 1884, in Manchester, N. H., he was united in marriage to Miss Minnie E., daughter of J. C. Ricker, of Helena. Politically Dr. Dodge affiliates with the Republican party, although by no means is he an active partisan. Socially he is a member of the leading circles of Helena society. Throughout the state, as well as in Helena and its vicinity, he is recognized as one of the ablest members of his profession. He is popular with all with whom he is brought into association, and is esteemed for his intelligence, force of character and kindness of heart.

CHARLES O. DORR.—A scion of that old family of this name which has long been so conspicuous in New England, and whose members have been found somewhere in the front of every advancing movement, Charles O. Dorr, a successful and prosperous miner of Pony, comes honestly by the qualities which mark him as a superior man, and have won for him the regard and esteem of all his neighbors and friends. He was born at Taunton, Mass., September 29, 1842, a son of Alvin and Hannah (Howard) Dorr, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of Massachusetts. His grandfather, Asa Dorr, of New Hampshire, was an emigrant from England to America in Colonial days, and was soon well established in the good opinion of his fellow citizens of the old Granite state in which he settled. Mr. Dorr's father, then a young married man, in 1843 removed to Illinois, locating in Kane county, and making it his home until his death, which occurred in 1898 when he was ninety-four years old. He was a well-to-do farmer, and stood high in the community. Mr. Charles O. Dorr spent his school days in Illinois, and, with the patriotic feelings which have always distinguished his family, on August 20, 1861, enlisted as a member of Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois Cavalry, under Colonel Grousel. He was mustered into service at Aurora, and his regiment was at once sent to Missouri. It received its first baptism of fire at the battle of Pea Ridge in Arkansas, and was subsequently engaged at Iuka, Corinth, Vicksburg and Jackson (Miss.), Morganza Bend and Vermillion (La.), and innumerable skirmishes. In all of these Mr. Dorr

was conspicuous for gallantry and readiness in action, ever a patriotic soldier.

Mr. Dorr, on October 5, 1865, was honorably discharged and mustered out at New Orleans as company commissary sergeant, and at once returned to Illinois, but after a short time removed to Iowa, where he remained eighteen months. In the spring of 1867 he came to Montana, traveling up the Missouri to Fort Benson and from there overland to Helena, putting in the following winter mining at Washington gulch in the Blackfoot country. He remained there about a year and then went into Gallatin valley for a few months, and since then has made his home principally in the neighborhood of Pony, working for himself in quartz mining in Norwegian gulch, and doing some prospecting in Jefferson county. He has been successful, and now owns interests in a number of promising quartz leads in Norwegian gulch, among them the property of which Mr. Finch has recently (1901) made a rich strike. Mr. Dorr is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Yeomen of America. Although a modest and retiring gentleman, he has the good opinion of all classes where he is known, and is universally regarded as a man of integrity and unblemished reputation, useful in all public matters and keenly alive to the best interests of the county and state, and full of consideration and kindly feeling for his fellowmen.

EMMET DUNLAP.—The prosperous and progressive pioneer settler of Dawson county, Mont., whose name is the initiative of these paragraphs, has been a resident of the county in which he lives for twenty-two years. He was born in Seneca county, N. Y., April 19, 1830, and removed with his parents, when a small boy, to Wayne county, Mich., where he received his education at the public schools of the town of Northville. In 1852 he came farther west, locating in Trinity county, Cal., engaged in mining for some years, and went from there to the mining districts of eastern Oregon and Idaho for the same purpose. In all he spent about fourteen years in search of the hidden treasures, but without a gratifying success. After abandoning the mines he was for six or seven years farming in Michigan and Missouri. In 1872 he removed to Minnesota, and carried the mails from Morris in that state to Fort Sisseton, Dak., for eight years. In 1880 he took a grading con-

tract on the Northern Pacific Railroad, which kept him occupied for two years; and, in 1882, he settled at his present home on Dunlap creek, in the Yellowstone valley, about thirty-five miles from Glendive, where he has a beautiful ranch of 800 acres devoted to stockraising, he being one of the most extensive producers of sheep, cattle and horses in Dawson county. He makes a specialty of thoroughbred Shropshire sheep, and has done much to improve the standard of the sheep in the county. His output has a high rank in the market, and he is recognized as one of the leading sheep producers.

Mr. Dunlap is an unwavering Republican, giving to his party a good share of his time and energy, and wielding a potential influence in its councils; and although averse to public life, he was induced to accept the office of county commissioner for four years in the nineties, and during his incumbency rendered valuable service to the people by his close attention to their business and his fairness, intelligence and breadth of view in reference to it. He was married at Tokua, Minn., in 1876 to Mrs. Jennie Atkinson, who was born in Canada in 1845, and died at the Dunlap creek home in 1888, leaving two children—Tokua, the first white child born in Big Stone county, Minn., where Mr. Dunlap was living in 1878, and Lennie, born near Chillicothe, Mo., in 1871. Mr. Dunlap is recognized as a leading citizen in his neighborhood, and is looked up to by all classes of the people around him. His progressive methods in farming and ranching have been of great service in their effect upon the work and aspirations of his neighbors, and his contributions to the elevation of sentiment and the improvement of methods in reference to stockbreeding, farming and other matters pertaining to his line of industry, have been substantial and fruitful.

WILLIAM S. DUNCAN.—Descendant of a family distinguished in every line of life in the annals of Scotland, and bearing a conspicuous part in the civil and military history of the United States, William S. Duncan has ancestors on both sides of the house who were gallant soldiers in the Revolution, the war of 1812 and the Mexican war; and he himself saw arduous service in the Confederate army during the Civil war. He was born in Jefferson City, Mo., on April 2, 1843, a son of J. M. and Mary E. (Sheeley) Duncan, both natives

of Kentucky, belonging to families who had moved into that state from Virginia, their ancestors coming to America as early emigrants from Scotland and England. His father settled in Callaway county, Mo., in 1825, and engaged in contracting and building, also taking an active interest in local affairs. He died in that state in 1879, leaving two sons and one daughter.

The older son, William, was educated in the district schools of Callaway county, and the Presbyterian College, which he left in 1861 at the age of eighteen to enlist as a soldier of the Confederacy under Capt. Daniel McIntire, a classmate. He was six months a member of the state guard, and then enlisted in Company A, Second Missouri Volunteers, under Col. John Q. Burbridge. He first saw active service in battle at Carthage, Mo., July 5, 1861, and next at Wilson's Creek in August, where his company lost twenty-four of its forty-six men. He was in the battle of Lexington, and soon after was taken prisoner, and held in captivity until September, 1862, being confined at Johnson Island. When he was exchanged he rejoined his regiment in Tennessee, but a few weeks later, owing to sickness, he was transferred to the department of Arkansas, and there served as clerk until he was restored to health in 1863. He then took part in the battles of Springfield and Hartville and a number of skirmishes, and was again taken prisoner, but was paroled on condition that he would go west and not return to the army. Accordingly, in the spring of 1864 he journeyed overland to California, where he engaged in various pursuits until the latter part of 1866 when he returned to Missouri.

Here, in February, 1867, he married Miss Helen Cave, of Danville, Mo., daughter of Henry Cave, a native of Kentucky, of Virginia ancestry. Their children are Harry, engaged in mining at Butte; Montgomery M., a graduate of Independence College in Missouri, who was admitted to the bar in 1895, was elected county attorney in 1898 and re-elected in 1900; Stewart L., Argyle P., Paul S. and Cave, mining on Norwegian Creek in Madison county; and Orrick O., now attending school. Another son, Philip C., was killed by an explosion in the Gagnon mine at Butte, and a daughter, Helen, is also dead. After his marriage Mr. Duncan engaged in farming and stockraising in Missouri, until 1883, then he came to Montana and after passing the summer at Bozeman removed to Pony and engaged in mining, securing some good property on Norwegian Creek, which his sons are

now working. He has been a justice of the peace for a number of years; also a school trustee and road supervisor. Pony was incorporated in 1901, and Mr. Duncan is now serving as its first mayor. He is highly respected as a genial, cultivated and public-spirited gentleman.

WILLIAM DYER.—In the stern, seagirted, rugged old county of Cornwall, England, industry thrives and sturdy manhood is engendered. Here the metallic ores are stored in great abundance, and their mines have been worked from remote antiquity. The sterling character of the manhood of the typical Cornishman has for years been acknowledged. So in referring to Mr. Dyer as a Cornishman we accord him a tribute of high honor, and it is sufficient that in America, whither he came as a young emigrant, dependant entirely upon his own resources, he has achieved a notable success in that line of industry which has given Cornwall its prestige. His forefathers had devoted themselves for generations to mining, but the opportunities of the new world have enabled him to achieve the success the old-world refused his ancestors. William Dyer was born in the town and the parish of St. Austell, Cornwall, England, on February 28, 1853, of old Cornish stock. His education was given by the public schools, and he early became identified with the Cornish mining industry, and he there gained that appreciation of the dignity of honest toil which has been but intensified in his American life, now crowned with distinctive success and honor. Ambitious and self-reliant, the young Cornishman determined to emigrate to America and seek his fortune under more auspicious conditions. Accordingly, in 1873, at the age of twenty, he came to the United States, and naturally sought employment in mining. He secured work in the iron mines of New Jersey, where he remained three years, when he determined to follow the advice of Horace Greeley: "Go west, young man, and grow up with the country." Of this period of his life we can perhaps best use the words of a previous writer:

"He first stopped around Central City, Colo., and there engaged in mining, contracting and kindred occupations suited to his skill and experience. After two years in Colorado, Dyer pushed forward to the richer fields of Montana, arriving in Butte on March 16, 1878. For a number of years he

worked for wages around Butte as a miner in various capacities. His skill and experience enabled him to command a good salary, and he was saving and careful of his earnings, which were judiciously invested in Butte city property, and its rapid advance in value proved the soundness of his judgment. While Mr. Dyer's skill and experience as a miner enabled him to command high wages, he was still, under these conditions, to lose all prospects of becoming himself a mine owner; so, as early as 1879, having made the acquaintance of Michael Connors, a prospector in whose judgment he had confidence, he entered into the usual 'grub-stake' arrangement with him: Dyer furnished the means and Connors prospected on joint account. To show how much pluck and perseverance are necessary for success, even in the rich fields where they operated, it may be stated that this arrangement was steadily continued for seven years. In 1886 they discovered and located the now famous Ontario mine. Dyer's experience as an expert miner now served him to good purpose. A proposition was made by his partner, Connors, to give or take \$60,000 for the half interest. It was a big price for a partially developed mine, but Dyer accepted this proposition and gave Connors his notes for the amount and shipped ore enough from this mine to meet his payments at maturity. The first car-load of ore netted \$1,566 at the United States sampling works in Helena. Mr. Dyer continued to work the Ontario mine on individual account until 1893, realizing about \$117,000 net profits up to that date. Having other mining properties adjoining, he then concluded to incorporate a company to develop and work the whole property on a large scale with the best machinery. This resulted in the organization, January 3, 1893, of the Ontario Mining Co., with Mr. Dyer as president and principal stockholder. The company was capitalized at \$300,000, and is probably the only mining venture in Montana the stock of which commanded par from its organization, and before the company had taken out a pound of ore."

Since 1895 Mr. Dyer has devoted his attention to the supervision of his mining interests in Silver Bow county and his valuable real estate holdings in Butte. In September, 1884, after having been absent for more than a decade, Mr. Dyer made a visit to his old home in Cornwall, where he remained a year, and in 1895, his health having become impaired, he again visited the scenes of his childhood, the same self-reliant, genial and whole-

souled individual who was once a poor young emigrant, but now a man of wealth and influence. His conditions had changed, but not his personality, for he is ever mindful of his early struggles and labors, is ever ready to grasp the hand of the honest working man. He is a man of broad mental grasp, a thorough executive and one who never fails to show interest in the public welfare. The Republican party, recognizing Mr. Dyer's mature judgment and marked business sagacity, nominated him as their candidate for, and the people of Silver Bow county chose him as, a member of the convention which, in 1889, formulated the present admirable constitution of the state. Fraternally he holds membership in the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders and he is now (1901) prelate of Montana Commandery No. 3, Knights Templar, while he is a past grand of Fidelity Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F. His career has been marked by no exciting phases, but he has been true in all the relations of life, has labored indefatigably and has achieved success by worthy means. Turning, in conclusion, to the domestic chapter in the life of Mr. Dyer, we find that when he started as an emigrant in 1873 he was accompanied by his wife, whom he had wooed and won only a short time previously. He was married at Plymouth, where they embarked, to Miss Amelia Ann Skelly, a native of Cornwall county, Devonshire, England, and who continued his companion and helpmate until her death, on May 28, 1895. On January 17, 1899, Mr. Dyer was again married, the ceremony occurring in Mountain View church in Butte, where he was united with Miss Lida Pepple, who was born in Ohio, a descendant of one of its old families. They have one daughter, Marion Wilber.

MONTGOMERY M. DUNCAN.—Among the young members of the Montana bar is Mr. Duncan, who is now serving his second term as county attorney of Madison county, and who has attained popularity through his ability and his personal qualities. He was born in Fulton, Calaway county, Mo., on November 11, 1869. His father, William S. Duncan, was also born in Missouri, where he was graduated from Westminster college, at Fulton, in the class of 1861, after which he was a farmer until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted as a private for service in the Confederate army, under Gen. Price, and was in

military life until 1864, when he went to California, where he passed two years and returned to his home in Missouri, where, in 1867, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Helen Cave, a native of that state, the daughter of Henry Cave, a Kentuckian and a lawyer of ability. He was a slaveholder and fairly well-to-do.

Montgomery M. Duncan was second in a family of eight children. He attended the schools of Fulton until he came with the family to Montana in 1883 and here he was in the public schools until 1893, when he took a one year's course in Woodland college, at Independence, Mo. He then began reading law with Shelby & Ott, in Independence, and after two years of application was admitted to the bar of Missouri in March, 1895. He practiced in that state for one year, then returned to Montana, and was here granted admission to the bar on March 18, 1896. He located a law office at Pony, Madison county, and soon secured a reputation for ability and skill. He took active interest in politics and was an earnest worker in the Democratic party, by which he was elected county attorney in 1898, and served with such efficiency as to gain popular endorsement. He was nominated to succeed himself in 1900, and was again elected by a flattering majority of 483 votes, receiving the largest vote of any candidate in the county. His religious faith is Presbyterian, and fraternally he belongs to Madison Lodge No. 26, I. O. O. F., at Pony; Virginia City Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., and Virginia City Lodge No. 590, Woodmen of the World. Mr. Duncan is a man of marked individuality, is thoroughly in love with his profession and enjoys a distinctive personal popularity. Of his six brothers, one, Philip C., was killed in the Gagnon mine, at Butte, in June, 1900; and the others are connected with mining enterprises at Pony, as is also their father. They own the Boxer and Pauline mines, and are successful in their operations. Mr. Duncan is attorney for the Isdell Mercantile Company, of Pony.

GEORGE EDINGER.—In the personnel of its officials Beaverhead county is signally favored, and prominent among those who are rendering efficient service in positions of trust and responsibility is Mr. Edinger, her present county treasurer.

Mr. Edinger is a native of Indiana, having been

born in Boongrove, Porter county, September 29, 1868. His father, Jacob Edinger, was born in Germany, immigrated to the United States about the year 1845 and located in New York. He removed to Ohio and thence to Indiana, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, to which he has ever devoted his attention, and became a representative citizen of Porter county. It is there was solemnized his marriage to Miss Dora E. Dunn, also born in Germany, who accompanied her parents on their removal to America in 1848, the family locating in Indiana. Of the eight children of this union the subject of this review was the sixth in order of birth.

George Edinger was reared on the old homestead and early became inured to the work incident to its cultivation, while his educational privileges were such as were afforded in the public schools, which he attended during the winter months. He finally left home, going to Chicago, where he was employed in a commission house for two winters. In 1886 he made his way to Montana, locating in Dillon, where one of his brothers had previously taken up his abode. He engaged in ranching until 1888, and then turned his attention to the dairy business. Thereafter he held a clerkship in a grocery at Dillon, and in 1889 worked in the mines at Castle, Meagher county. In the fall of that year Mr. Edinger went to Alaska, but returned to Idaho and engaged in mining in the vicinity of Burke for a period of one year, after which he was employed at the Hunter mine. In the winter of 1891 he went to Butte and engaged in mining. In 1893 he returned to Dillon and was employed in the electric light plant until the spring of the following year, when he accepted a position with the Montana Mercantile Company, remaining until February, 1898. He once more made his way to the far north, going to Dawson, British Columbia, where he engaged in prospecting and mining for one season, returning to Montana and to his old home, his mother having died in November, 1898. He returned to Montana in January, 1899, again entering the employ of the Montana Mercantile Company, at Dillon, and was thus engaged until being elected county treasurer in 1900. To this important office he brought excellent business and executive ability, while his sturdy integrity of character had gained for him the confidence and respect of the general public, hence his preferment met with flattering endorsement. This is evident when it is taken into consideration that

he was elected in a county whose normal political complexion is strongly Republican, while he has ever been a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party. He received a majority of 125 votes. Fraternally Mr. Edinger is identified with the Woodmen of the World and the Royal Highlanders, while his genial personality has secured a wide circle of friends in the community.

On September 3, 1896, Mr. Edinger was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Carter, who was born in Beaverhead county, the daughter of William B. Carter, one of the honored pioneers who located at Bannack in 1862, and was for many years prominently identified with the industrial activities of this section of Montana. Mrs. Edinger was reared and educated in her native county, completing a course of study in the high school at Dillon. Our subject and his wife have one son, William Carter Edinger, who was born October 8, 1900.

HON. ROBERT S. FORD, president of the Great Falls National Bank, is one of the most prominent business men of northern Montana. A pioneer of 1864, as freighter, rancher, stockman and financier, he has steadily advanced in prosperity and importance in every position he has held. His successful life is an example of what energy, enterprise, industry and perseverance, coupled with ability and capacity for affairs, will accomplish and has accomplished in this prosperous commonwealth of Montana. R. S. Ford came of a good ancestry and has had a strong physique and vitality to withstand deprivations and hardships that would have crushed a weaker physical organization. Away back in the early settlement of Ohio, his grandfather, Robert Ford, was one of its pioneer farmers. He was of Irish and English lineage and the Ford family was domiciled in New York long before the Revolution. Robert Ford moved from Ohio to Kentucky in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, when his son John was a small child. The son was reared in rural surroundings as a tiller of the soil and learned carpentry. Here he met and married Miss Henrietta Simpson, whose family were early settlers of the state, conspicuous in its history and giving name to Simpson county, where they located and where she and her children were born. A happy life they lived for a few brief years, strict in their attendance on the services of the



Copyright 1917 by J. H. Ford

R. S. Ford

Baptist church, of which they were members, and faithful in their duty. But the husband died in his thirtieth year, leaving four children to lighten the widow's woe. In 1855 her brothers made their home in Missouri and she and her children accompanied them. When came the Civil war she returned to Kentucky, where she died in 1873, aged fifty-three.

Robert Simpson Ford, born in Simpson county, Ky., on January 14, 1842, was the son of John and Henrietta (Simpson) Ford. He cheerfully followed the fortunes of his mother until 1861, receiving a good common school education in Westport, Mo. Possessing a rugged constitution and a desire for adventure, he did not accompany his mother on her return to Kentucky, but started for that land of promise, the distant but entrancing west, in his nineteenth year, engaging in freighting in 1861 between Nebraska City and Julesburg and Fort Laramie, as an employee. Faithful and unremitting service brought its reward, in 1862 he was an assistant wagon master, in 1863 in charge of a wagon train, and in 1864 he came to Montana as captain of an ox train of merchandise. These were the rude days of the territory, now the civilized state. The Indian was often encountered in war paint and in numbers, while the hand of man had not smoothed the highways or bridged the streams. In Montana he continued as a freighter between Cow Island and Fort Benton, and many of his experiences would seem strangely wild and exciting to our business men of today. Hotels were unknown and many other conveniences now styled necessities. But he pluckily kept to work, saving his earnings and sending money to his mother. In 1868 he visited her in Kentucky and the next spring returned to engage in the enterprise that has been the foundation of his wealth. Going to Colorado he bought 300 Texas cows, drove them to Montana, sold them at a handsome profit in Beaverhead valley, and returned to Denver and purchased 700 head of cattle, which, in 1871, he drove to Sun River valley where he located and built a cabin within two miles of the site of Great Falls. Here he wintered his stock and sold them in the spring with good returns. His next importation from Colorado, a herd of 1,200 cattle, was wintered at the same location, but in 1873 he moved further up the valley and, as the pioneer stockraiser of Sun River, established his home on the ranch he has so developed and improved. From that time he engaged extensively and lucratively in stockraising, devising new ways

and methods to make the business a paying one, and his forethought and sagacity were well rewarded. He soon made profitable contracts with the United States government to supply beef to the garrison at Fort Shaw, and his wealth increased steadily, surely and rapidly. In 1878 he went to Kentucky, wedded there Miss Sue McClanahan, and brought her on a bridal trip to the attractive Sun River ranch. Of the five children that have brightened their home, but two survive, Lee McC. and Shirley S.

A wise caution and a careful conservatism prevented the gains of Mr. Ford from passing out of his hands, although a bountiful generosity and a typical western hospitality have ever been pronounced characteristics of his nature. This conservatism aligned him in politics with the Democratic party, and, as his abilities and personality became known, he was called to places of distinctive trust. He represented Choteau county in the legislature that convened in January, 1876, with the ability and ease of an old legislator, and in 1876 the counties of Choteau and Meagher elected him to serve in the Montana senate of 1877, while he was chosen in 1880 to represent in the territorial council of the legislature of 1881 the district comprising the counties of Lewis and Clarke, Choteau, Meagher and Dawson. His legislative record shows good service for his constituents and a wise conservation of the interests of the commonwealth, while public spirit and legislative economy were harmoniously blended in his acts and votes. In the less conspicuous but fully as responsible station of county commissioner, Mr. Ford has done most excellent service, combining rare executive powers with so wise and truthful an administration as to produce not only public benefits, but harmonious action of would-be divergent forces.

His accumulated capital was being placed on loan, and, his genius for finance drawing him in that direction, in 1886 he sold the greater part of his stock and made a business of loaning money. He had large real estate interests in Great Falls and in 1891 he removed thither, and became president of the Great Falls National Bank, which was organized in that year by John T. Murphy, E. G. McClay and himself. From that time his energies have been given to conducting this important institution, which has ably demonstrated his capacity for dealing with matters of "large pith and moment," and he stands in the front ranks of the bankers and financial leaders of the

REV. JAMES ENGLISH.—One of the devoted and zealous workers of the Catholic church, one who has been a potent factor in the affairs of St. Patrick's church, of Butte, is Rev. James English. The Catholic church has from its beginning had an important influence upon the religious and civic life of Montana, and among its younger representatives Father English well merits consideration. He is a native of Ireland, born in County Limerick, on February 9, 1872, third of the four children of Michael and Catherine (McKeogh) English, both of whom were born in Ireland, where the father devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and where his death and that of his wife also occurred. Father English, after educational discipline in the national and parochial schools, matriculated in St. Patrick's College at Thurles, Tipperary, in 1891, and there he completed not only thorough classical and philosophical courses, but also his theological course, being ordained to the priesthood on June 18, 1899, by the Bishop of Cloyne. After a vacation of three months Father English came to the United States, arriving in Helena, Mont., in September, 1899. On October 2 he came to St. Patrick's church in Butte, where Bishop Brondel had assigned him to the office of assistant priest. He has been zealous and successful in his ministrations and in the work of the parish, and the appreciation of his labors has not been lacking. He is a young man of genial personality and high intellectual attainments and popular with all classes.

ELMER E. ESSELSTYN.—One of the popular and capable young officials of Carbon county is Mr. Esselstyn, clerk of the district court at Red Lodge. He is a native of Jefferson county, Wis., where he was born November 8, 1864, being the son of Roderick McL. and Ellen M. (Strong) Esselstyn, the former a native of New York and the latter of New Jersey. The grandfather of our subject was Jacob Esselstyn, who was born in Holland; his wife was a daughter of Roderick McLeod, who was born in Scotland. In 1852 the father of our subject removed to Wisconsin, locating in Jefferson county, where his marriage was solemnized a few years later. In his youth he had learned the trade of mason, but did not follow it after his removal to Wisconsin, but engaged in agricul-

tural pursuits and conducted a music store at Aztalan. In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil war, he manifested his loyalty to the Union by enlisting in Company F, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Davies, and proceeded to the front with his regiment and participated in many of the most notable battles of the war, including the engagements at Antietam and Vicksburg. He was wounded while in service, suffered much from the effect of his injuries, being practically an invalid until the time of his death, which occurred in 1879. He received an honorable discharge from the service on September 13, 1865, having served during the entire period of the war.

Elmer E. Esselstyn, to whom this sketch is inscribed, passed his school days in his native county and then went to Jackson, Minn., where he entered the employ of two maternal uncles who conducted a large general merchandise business under the firm name of Strong Bros. At the expiration of one year he removed to Minneapolis and held a clerkship in a general store for about two years. He then entered into partnership with Johnie Murphy, and opened a tea and fruit store in that city. By reason of ill health Mr. Murphy was compelled to go to California, whereupon our subject closed out the business and shortly afterward came to Montana, taking up his residence in Glendive in the month of October, 1885. Securing a clerical position in a general store, he held the same until tendered a position in the master mechanic's department of the Northern Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Glendive, and continued in the employ of the company until the year 1900, having been promoted from time to time and retiring after fourteen years of consecutive service, within which time he was in the general office in the city of Helena for a period of eighteen months.

In politics Mr. Esselstyn has ever given allegiance to the Republican party and taken a deep interest in public affairs of a local nature. He served for a number of years as school trustee and was honored by being elected mayor of the city of Red Lodge in 1892, giving a most capable and businesslike administration of municipal affairs and retaining the office for a term of two years. In November, 1900, he was elected to his present position as clerk of the district court, where he shows qualifications which have gained him a reputation for executive ability and absolute fidelity to the demands of whatever duties he assumes.

Faternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Royal Highlanders, and is also first lieutenant of Company D, National Guard of Montana. His genial personality and his sterling characteristics have made him one of the popular young men of the county, and it may well be said that his circle of friends is large.

On December 31, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Esselstyn to Miss Laura C. Kagy, who was born in the state of Illinois, being the daughter of John M. Kagy, who is now one of the representative citizens of Bozeman, Mont. Mr. and Mrs. Esselstyn have a winsome little daughter Faie, who was born on October 15, 1892.

SIMEON ESTES.—The men and women who came to Montana in the early days and laid the foundation of the present great commonwealth are deserving of distinguished place; in truth, the history of the state would be incomplete without definite recognition of their sacrifices and trials in overcoming the difficulties which at that time seemed unsurmountable. And it is to this class that Mr. Estes strictly belongs. He was born in Lewiston, Me., on February 10, 1834. His father, David Estes, likewise a native of the Pine Tree state, devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, owning a farm near Lewiston. His grandfather emigrated from England in an early day, and his sons were numbered among the early settlers in the state. David Estes married Miss Mary A. Grant, a native of Maine, and of their ten children the subject of this review is the third in order of birth. Simeon Estes grew up under the strict teachings of his sturdy parents and such educational advantages as were afforded in those days. He assisted in the work of the farm during the summer months, and in winter pursued his studies in the primitive public schools. After leaving school he learned the trade of painting, and in 1855, on attaining his majority, he severed the home ties and went to Mobile, Ala., believing that he might there find better opportunities for personal success. He secured a position as overseer for Maj. Walker, then engaged in the purchase of damaged cotton, which was carefully reassorted and baled. Mr. Estes remained there until June, 1861, when he returned north, locating at St.

Paul, Minn., where he worked at his trade until 1863, when he started with the Fisk expedition for the great northwest. The company thus organized by Capt. Fisk was a large one, and Mr. Estes drove what was known as the flag wagon. They encountered no serious difficulties with the Indians while en route and arrived in Bannack on August 23, 1863. On disbanding the party, Capt. Fisk presented Mr. Estes with four mules and a wagon, and left in his care a twelve-pound brass howitzer. Our subject opened a feed stable in Bannack, and was thus engaged when chosen to act as a member of the Vigilance Committee, through the efforts of which much was done to rid Montana of the desperadoes and outlaws who infested the territory. On New Year's night, 1864, while other members of the committee were in pursuit of Buck Stinson and Ned Ray, Mr. Estes, George Dart, George Van Horn, Conrad Bray and William Roe were sent to capture the notorious Henry Plummer, whose career in Montana had been marked by many atrocities, but had succeeded in being chosen sheriff of Bannack at a time when he was the leader of the outlaws. He also held appointment as United States marshal. Plummer was living with his sister-in-law, on Yankee Flat, and when Mr. Estes' party arrived at the house Plummer came to the door. He was immediately covered with the guns of the party and pulled out of the door by Smith Ball. He was in his shirt-sleeves at the time, and asked permission to return for his coat. Ball, who was spokesman for the party, refused to let Plummer go for his coat, which hung on the bedpost, while his revolvers were on the bed, and the sister-in-law brought him the coat. He was led across Yankee Flat, and on reaching the opposite side of the creek he seemed to realize his position and begged for mercy. His plea met with no favor; his captors knew his record and how many deaths and robberies he was charged with. He was taken to the gallows which he had built for the execution of a murderer, the rope was placed about his neck and he soon expiated for his many crimes. It was a very cold night, and the body was soon frozen stiff. Mr. Estes was also prominent in the capture of the Mexican desperado, Joe Pizantia, for whom the Vigilance Committee had long been searching. He was finally discovered in a cabin, and Sheriff George Copley and his deputy, Smith Ball, went in after him. They covered him with their guns and ordered him to follow them out. After they had

stepped outside he slammed the door and shot through the cracks, mortally wounding Copley and shooting Ball in the hip. Mr. Estes and George Dart of the Vigilance Committee then brought out the howitzer which Capt. Fisk had left in charge of the former, and three shells were fired into the cabin, one passing through and the other two exploding inside. The Mexican was found on the cabin floor, having been struck in the head by a fragment of shell but still alive. He was taken out and hung by the enraged citizens and his body burned. In the early spring of 1864 Gov. Edger-ton engaged Mr. Estes to transport him and his wife from Bannack to Fort Benton. They made the journey with a four-mule team, and when within three miles of their destination were attacked by Indians. Seeing the party in the distance Mr. Estes put his team into a run, but one of the leaders fell, the Indians being not more than three hundred yards distant. Stopping the team Mr. Estes instructed the party to barricade themselves behind the wagon and prepare to fight, whereupon the Indians rode away. The preceding day the same war party had killed eleven men on the Marias river.

In the summer of 1864 Mr. Estes located what is now known as the Shineberger ranch, and there continued to engage in farming and stockraising until 1868, when he sold the property to Mr. Shineberger and in 1871 purchased of Philip Lovell the Watson Station, being the stage station, post-office, hotel and general store on the old stage line between Salt Lake City and Fort Benton. For some time Mr. Estes had been missing small sums of money and various articles of merchandise from his store, the thefts being committed at night, and he suspected a certain man. There were then about 700 Bannack Indians camped near the store, and in order to detect the thief our subject instructed his clerk to keep watch of the store on a certain night. Our subject went to bed about 11:30 that night, but was soon aroused by his clerk, who said he had shot a man. Mr. Estes went into the store, and there found the dead maurauder to be an Indian. At daybreak he started for the Indian camp to see the chief, whose name was Tindoe. They had left the camp and were moving off, but Mr. Estes followed them and brought Tindoe back to the store. He had also sent word to a lieutenant who was stationed up the valley with about twenty soldiers. The settlers were much alarmed, believing the slaying of

the Indian would cause an outbreak. When the chief arrived at the station Mr. Estes showed him the dead body, whereupon Tindoe laconically said: "Indian no good; he Shoshone, no Bannack;" and, giving the body a kick, he remarked, "He all same dog." Mr. Estes sent a horse, saddle, bridle and blanket to the father of the dead Indian and gave the chief a pair of thirty-dollar California blankets, which appeased any ill feeling that may have been aroused. The chief told our subject to bury the dead man, and the next year the Indians came and held a dance around the grave, again alarming the settlers, but no trouble occurred.

Mr. Estes still continues his residence at the station, although it was abandoned as a stage post in 1880, when the railroad entered the state. He has a fine ranch of 450 acres, devoted to diversified farming and stockraising. He raises wheat, oats and hay, and has fine cattle and horses. Mr. Estes also has a fine apple orchard on his place, thus demonstrating that fruit can be successfully propagated in the valley. His home is located eight miles south of Dillon, his postoffice address. In politics Mr. Estes is one of the wheelhorses of the Democratic party, and has held various offices of trust and responsibility. He has been justice of the peace for twenty years, was a member of the territorial legislature in 1868, serving on many important committees, and was postmaster at Watson Station for many years.

In the spring of 1866 Mr. Estes was united in marriage to Mrs. Rebecca Jackson, nee Billings, who was born in Maine, whence she came to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where her marriage to Mr. Estes was solemnized. She accompanied her husband to Montana, coming by way of Lander's cutoff and Soda Springs; her death occurred in 1880. On the 31st of March, 1881, Mr. Estes married Mrs. Harriet (Wartham) Oliver, who was born in Springfield, Ill., the daughter of Joseph and Rutitia (Scherer) Wartham, whom she accompanied on his removal to Utah when she was a child. She was the mother of two children by her first marriage: A. Albert and Mary Edna. Our subject and his wife have no children.

WILLIAM S. ERWIN.—Recognized everywhere in Gallatin county as one of its thoroughly up-to-date business men, Mr. Erwin has successfully wrought flattering results in ranching

and stock raising. His father, George W. Erwin, was one of the pioneers of Illinois, having removed there from New York in 1839, locating in Schuyler county, which he made his future home. In the Mexican war he served gallantly under Gen. Winfield Scott in the United States army for two years, participating in many of the sanguinary battles of the war. With the declaration of peace he returned to Schuyler county, Ill., where he continued the peaceful vocation of a farmer until his death in 1894. His wife, the mother of William S. Erwin, Agnes (Corrie) Erwin, was a native of Schuyler county, and his paternal grandfather, Cornelius M. Erwin, was born in New York.

William S. Erwin attended the public schools, supplementing the instruction there received by attendance at Chaddock College, at Quincy, Ill., and by a complete business course at a commercial college at Valparaiso, Ind. He found employment on his father's farm until 1886, when the attractions of the great west appealed to him and he came to the then territory of Montana and located in the Gallatin valley, Gallatin county. Here he found employment on farms and cattle ranches, and in 1890 purchased railroad land on the West Gallatin river, five miles from Belgrade, where he now has an estate of 200 acres, with an additional one hundred acres farther up the valley. All of this is practically under an excellent system of irrigation. The crop from which he derives his largest revenue is barley. Mr. Erwin has a handsome residence and most substantial outbuildings, everything about his place indicating prosperity. His superior intelligence and unimpeachable integrity have won the highest confidence of his fellow citizens, and he is esteemed by a wide circle of acquaintances. The domestic life of Mr. Erwin dates from April 19, 1894, when he wedded Miss Maisie Kent, of Gallatin county, Mont., daughter of James Kent, a native of Pennsylvania. In 1864 Mr. Kent came from the Keystone state and located in Gallatin county, where he passed from earth in 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Erwin have three interesting children, James Kent, May Agnes and Lewis George. Fraternally Mr. Erwin belongs to the Woodmen of the World, of which order he is a respected and influential member.

that practically he may be considered a native son of the state, though in fact he was born in Sedalia, Pettis county, Mo., on January 7, 1863. His parents, Philip E. and Mary B. (Powell) Evans, were born in Missouri and Virginia, in which latter state his original paternal American ancestors located in the early days, in the family being influential planters and slaveholders, some of whom subsequently removed to Missouri. The Evans family is of Welch extraction. Philip E. Evans, a farmer and stock-raiser, removed from Missouri to Montana in 1864, making the overland journey with ox teams to Virginia City. He engaged first in mining and later in farming and cattle raising near Deer Lodge, where his death occurred in 1889, and his widow is still residing. All of their five sons and five daughters except one son, deceased, are residents of Montana.

John M. Evans attended the public schools of the city of Deer Lodge, after which he matriculated in the law department of the University of Missouri, where he was graduated in the class of 1887, and admitted to the bar of Missouri. Mr. Evans entered upon legal practice in Butte, Mont., in the office of Judge Dewitt, with whom he was associated one year, after which he formed a professional partnership with Judge F. C. Webster at Missoula, this alliance obtaining for one year, since which time he has conducted individual practice. He is known as a forceful and capable advocate, having a ready command of expedients and showing an intuitive grasp of the salient points in any case. He marshals his facts with military precision and presents a cause with cogency of argument, while he is well grounded in the science and literature of the law.

Mr. Evans retains a representative clientage and is a worthy representative of the Montana bar. He has ever given an active support to the Democratic party, taking a marked interest in the cause. He served as a member and chairman of the Democratic county central committee, and from 1889 until 1894 he served as police judge of Missoula, in 1894 he was appointed register of the United States land office at Missoula, in which office he served four years. He was nominated for county attorney in 1888, but was defeated by Judge Webster, his associate in practice. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias. On June 11, 1889, Mr. Evans wedded Miss Helen G. Hastings, who was born in California and their two children are Beverly P. and John M., Jr.

JOHN M. EVANS, one of the leading members of the bar of Missoula county, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Montana, whither he was brought by his parents so young

L. O. EVANS, one of the representative young members of the bar of Silver Bow county, has been a resident of Montana from boyhood and has attained reputation in his profession, being a member of the firm of Forbis & Evans, of Butte, whose precedence in litigation concerning the mining industry is unmistakable and whose judgment in regard to mining law is considered practically authoritative. Lewis Orvis Evans is a native of Utica, N. Y., where he was born on August 31, 1871, the son of Owen and Emily J. (Church) Evans, both of whom were born in the Empire state, the latter descending from one of its prominent old families. They had four children, of whom Lewis was the second. In 1883 Owen Evans removed to Montana, locating in Helena, where he was for many years engaged in business and is now living retired, he and his wife having an attractive home on Ninth avenue.

L. O. Evans attended the public schools of Utica and continued his studies in Helena, being graduated from the high school there in the class of 1887, when he was fifteen years old. He at once matriculated in the celebrated seminary at Cazenovia, N. Y., where he studied for two years, when he returned to Helena and entered the law office of Word, Smith & Word, with whom he continued his technical reading until 1894, when he was admitted to the bar. He was in the active practice of law in Helena until 1896, when he entered the office of John F. Forbis, in Butte, for one year and was then admitted as a partner of Mr. Forbis, with the present firm title. This firm handles the legal business of the Boston & Montana, the Butte & Boston and several other of the largest mining corporations.

The firm has handled some of the most important mining cases litigated in the Union, notably the Larkin case, which was a cause celebre, and the members are known as able exponents of mining law, strong advocates and safe counselors, while they are potential factors in all branches of law. In the litigation between the Butte & Boston and the Boston & Montana Companies vs. the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, Forbis & Evans have conducted all the cases for the two companies first mentioned, and in many Mr. Evans has had entire charge. He personally has mining interests of valuable order and finds his chief recreation in outdoor sports and athletic exercises. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party.

ALBERT G. CLARKE.—Rising above the heads of the masses there have always been individuals distinguished beyond others,—men who by their forceful personality have commanded the respect of their fellows, and have shown those resplendant virtues of a lordly race,—perseverance in purpose and a directing spirit which never fails to be obeyed. Among the men of the great west who have marked with deeds the progress of swift-rolling time, and whose names are kept green in the memory of those who had cognizance of their lives and accomplishment, Albert G. Clarke stands sharply out. He was conspicuously identified with the business interests of Helena and with the industrial life of Montana from its pioneer days, while his life was guided by the loftiest integrity and honor, and prolific in good works and kindly deeds.

Albert Gallatin Clarke was born in Terre Haute, Ind., on April 7, 1822, of Scottish lineage, his original American ancestor emigrating from Scotland to Connecticut among its earliest settlers. His father, Thomas H. Clarke, was born in New York in 1793, and was for many years a prominent merchant of Batavia. He was drafted in the war of 1812, but secured as a substitute Thurlow Weed, who later became so prominent a historical figure. In Terre Haute, Ind., was celebrated the marriage of Thomas H. Clarke to Miss Mary Dickson, born in Ohio, in 1800, of German and Irish ancestry, and in that Indiana town they reared their six children, of whom only one is now living. The mother died in 1858 and the father on April 19, 1871. Albert G. Clarke received the education given by the public schools, and at the age of nineteen started out to make his own way in the world, first going to Andrew county, Mo., where he was employed on a farm at \$13 per month. He was industrious and economical and in 1849 his savings had accumulated sufficiently for him to open a small mercantile establishment at Savannah, which he conducted until 1858, when he went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he was similarly engaged until 1862, when he transported his stock with ox teams across the plains of Denver, Colo. In that little town he disposed of his goods at a fair profit, and the next year returned to St. Joseph. There, in 1864, he purchased a stock of hardware and crockery, and, loading it on ox wagons, set forth for Virginia City, Mont., where he arrived in due time and opened a store, which he conducted about a year and removed the stock to Helena, which was then assuming a position of some importance.



A. G. Colarke

Here he was for a number of years associated in merchandising with Thomas Conrad, and later J. C. Curtin was admitted to the firm, the members of which continued to be associated in business until the death of Mr. Clarke. Their friendship and harmonious business relations have been inviolate during all these long years, within which their mercantile enterprise attained gigantic proportions. During the later years of his life Mr. Clarke was retired from active business duty.

Mr. Clarke's business sagacity led him to realize that there was a great future for the stock-raising industry in Montana. As early as 1864 he brought 300 head of cattle across the plains, including a number of thoroughbred Durhams. He thereafter continued to be prominently interested in this branch of industrial activity, having at times as many as 6,000 head of cattle. He also accumulated much valuable realty, both in city and country, and was largely concerned in the development of mining properties. His advice was held most valuable in business and financial circles, and his integrity was as an impregnable fortress. He was one of the organizers of the Montana National Bank, for a time its vice-president, and one of its stockholders until his death. Thoroughly a man of the people, Mr. Clarke was unwavering in his allegiance to Democratic principles, but almost invariably refused a political candidacy. One exception was that for the office of county commissioner, to which he was elected and in which he served two years and resigned it, owing to the demands of his private interests. He was for more than half a century identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he had advanced to the Knights Templar degree and he held official preferment in each of the Masonic bodies with which he was connected, while he aided in the organization of a number of Montana lodges. For nearly three score years and until his death he was a devoted and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and carried his religion into every deed and action. He was for a number of years a trustee of the church in Helena, contributing liberally to its support. On October 15, 1850, Mr. Clarke was married with Miss Ann Eliza Burns, who was born in Clay county, Mo., in 1825, the daughter of Jeremiah Burns, and of this union five children were born: Madora, wife of William B. Raleigh; of Helena; Charles A., a prominent business man of the same city; Albert G., a leading member of the Helena bar, and William H., of Chicago. Mrs.

Clarke died at Nebraska City, Neb., in 1865, while on the way to join her husband in Montana. In 1872 Mr. Clarke was united to Mrs. Sarah Meek, whose death occurred three years later, and in 1879 he married Mrs. Sarah C. Morgan, who died on December 9, 1896.

It has been well said that "Few men in Helena have lived a purer or more useful life than Albert G. Clarke." Death claimed this noble spirit on December 23, 1899, in the fullness of his years in a community to whose material and moral advancement he had largely contributed, and in his passing away the city of his home sustained the loss of one of its most valuable pioneer citizens.

JOHN H. FAIRFIELD, M. D., the oldest resident physician of Great Falls, Mont., is a native of Saco, Me., where he was born on August 17, 1856. His parents were John W. and Mary (Hersy) Fairfield, both natives of the Pine Tree state. The father was a sea captain, sailing on transatlantic voyages and between the United States and foreign ports. He died in Maine in 1860. Not long after his death his widow and family removed to Minneapolis, Minn. The paternal grandfather, John Fairfield, was an English merchant, who came to the United States and passed his latter years in Maine, where he died. Dr. Fairfield was but six years old when his mother made the family home in Minnesota and he began the study of medicine in Minneapolis in 1876, and in 1877 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where, after three years of diligent study, he was graduated with the class of 1880, with the degree of M. D. He then entered the Philadelphia City Hospital as resident physician, remained one year, and returned to Minneapolis, where he continued to practice his profession for another year.

In 1884 Dr. Fairfield came to the site of the future wide-awake and flourishing city of Great Falls. Then it was merely a townsite, but the few people there were full of hope and great expectations, and Dr. Fairfield established himself as the pioneer physician and surgeon of the city, and he has lived to witness a most satisfactory fruition of those early anticipations, for his practice has increased in due proportion with the growth of the town. For a few months Dr. Fairfield resided in Fort Benton, but in March, 1885, he returned to

Great Falls where he has remained ever since. Here he has built up a most lucrative practice and thoroughly established himself in the confidence of the community. He has also devoted considerable attention to sheep grazing, having purchased his first band of sheep in 1884. In 1895 Dr. Fairfield was united in marriage to Miss Kathrine Arkell, a native of Canada. They have two children, Isabel and John W. Dr. Fairfield regards the political situation from a Republican view point. He is a patriotic, broad-minded and progressive man, with a lively interest in the welfare of his home city. He has been honored by an election as mayor of the city of Great Falls, and was among the first aldermen to be elected. He is now health officer of the city. He is a member of the North Montana Medical Association and of the State Medical Society. As he is one of the oldest physicians in the state Dr. Fairfield is well and favorably known throughout Montana. By all with whom he has been associated he is highly esteemed for his professional ability, sound, practical judgment and conscientious motives.

JOHN H. FARMER (county surveyor of Lewis and Clarke county, and a resident of Helena) first came to Montana in 1886. He was born in Montgomeryshire, Wales, August 21, 1854. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Jones) Farmer, who died in Wales, their lifelong home. John H. Farmer passed his boyhood in England, and he received an excellent education in the Shrewsbury schools, which were founded under Edward the VI. Completing the full course, he was apprenticed to Horton & Scott, civil engineers, of Birmingham, and served with them three years. In 1879 he came to Canada, and entered the employment of the Canadian Pacific Railway, where he was engaged in locating and constructing lines in the western portion of the Dominion until 1886, when he made his initial visit to Helena. He then entered the employment of the Montana Central Railroad, ran the first location of that line from Great Falls to Fort Benton, and later had charge of the long tunnel on that line. One year later he removed to Utah, and worked on a proposed railway from Ogden to Sioux City, Iowa, running the preliminary survey through Utah and Wyoming. At Salt Lake City he was chief clerk and draughtsman of the Rio Grande Western, and had charge

of the construction of a portion of the line. Returning to Helena he passed one year in the office of the surveyor-general of Montana and since then has been engaged in mining engineering. In June, 1889, Mr. Farmer was appointed county surveyor by the county commissioners of Lewis and Clarke county, to fill a vacancy. Politically Mr. Farmer is a staunch Republican, and he manifests a lively interest in the county, state and national campaigns. During his long residence in both the territory and the state of Montana he has formed a wide circle of acquaintances by whom he is greatly esteemed.

JOSEPH E. FARNHAM.—As chairman of the board of county commissioners of Custer county and as prominent in business and stockgrowing, a review of the life of Mr. Farnham is necessary to complete the record of the activities of that section of Montana. Joseph E. Farnham is a native of Concord, N. H., and was born on the 14th of June, 1853, the youngest of the six children of Hiram and Lucretia (Ramsdell) Farnham. The original American ancestors came from Wales to New Hampshire as early as 1725. Mr. Farnham attended the public schools and, securing a good English education, learned the carpenter's trade. He gave attention to this in his native state until 1883, when, as bookkeeper of the Concord (N. H.) Cattle Company, he came to Montana and located on a ranch on Tongue river, near Miles City. He was also and still is an interested principal in this company, which has ranches on Cottonwood creek and is conducting an extensive business in high-grade cattle. In 1886 Mr. Farnham located on a ranch on the Powder river and there resided until 1893, when he came to Miles City, which is still his home. Here he attended to the office work of several large cattle outfits, and, in April, 1901, purchased the insurance, real estate and live stock business of C. A. Wiley, which he has since conducted with success.

In Republican politics Mr. Farnham occupies a high position, and in the fall of 1896 his clear-cut methods of business and accuracy gained him the nomination and then an election to the office of county commissioner of Custer county. He is now chairman of the board and has spared no effort to advance the interests of the county. The board has constructed a new wagon bridge across

Tongue river, erected a new superstructure on the bridge across Powder river, a steel bridge across Mizpah river and let the contract for a fine new bridge across the Yellowstone river. The three commissioners of Custer county were appointed by the legislature to adjust the boundaries of Custer and Rosebud counties, the latter having been established in 1901.

Mr. Farnham is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a trustee and treasurer of the church in Miles City and superintendent of its Sunday school. On the 19th of November, 1885, Mr. Farnham was united in marriage with Miss Minnie E. Parmenter, who was born in Vermont. They have three children—Lucretia, born December 16, 1887; Guy E., born July 26, 1893; and Scott, born September 10, 1898.

CHARLES FINCH.—Native of Tipton, Cedar county, Iowa, where he was born August 5, 1859, a son of Jacob and Maria (Grantier) Finch, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Cattaraugus county, N. Y. Charles Finch has known much of western pioneer life. His grandfather, John Finch, removed from Virginia to Ohio, and later to Iowa, where he was a pioneer and where he left an estate which is now occupied by some of his heirs. In 1855 Jacob Finch started to California, but prairie fires having destroyed the grass, he was compelled to return to Iowa, where he remained until 1864, when he came overland to Montana, making the trip with ox teams. The party met large numbers of Indians, but had no trouble from them. They came by the Bridger cut-off, arriving at Norwegian gulch on August 10, 1864. Here Mr. Finch engaged in prospecting. Many travelers and callers journeyed through the place, none ever passing his cabin without eating. After vainly working for a month to strike a pay streak, he removed to Virginia City and went to work in Alder gulch, remaining until the spring of 1866, mining with fair success. During the flour riot he went after two sacks he had stored at Nevada, and was obliged to defend them with his revolver from two parties of angry men who thought he was going to use them for speculation. In 1866 he removed to Madison valley and engaged in ranching on Jack creek, but soon removed to Sterling and a few months later located on Upper Wil-

low creek, and took up the property now occupied by Henry Warner. He did not stay there long. His partner, Walters, a butcher, was accused of buying cattle which he knew to be stolen. A mob threatened them and killed Walters, which Mr. Finch always claimed was a gross injustice. After this occurrence Mr. Finch bought the placer bar in partnership with Dr. Stafford, on Norwegian creek, and worked it about four years with poor success. He then moved to Ferguson and soon after, on May 3, 1877, was killed by his horse falling on him. He left a widow, four sons and a daughter. The widow's death occurred in October, 1900.

Charles Finch remained with his father's family till his father died, engaged in prospecting, farming, freighting, etc., having his headquarters on the homestead at Ferguson until 1889, when he engaged exclusively in prospecting at Butte, Golden Sunlight, Iron Rod, Silver Star, and other places, with varying success. In 1890 he located in Norwegian gulch, and has remained there since. He had only moderate success until 1900 when he struck a rich vein which he has since worked with good profits. It is a rich property, the shaft is now down ninety feet, and the vein was from twelve to eighteen inches thick from two feet down. The ore runs as high as \$350 a ton, the lowest yield being \$10 a ton. Mr. Finch married May 2, 1892, Amanda L. Thoms, a native of Chicago, and daughter of Lewis Thoms, of Germany, who emigrated to America and made Chicago his home. In coming across the plains Mr. Finch saw thousands of Indians and has since seen thousands more, but never saw but one Indian in a murderous mood, and that was at Sterling in 1867. One had been living in the back room of the Hyde butcher shop, and refused to assist in the work about the place, and during his absence Smith, one of the firm, threw his blanket outside. When the Indian returned and found out who had done this, he seized a long knife and stabbed it through the fleshy part of Smith's arm, whereupon Smith seized a stove hook and beat the Indian over the head. The Indian was never seen after that night, but some years later his skull was found. Mr. Finch is a wide-awake, progressive citizen, in the prime of life, full of vigor and energy, and with apparently many years of usefulness before him. He has the high esteem and regard of all who know him, and loses nothing in public approval as time passes.

GEORGE W. FARR.—A worthy representative of the American type and recognized as one of the able and successful members of the bar of Custer county, and maintaining his home in Miles City, is George W. Farr. He was born on the parental farmstead in Hamilton county, Neb., on the 6th day of July, 1875, the fourth of the five children of Elias and Alvira (Butler) Farr, the former of whom was born in New York and the latter in Vermont, both families having been represented by stalwart patriots in the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Farr is now deceased and her husband lives in Montana.

George W. Farr entered Hastings College, at Hastings, Neb., in 1890, and studied there one year, paying his expenses by his own efforts. He then was a student in a school maintained by the Methodist Episcopal church at Central City for one year, when he entered the Nebraska State University, at Lincoln, and was graduated therefrom in the law department with the class of 1896, and was at the same time admitted to the bar of that state. In the fall of 1896 Mr. Farr came to Montana and took up his location in Miles City, was admitted to the bar of the state and entered upon the active practice of law. His novitiate was of brief duration. He soon acquired professional standing and he has been concerned in much of the important litigation which has come before the courts in his county. He has shown marked power with criminal cases, and was retained in the defense in the Spotted Hawk case and other criminal causes of celebrated order. He has served as counsel for James B. Kempton in railroad cases, defended and secured the acquittal of the Nichols boys, charged with assault, and has been retained in a number of cattle-stealing cases which have attracted but very little public attention.

In politics Mr. Farr gives his allegiance to the Republican party. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the Woodmen of the World. In the Elks he has served as esteemed lecturing knight, and in the Woodmen as counsellor commander, holding this office two terms. On the 14th of September, 1898, Mr. Farr was united in marriage to Miss Claudia Seiver, who was born in Virginia, and they have two children—Elvira Claudia, who was born on the 16th of June, 1899, and Edgar Wilber, born August 22, 1900.

EUGENE W. FISKE.—We of the twentieth century cannot afford to hold in light estimation the records which bear evidence of worthy lives and worthy deeds of remote ancestors, and he is fortunate who is able to trace his lineage through many generations and find in each a source of pride and satisfaction. The Fiske family is one of distinguished and ancient origin, the first mention in written record being in an ancient grant made by King John, May 1, 1208, wherein he confirms a grant of land to Daniel Fiske and others in Digneveton Park, Laxfield, county of Suffolk, England. The family modernized its name about 1199, and from public records it is found that Lord Symond Fiske, grandson of the above mentioned Daniel, was located in the manor of Stadhaugh, parish of Laxfield. He was born in 1399 and died in 1422, leaving a will. From this origin the various branches of the family have descended, and though the name has been of varying orthography, there is but one family. Tracing the direct line of descent to the subject of this review, the records run from Lord Symond Fiske and his son William through five generations to Nathaniel, who was born in England, whence he emigrated in 1634, but died on the voyage. His widow and family, however, located in New England, and his son John settled in Watertown, Mass., where he died in 1691. The line then traces through his son, known as Dr. John Fiske, who located in Connecticut; his son Benjamin was born in Milford, Conn., and removed to Rhode Island, where was born his son Job, in 1711, the last mentioned being the great-great-grandfather of Eugene W., of this sketch. The great-grandfather likewise bore the name of Job, and was born in 1767, while his son Jeremiah, was the father of John Manchester Fiske, the father of our subject. The family was granted the right to use a coat of arms by charter of confirmation from the Herald's College, England, in 1633. The motto is: "Macte virtute sicutur ad astra." Records extant show that more than 300 representatives of the name served in the war of the Revolution, and more than 500 in the Civil war. Among the distinguished representatives of the family in a collateral line was Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.

Eugene W. Fiske, who is one of the leading contractors of the capital city of Montana, is a native of Boonville, N. Y., where he was born on March 8, 1851, the son of John M. and Eliza A. (Burgess) Fiske, natives of Boonville, and repre-

sentative of pioneers of the Empire state. The father of our subject received his education in Boonville, and was there engaged in the manufacture of carriages, sash, blinds, doors, etc., for many years. He is now deceased. In his native town Eugene W. Fiske secured his educational discipline, attending the private high school there conducted by Sebastian Duffy, graduating as a member of the class of 1870. He then found employment in the planing mill and factory conducted by his father, and in 1872 went to Minnesota, joined the engineering corps of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and was engaged in civil engineering for a period of four years. He then located in Minneapolis, where he held a position in a furniture factory, later taking charge of a flouring mill at Waseca, Minn., in the meantime taking a two-years course in bank bookkeeping. Eventually he engaged in the building business, working at the bench and acquiring a thorough knowledge of the details of the business. In 1883 Mr. Fiske located at Athol, S. D., where he engaged in contracting and building until the summer of that year, when he became station and express agent for the Dakota Central Railroad, a branch of the Northwestern system, retaining this position until the following spring, when he returned to Waseca, where he accepted the office of manager for an extensive lumber company, retaining the position until 1888, when he came to Montana, took up his permanent residence in Helena, and engaged in general contracting, to which he has since successfully devoted his attention and erected many important buildings. He is recognized as a man of marked executive and business ability, and his careful and conscientious execution of every contract has gained him prestige as a high representative in his line.

In his political adhesion Mr. Fiske is identified with the Republican party; his religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal church, being a communicant of St. Peter's church. Fraternally he holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being past captain in Patriarchs Militant of this order; the Knights of Pythias, in which he is a past chancellor; and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; the Lambs' Club and the Montana Club.

On December 30, 1880, Mr. Fiske was united in marriage to Miss Kate I. Bailey, who was born in Wilton, Minn., the daughter of P. C. and Avis

(Slocum) Bailey, both of whom were born in the state of New York. The father removed with his family to Faribault, Minn., in 1856, becoming one of the pioneers of the town, where he was engaged in the hardware business. His wife was a sister of Gen. Henry W. Slocum. Mr. and Mrs. Fiske are the parents of two sons and two daughters: Avis, a member of the class of 1902 in the Helena high school; Kenneth, Gertrude and Birnwood, who are attending the public schools of the capital city.

THOMAS A. FITZGERALD, M. D.—As an able and worthy representative of the medical profession of Montana we must speak of Dr. Fitzgerald as one of the progressive young men who contribute to the advancement of the commonwealth through great activity in their respective fields of endeavor. Thomas Allen Fitzgerald was born near Toronto, Canada, on January 29, 1868, the son of James and Anna (Carson) Fitzgerald, natives of Canada and New York. The father was for many years a merchant in Canada, but is now retired, with his residence in Toronto. His family is of Irish extraction, his grandparents having been brought from Ireland to Canada in their childhood, being there reared to maturity and there passing their lives. James and Anna Fitzgerald were the parents of nine children, of whom the Doctor and his brother, Joseph H., are now residents of Montana.

Dr. Fitzgerald received his literary education at Port Hope, Canada, and, taking up the study of medicine upon leaving school, in 1884 he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Toronto, where he completed a thorough and exacting course, graduating in the class of 1889, receiving the degree of M. D. from Trinity University in 1888. He was thereafter engaged in medical practice in Canada for three years, after which, in March, 1892, he came to Missoula, Mont., where he has built up a large and representative practice as a capable physician and a skillful surgeon. He is a close and unremitting student of the best literature pertaining to the twin branches of medicine and surgery, and is a member of the Montana State Medical Society and of the Niagara Medical Society of Toronto. He is a man of genial personality and is held in high regard in both professional and social circles. Fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World and

the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. On April 18, 1900, Dr. Fitzgerald was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Metzrodt, who was born in Cheyenne, Wyo., and who adds to his home the charm of her gracious refinement.

DANIEL A. D. FLOWERREE, one of the men of mark in Montana as a stockman, who for many years was a prominent resident of Helena, is a native of Missouri, born in Ralls county on May 19, 1835, a son of Kimp and Mathilda (Caldwell) Flowerree. The father was a native of Virginia, and the mother of Kentucky and in their ancestry were united the Scotch thistle and the lilies of France. Mr. Kimp Flowerree removed to Missouri in 1833, and here for many years he was a planter, and in that state he died in 1881. His wife survived him six years, dying in 1887. Of their three sons and four daughters, all now living, Daniel is the only one residing in Montana. His paternal grandfather was Walter Flowerree, who moved from Kentucky to Missouri in 1822, when the wildness and ruggedness of that state was akin to the condition of Montana in the pioneer days. Here he married a Miss Breckinridge, a member of that distinguished family of Kentucky which by its eminence has shed luster not only on that state but on the nation.

Daniel A. D. Flowerree passed from boyhood's days to early manhood in his native state. Firm in the belief that the west offered superior advantages to an ambitious youth, in 1852 he went to California and remained there until 1855, then he went to Nicaragua and in 1857 returned to Missouri. In 1864 Mr. Flowerree started for Montana, came across the plains, then alive with buffalo and Indians, many of the latter hostile and treacherous. The journey was made by stage coach via Salt Lake City, and on March 16 of that year he arrived at Virginia City. Here he passed some time in prospecting for auriferous deposits, more familiarly known to the gulch population of those days as "pay dirt." Later he engaged more profitably in other business pursuits in Virginia City, and in 1865 came to Helena, then "Last Chance gulch." Since that time Mr. Flowerree has been one of the most distinguished and successful business men of Helena and of Montana. He was among the first to realize the inexhaustible resources of Montana as a stock-

growing state and one of the first to profit by this knowledge. To-day he is one of the largest stock owners and growers in the northwest. He organized the Flowerree Cattle Company. This mammoth business is the outgrowth of his own early business ventures. He had brought a herd of sixty-five cows from Missouri in 1865 and in 1870 and 1873 1,500 more from Texas, and from that time he has been almost exclusively in this business. In 1883 he brought a band of horses from Oregon and in 1879 imported a large herd of cattle from there. He built the first shingle-roofed house in Virginia City and Helena. The one in Virginia City was without doubt the first two-story house erected in Montana. At present Mr. Flowerree's immense financial interests consist of large outfits of land and stock in Teton, Lewis and Clarke and Choteau counties.

In 1858 Mr. Flowerree was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Wethers, of Missouri. They have four children, William K.; Annie M., now Mrs. W. L. Velie; Eudora, now Mrs. J. J. Gray, and Elizabeth, now Mrs. William Wallace, Jr., of Helena. Mrs. Flowerree died in 1882. On February 4, 1885, Mr. Flowerree married with Miss Elizabeth Cornelius, of Missouri. They have one son, Dan J. Flowerree. Mr. Flowerree affiliates with the Democratic party, but from patriotic purposes entirely, as he has never sought personal advancement or office of any description through politics. And yet it is to such strong, earnest and upright men that the people might well turn for its leaders. There are none too many of them in the land. The story of Mr. Flowerree's successful career is in large part the history of Montana.

TERENCE FLYNN has had a somewhat eventful career, but is known as one of the progressive and representative farmers of Beaverhead county, his valuable ranch being located eight miles south of Dillon, his postoffice address. Mr. Flynn is a native son of the Emerald Isle, having been born in County Leitrim, Ireland, on March 20, 1847, the son of Patrick and Katherine (McTiarnan) Flynn, and the fifth in order of birth of their twelve children, six of whom are now living. The parents passed their entire lives in Ireland, where the father of our subject was a farmer and trader.

Terence Flynn had such educational advantages as were afforded by the public and parochial

schools in his native county, and there he continued to assist in the work on the parental farm for a number of years. In 1872 he decided to try his fortunes in America, and upon his arrival in the United States he made his way to the city of New Haven, Conn., where he worked at the plumbing business and such other occupations as came to hand. In February of that year he came west, locating in Salt Lake City, where he found employment in a smelter. In March of the following year he became a member of a party of fifty-four men who chartered a sailing vessel and went to French Guiana, South America, having been attracted thither by the reports of the wonderful discoveries of gold. The expedition proved fruitless in results, and Mr. Flynn returned to Salt Lake City, arriving in March, 1874. In the fall he went to South Mountain, Idaho, where he had charge of the erection of the first smelter in that locality, and in October came to Beaverhead county and purchased a portion of his present ranch, located on Blacktail creek, comprising 800 acres of exceedingly fertile land, well irrigated and all available for cultivation. Here he has given his attention to farming and stockraising, securing large yields of wheat, oats, alfalfa, etc., and has extensive horse and cattle interests, being one of the successful and energetic business men identified with these lines of industry in this favored section of the state. He is a Democrat in his political proclivities, and his religious faith is that of the Catholic church.

On July 19, 1883, Mr. Flynn was united in marriage to Miss Mary Flynn, the families being of the same name but of no consanguinity, she having been born in Ireland, whence she came to the United States in 1880. They have three children: Ella, born April 22, 1884; Patrick, born August 19, 1885; and Hubert, born February 14, 1888.

HON. JOHN F. FORBIS.—Although in any sphere and in any surroundings his natural force of mind and character would have made him a leading man, it is not improbable that if he had been reared in the lap of luxury, and surrounded by the very flower of civilization and social culture Hon. John F. Forbis, of Butte, would have been something very different from what he is. He might have been the polished gentleman and courtly gallant, the ornament and the inspiration of the social circle, the exemplar of all the bland and

suave amenities of life; perhaps the "scholar in politics," illuminating with a wealth of learning the dogmas of the doctrinaires; perhaps the gifted author or discriminating critic, laying bare the daily comedy and tragedy of human life; possibly the merchant prince, with argosies afloat on every sea; or mayhap the eloquent expounder in some technical or professional school. Nowhere would he have been only a splendid flaneur. But it is idle to speculate. Nature intended him for stern duties and produced him in an environment bound to develop toughness of fibre and flexibility of function, self-reliance, resourcefulness, independence of thought and action—a broad and deep foundation of manliness, on which a superstructure embodying all the ornamental graces could fitly be erected. He was born in Platte county, Mo., February 11, 1855, the descendant of Scotch and English ancestry, who were early settlers of New England, but who, long before the Revolution, sought the milder climate of North Carolina, and subsequently the freer air and wilder scope of the then untrodden wilds of Kentucky, where, amid its picturesque scenes and crude conditions, his father, Jonathan F. Forbis, first saw the light of day on January 27, 1816. Here he grew to manhood, battling, as others did, with savage nature and more savage men; here came to him also the great happiness of his life in his marriage with Miss America Perrin. Although a native of Kentucky, into which state her parents had moved from Virginia, she was, like himself, descendant from a good old English ancestry.

In 1836, when he was yet a young man, Mr. and Mrs. Forbis sought in Missouri a home of their own. Here they engaged in agricultural pursuits, and were making good progress toward a comfortable competency when began the first great migration from the Mississippi valley to Montana. Jonathan F. Forbis was among the earliest to catch the western enthusiasm, and, in 1864, gathering his household goods about him, he started across the plains for the distant promised land by means of ox teams, then the only method of overland transportation. After a long and trying, but uneventful trip, they reached Virginia City, where for a year Mr. Forbis was laboriously engaged in mining. It was a time which tried men's souls. The commonest necessities of life were scarce and costly. Flour sold readily at \$100 a sack, and other articles, with the exception of wild game, in proportion. Houses, furniture, imple-

ments—all the appurtenances of domestic life—were of the crudest and most primitive forms. The rigors of the climate laid additional burdens on oacks already overtaxed. Yet our mother earth met the exigencies of the case by yielding her richest stores, and yielding up a generous abundance of her treasures. And this was well. For what would now be a princely per diem in the same territory was then barely sufficient to furnish a rugged and slender living. In 1865 Mr. Forbis removed his family to his farm near Helena, and they began anew the vocation of the old patriarchs. Mr. Forbis was a man of unusual sagacity, rare judgment and great force of character. He soon rose to prominence and commanding influence in public affairs. For many years he was one of the commissioners of Lewis and Clarke county, and for term after term held a membership in the territorial legislature. He dignified and adorned every relation of life until a stroke of apoplexy cut short his useful career on January 26, 1877. He left a family of seven children, Mrs. E. H. Irvine, Mrs. J. R. Russell and Mrs. M. B. Brownlee, of Butte; Mrs. W. L. Steele, of Helena; John F. and James W., lawyers, and W. P., a mining operator, who died in 1899.

We have dwelt at some length upon the antecedents of John F. Forbis, because in them lies the key to his high character and creditable career. Given the original qualities of a boy, and his rearing amid such surroundings, all that has followed was plainly deducible therefrom, unless prevented by death or some supreme calamity. He was the fifth child of the family, and only nine years old when the trip from Missouri to Virginia City was taken. Thus in childhood he was brought into close and intimate communion with nature—always a fount of healthful inspiration to the receptive and responsive soul. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Helena, and in his very early manhood began to read law in the office of Judge Hiram Knowles. Later he was appointed deputy clerk of the district court in Deër Lodge county. Upon admission to the bar, in 1877, he located in Butte and at once entered upon the practice of law, in which from 1881 to 1889 he was associated with his former preceptor, Judge Knowles. In 1889 he formed a partnership with his brother, James W. Forbis, which lasted until 1896, and was eminently successful, winning a large and profitable clientage and a high rank in the profession. They were attorneys for the Butte & Boston

and many other mining companies in this state and elsewhere, and for leading business men and banking firms in Butte and other cities. Mr. Forbis is now alone in his practice, and at the zenith of his influence and power. He is an acknowledged leader at the bar, both in the extent and accuracy of his legal learning and his versatility in the application of it. His voice is also potential in political affairs and in all matters of public interest. During the greater part of his mature life he was an ardent Democrat in politics and represented his county with distinction in the territorial legislature several times as the choice of that party. In 1894 he was, by appointment of that party also a member of the state board of education. In the cataclysm of 1896 his vigorous independence landed him in the Republican party. He at once took a high rank in its councils and pleased his new associates so well that they made him a delegate to their national convention in 1900. Among the fraternal orders, the only one in which he holds membership is that of Freemasonry.

Mr. Forbis was married February 22, 1888, to Miss Mina Daft, a native of Salt Lake City. They have three children—Majorie E., John F., Jr., and Robert. Socially Mr. Forbis is a captivating and entertaining companion, with a ready wit, a keen sense of humor and a vast fund of anecdotes and reminiscence.

ANTHONY HUNDLEY BARRET.—This honored pioneer of Montana, now incumbent of the important office of treasurer of the state, merits specific consideration in any work purporting to record the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon the commonwealth, aided in its development and leaving upon it the impress of strong individuality. Mr. Barret is a native of Grayson county, Ky., born at Litchfield on January 25, 1834, the son of Augustus M. and Mary J. (Cunningham) Barret. The original American ancestor of the Barret family emigrated from Southhampton, England, to Virginia in the early days and there passed the residue of his life as a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, and by reason of gallant services of his forbearers in the Revolution, Treasurer Barret now belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution. His son Francis, grandfather of Montana's state treasurer, was likewise a native of the Old



A. H. Barrett

Dominion, and was ordained as a Baptist minister. He removed with his family to Greensburg, Ky., where in 1832 both he and his wife fell victims to the cholera. While with unselfish courage and rare self-abnegation they were devoting themselves to caring for the afflicted, both were stricken and succumbed, dying within an hour of each other, leaving nine children, one being Augustus M. Barret. He was born in Green county, Ky., on May 8, 1804, and served for thirty years as clerk of the circuit and county courts of Edmonson county, Ky., whence he removed, in 1852, to Missouri, locating at Sedalia, where for three years he was clerk of the district court, and where he died on September 1, 1857. He was thrice married, first to Miss Mary M. Marshall, who bore him three children, one of whom survives. His second union was to the mother of Treasurer Barret, she being a native of Grayson county, Ky., the daughter of William Cunningham. Of this union three children were born, two sons and a daughter. The mother died in 1837, being survived by her infant daughter only about a year. The eldest son, William L., a soldier in the Confederate army, met his death in the battle of Mansfield, or Pine Ridge. In 1839 Augustus M. Barret was a third time married, the bride being Miss Berroyal H. Rountree, who became the mother of three children, only one of whom survives, and her death occurred in 1885.

State Treasurer Barret was reared to manhood in his native state, receiving such educational advantages as were afforded by the private schools of the place and period. At the age of eleven he was apprenticed to a harnessmaker and worked three years at this trade, then, in 1849, he went to Marshall, Tex., and was a clerk three years. In 1852 he accepted a position as traveling salesman for a wholesale drug house, which he resigned in 1853 and going to Shreveport, La., he remained there one year and then removed to Sedalia, Mo., in 1858, where he became a dealer in men's furnishing goods, and during the legislative session of 1860 and '61 he acted as clerk of the lower house of the Missouri legislature. At the outbreak of the Civil war he disposed of his business and again accepted a clerkship until his health became impaired, when he sought a change of climate and occupation, and in 1865 crossed the plains to Montana by the way of Fort Kearney, Laramie plains, and Bridger's cutoff and Soda Springs, transportation being effected by ox and mule teams. He was not molested

by the Indians and eventually arrived in Alder gulch, where for two years he was engaged in placer mining. In March, 1866, Mr. Barret was appointed private secretary to Gen. Meagher, and also was assistant auditor of the territory under John Ming, and acted as clerk of Indian affairs. In March, 1867, he received the appointment of special Indian agent for the Jocko reservation near Missoula. From 1865 until 1877 he served as clerk of the lower house of the territorial legislature. In 1868 he went to Radersburg, where he was in the grocery business three years, and in 1875 he opened a harness shop in Alder gulch, removing it to Pony in 1877 and the next year to Butte, where, in 1879, he entered into partnership with "Chris" Jacky, forming the firm of Barret & Jacky, in the same business, the firm also maintaining branches in Anaconda and Phillipsburg. This alliance continued up to 1896, when Mr. Barret purchased the business, which he ran one year, then sold it. But in 1899 he became interested as a silent partner in business again at Dillon and Butte. Mr. Barret represented Jefferson county in the lower house of the territorial legislature in 1868-9, and for eight years filled the office of justice of the peace of Deer Lodge, Madison and Jefferson counties.

In every official position to which he has been chosen he has proved equal to the duties imposed, and his administration of affairs has at all times been so careful and discriminating as to gain endorsement from the people. Thus it was a merited preferment which came to him in the election of November, 1900, when he was chosen treasurer of the state, and it is needless to say that the finances of the commonwealth could not have been placed in more worthy hands. Mr. Barret has been a life-long adherent of the Democratic party, has kept himself well informed on the questions and issues of the day, and been a powerful factor in forwarding the cause of his party in the state. He is to-day one of the veteran representatives of Democracy in Montana. In the Masonic order Mr. Barret has occupied a conspicuous position for many years. His initiation as an entered apprentice dates back nearly two score years, and the records show that he has held most exalted office in the gift of the members of the order. He has served as worshipful master of the blue lodge, high priest of the chapter, as grand high priest of the grand capitular body, as commander of Montana Commandery No. 3, and as grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Montana. In the An-

cient and Accepted Scottish Rite he has advanced to inspector-general of the thirty-third degree. In this great fraternity, as in all other relations of life, he is held in high regard, his friends being in number as his acquaintances. In September, 1899, he was elected grand master of Montana, having risen to that position step by step through the consecutive grades.

On November 9, 1880, Mr. Barret was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth A. Brooke. They were married in Helena in the Episcopal church by Rev. Maylan N. Gilbert. She was born in what is now West Virginia, at Morgantown, Va., the daughter of Dr. Thomas F. Brooke, a representative of one of the prominent families of the Old Dominion. She is a sister of the late Dr. Benj. C. Brooke, of Helena, to whom specific reference is made on other pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Barret have an adopted daughter, Marie, who was born in Kentucky. The family are worthy the precedence which is theirs in social life, exemplifying that innate refinement which dignifies and harmonizes the various associations of humanity.

THOMAS FLYNN.—Among the sons of the Emerald Isle who have become factors in the industrial life of Montana is Mr. Flynn, one of the extensive and influential farmers and stockgrowers of Beaverhead county, his fine ranch property being located seven miles south of Dillon, the county seat. Mr. Flynn is a native of County Leitrim, Ireland, where he was born February 14, 1854, being the eighth in order of birth of the twelve children of Patrick and Katherine (McTearnan) Flynn, both of whom passed their entire lives in the Emerald Isle. The father of our subject was a farmer and trader and a stanch representative of good old Irish stock, being a man of ability and inflexible integrity of character. Both he and his wife were devoted members of the Catholic church.

Thomas Flynn was educated in the public and parochial schools of his native county, and thereafter he assisted in the work of the parental farmstead until the time of his emigration, his father having died when he was but fourteen years of age. Two of his brothers had preceded him to the United States and were engaged at mining in Montana in 1876. Coming to Montana in that year he entered the employ of Poindexter & Orr, ex-

tensive stockgrowers and merchants of Beaverhead county. Five years later he bought a tract of land on Blacktail creek, the nucleus of his present fine property, embracing 2,600 acres, while he controls a tract of 1,700 acres under lease from the state, thus giving a total of 4,300 acres. In addition to raising large crops of wheat, oats and alfalfa, Mr. Flynn is extensively engaged in the production of highgrade shorthorn cattle. He has brought to bear in his operations excellent business and executive ability and an unflagging energy, and is ever alert and progressive, thus securing worthy success and the enjoyment of high standing in the community as a citizen and a business man. During the severe winter of 1889 Mr. Flynn met with severe financial losses, a large portion of his live stock perishing, but the misfortune did not discourage him, and he has entirely recouped his losses. He is constantly making improvements on his ranch by bringing more land under cultivation and feeding more stock; and stands as one of the substantial and prosperous ranchmen of the county. His political support is given to the Democratic party, while he and his estimable wife are members of the Catholic church.

In the city of Butte, on November 22, 1855, Mr. Flynn was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ledan, who was born in Ireland and came to the United States when seventeen years of age in company with her brother, Michael, who died in Butte in 1883. Her parents were John and Mary (Flynn) Ledan, the former of whom is deceased and the latter still residing in Ireland.

CLEMENS H. FORTMAN is one of the representative business men of the capital city who has attained a large measure of success through his own efforts. Mr. Fortman is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in the city of Cincinnati in 1861. His father, John Fortman, was born in Holland, where he was educated and whence he emigrated in 1857, locating in Cincinnati and there passed the remainder of his honorable and useful life. He was for a time employed in a foundry, but became a member of the police force of the Queen City, and served for the long term of twenty years, being retired only when he had reached the age limit. At the time of his retirement he was presented with a gold star and a goldheaded cane in recogni-

tion of his long and faithful service. The mother of Mr. Fortman was born in Osnabruck, in the extreme eastern part of Holland, where she grew to maturity. By her marriage to Mr. Fortman she became the mother of eight children, seven of whom are living.

Clemens H. Fortman, our subject, was educated in the parochial schools of Cincinnati, graduating in 1874. After leaving school he was employed for two years in a grocery, and for three years thereafter was in the employ of Parker, Harrison & Co., manufacturers of spices. He then engaged in the grocery trade in Cincinnati, but in 1887 failing health rendered a change of climate imperative, and he came to Montana, where he was first engaged with the Montana Lumber Company, of Helena, for one year; then employed in the local office of the Northern Pacific Express Company. A change of agents brought about a change in the corps of subordinates, and thereafter Mr. Fortman was for nine years in the employ of that well known firm of Sanford & Evans, to whom specific reference is made elsewhere. On September 1, 1900, Mr. Fortman organized the C. H. Fortman Company, incorporated under the laws of the state, though he is the sole stockholder in the same. The function of the enterprise includes dealing in grain, coal, wood, implements and wagons, and the ability and correct business methods which Mr. Fortman brings to bear insure to the undertaking abundant success.

In politics our subject gives loyal support to the Democratic party; in religion he and his family are members of the Catholic church; socially he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World, the Royal Highlanders, and the Jefferson Club, being treasurer of the last mentioned. He is well known in the city, where he enjoys a distinctive popularity. In 1898-9 he represented his ward as a member of the board of aldermen, filling the office most creditably. In 1884 Mr. Fortman was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Fallon, a native of Cincinnati, and the daughter of Patrick Fallon, who was born in Ireland, whence he came to America in his youth, locating in Cincinnati, where he is engaged in the market business in a wholesale way. Mrs. Fortman's sister, Miss Alice Fallon, has attained an excellent reputation in the field of vocal music, having studied under Orgaini, the great Dresden teacher, and made a notable success in both concert and operatic work. Mr. and Mrs. Fortman are the parents of one child, Blanche Marie.

BENOIL O. FOURNIER.—For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Fournier has been a resident of Montana, identified with its business and industrial life, and is today one of the influential and honored citizens of Beaverhead county, where he has extensive real estate and livestock interests. He is also engaged in general merchandising at Jackson, and has valuable mining interests in this section of the state. His life has been one of consecutive industry; his career in the west, while varied in character, has commanded the confidence and respect of his fellowmen by reason of his sterling integrity of character.

Mr. Fournier is a native of Verchires county, Province of Quebec, Canada, where he was born on May 8, 1847, being the eighth of the ten children of Antoine and Idelaide (Lambert) Fournier, natives of Canada, where they passed their entire lives, the original American ancestors having settled in Canada more than two centuries ago, while in the paternal line our subject is of distinguished French lineage. He received his early education in the parochial schools of his native county, supplemented by a thorough course of study in Beloeil College, at Beloeil, where he remained seven years. After leaving school he engaged in general merchandising at St. Liboire, Canada, until 1870, when he went to California and engaged in the hotel business at Aukland. He then went to San Francisco and engaged in the bakery business for a short interval. In 1871 Mr. Fournier located in Virginia City, Nev., and worked in the famous Comstock mine, remaining until 1877. He was unsettled for several months, but finally organized a party with a train of ten wagons and started for the Black Hills. At Laramie City he left the train and came to Montana by way of Tongue and Yellowstone rivers. Reaching Fort Custer he contracted in the fall of 1877 to supply brick and other material for the post, realizing five hundred dollars therefrom. He then removed to Bozeman and for three years engaged in ranching and freighting in Gallatin county and later was similarly engaged in Silver Bow county for two and one-half years, coming thence to the Big Hole basin, in Beaverhead county, where he engaged in prospecting for two years. In 1884 he discovered the hot springs near where the town of Jackson now stands, and immediately located a ranch in this locality, eventually securing a large tract of land. He later disposed of a considerable portion of his land, but still retains 640 acres, and also the ownership of the springs, whose waters have shown valuable reme-

dial qualities. He now conducts a general store in Jackson, having a large and well selected stock and controlling a trade which reaches throughout a wide territory tributary to the town. He is also extensively engaged in the cattle business and in farming, and is also interested in gold and copper mines in the vicinity of Jackson. When he first came to the Big Hole basin elk and antelope often were found feeding among his herds of cattle, and he recalls that in 1886 a band of antelope came down to his ranch. Being on horseback at the time, he made an effort to corral them, but they were too wary to be taken captive. In his religious faith Mr. Fournier is a member of the Catholic church, in which he was reared.

On February 3, 1901, Mr. Fournier was united in marriage to Miss Antoinette Cartier, who was born in Canada, the daughter of Joseph Cartier, a representative of one of the old and prominent French families of the dominion. Our subject and his wife have a pleasant home in Jackson, and are held in the highest esteem in the community.

THOMAS J. FOWLER, a representative farmer and cattlegrower of Gallatin county, Mont., who was elected county sheriff in the fall of 1900, is now discharging the duties of his position with that ability and discretion which marks the thoughtful man of affairs, and assures the approval of the public. Mr. Fowler is a native son of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Noble county, Ohio, August 29, 1850, a son of Cherry Valley (born February 11, 1812) and Elizabeth (Bond) Fowler (born July 4, 1815). Cherry Valley Fowler secured his somewhat unusual cognomen from having been born on the site of Cherry valley massacre in New York. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio, where they were numbered among the earliest pioneers, and where they passed the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1899, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. Elizabeth (Bond) Fowler, mother of Sheriff Fowler, was a native of Maryland, and her death occurred in Ohio in August, 1896, at the age of eighty-one. Cherry Valley and Elizabeth Fowler were the parents of fifteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity and ten of whom are living.

Thomas J. Fowler was reared on the parental homestead, early becoming inured to the sturdy

discipline of the farm, and securing his education in the public schools. He remained in Ohio until 1877, when he disposed of his farm and came to Montana. He recently purchased a fine ranch of 160 acres in Gallatin county, located five miles southwest of Bozeman. He is making excellent improvements on the ranch, which will be devoted to farming and stockraising upon a large scale.

In politics Mr. Fowler has ever given a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, and has been an active worker in its cause, his first presidential vote having been cast for Gen. Grant. In the fall of 1900 he was nominated by the Republicans for sheriff of Gallatin county, was duly elected and inducted into office. Fraternally he is a member of the Order of Yeomen; he and his family are members of the Christian church. On November 25, 1880, Mr. Fowler was united in marriage to Miss Mahala C. McKinsey, who was born in Franklin county, Indiana, May 22, 1852, the daughter of George E. and Sarah (Wilson) McKinsey, natives of Indiana, of which state their parents were among the earliest pioneers. Mrs. Fowler's parents are now residents of Bozeman, Mont., Mr. McKinsey being one of the pioneers of Montana, having removed from Indiana to Omaha, Neb., in 1854, and in 1863 to Montana where he engaged in farming and mining until his retirement from active business life. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler are the parents of six children, namely: Rosa, Grace, Bertie, Bessie, Viola and Ernest.

JAMES D. FOX.—Numbered among the first permanent settlers in the Big Hole basin, Beaverhead county, where he is extensively engaged in farming and stockraising, James D. Fox has definitely contributed to the industrial progress of this section of the state. James Dwight Fox comes of stanch old New England stock, his ancestors in both the paternal and maternal lines having been identified therewith in early colonial days and for many generations concerned in the agricultural and business life of Massachusetts. Mr. Fox was born in Westfield, Mass., on April 13, 1829, the second of the seven children of Lucius and Persis (Sackett) Fox, natives of the old Bay state. Lucius Fox was a farmer and powder manufacturer for a number of years and was prominently identified with the state militia. His father, Jonathan Fox, born in Massachusetts, was also a

farmer. After securing his preliminary education in the common schools of Westfield he completed a course of study in the academy. On leaving school he engaged in farm work, and thus continued until he attained the age of seventeen years, when he went to Boston for the purpose of learning the trade of manufacturing philosophical instruments, devoting his attention to this line for one year, after which he entered the establishment of his uncle, and learned the trade of watchmaking. In 1885 he went to New York city and secured work in an establishment in Maiden lane, and there remained until the panic of 1857, when he returned to Boston and worked at his trade until the following year. His next move was to the South, locating in Montgomery, Ala., where he was employed for a short interval and then went to Camden and was there employed at his trade for a year. His next change was in removing to Linden, Ala., where he opened a jewelry business, which he conducted until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the Twenty-first Regiment of Alabama Volunteer Infantry and served until the capture of Mobile, when he took passage to New York. At the close of the war he returned to Alabama and again engaged in the jewelry business at Linden. He sold his interests in the south in the year 1872 and returned to New York city to accept a position as traveling salesman for manufacturing jewelers, and for the Springfield Watch Company, being thus engaged until 1878 when he came to Montana and for a short time was employed at his trade in Helena. He thence removed to Butte, and in the fall of the same year engaged in the watchmaking and jewelry business. In 1885-6 he also conducted a grocery business. In the latter year he disposed of his interests in Butte and came to Big Hole basin and located on his present ranch, where he has since given his attention to the raising of fine cattle and horses, while he secures from his ranch large annual yields of hay. He now controls 3,260 acres of land, has a good residence and made excellent improvements on his place, one of the best in this locality. In politics Mr. Fox gives an unwavering allegiance to the Republican party, and in 1892 he was appointed and is now postmaster at Fox, which was named in his honor.

In the year 1865 Mr. Fox was united in marriage to Miss Olivia G. Thomas, who died in 1877, leaving three children: Walter P., who has a large ranch near that of his father, is married and has two children; Eugene T. also owns a large ranch in

the same locality, is married and the father of one child; and Emeline L. is the wife Chauncey R. Brown, a successful ranchman of the Big Hole basin, and has three children. On November 6, 1880, Mr. Fox consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Sarah E. Thomas, who was born in Winthrop, Me., and the daughter of Lloyd and Elizabeth (Benson) Thomas, representatives of old families of the Pine Tree state, where the Bensons were among the earliest settlers. Of this second marriage no children have been born.

JAMES W. FREEMAN, city attorney of Great Falls, Mont., is one of the brilliant young attorneys of the state. He was born in Jones county, Wyo., on March 27, 1867. His parents are Richard and Mary (Aldrich) Freeman, both natives of Ohio. They removed to Iowa in the early 'fifties and engaged in farming. James W. Freeman received excellent educational advantages in Ohio, whither his parents removed when he was seven years of age, they settling in Medina county. He was graduated from the Wellington, Ohio, high school, afterwards passing two years in the University of Delaware, Ohio. Having taught school for two years he was matriculated in the law department of the Michigan University, in 1889, at Ann Arbor, graduating with honors in 1891, and in the same year he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Ohio, and in that year also he began the practice of his profession at Great Falls, Mont., and here he has remained since, meeting with constantly increasing success and being called to important official trusts.

Mr. Freeman was county attorney for four years from January 1, 1893, being re-elected in 1895. In May, 1900, he received the appointment as city attorney, which position he held two years. In 1898 he was elected one of the school board of Great Falls, and was chosen its chairman.

Mr. Freeman is an active and enthusiastic Republican. In behalf of the principles of that party he has, with signal ability, stumped both Cascade county and the state in several exciting campaigns. Fraternally he is a Mason, being a member of the lodge, chapter and commandery, while he is a noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a Knight of Pythias. On June 23, 1896, Mr. Freeman was united in marriage to Miss Mildred Betz, a native of Ohio. They have one son, Jean Paul.

GEORGE D. FRENCH.—It is a pleasant duty to incorporate this memoir of an honored pioneer of Montana, and one whose life was of signal usefulness. A man of strong character, George D. French was ever true in all the relations of life, and stood as a fine type of those sturdy frontiersmen who laid the foundations upon which has been reared the commonwealth of Montana.

Mr. French was of sterling English lineage, and was himself a native of the "tight little isle," where he was born in the year 1832. It is a matter of regret that no definite data is to be had as to his genealogy or the details of his early life, and this condition but emphasizes the value of a publication of this nature when its pages are scanned by succeeding generations. It could not have been other than a source of great satisfaction to Mr. French's family had a sketch of his life been prepared and published prior to his death, but under existing circumstances it is incumbent that as complete a memoir as possible be incorporated. Mr. French secured a common school education in his native land, and there learned the trade of cabinetmaking. As a young man he immigrated to America, believing better opportunities were there presented for individual effort, located in New York city, and engaged in work at his trade. About the year 1848 he turned his steps westward, locating in Palmyra, Wis., where he engaged in the hotel business for a brief interval. Within the same year he started for the Pacific coast, having California in view as his destination, making the trip by way of Cape Horn. Upon reaching Central America he disembarked and there remained about a year, and then continued his voyage to California, arriving in 1850. His attention was given to mining for a period of two years, when he returned to New York, where his marriage was solemnized and whence he set forth with his bride on a wedding tour to England. They remained in England for a number of months, returned to New York, shortly after removed to Wisconsin, where Mr. French engaged in cabinet-making until 1863, when he disposed of his business and started with his family on the long and perilous overland trip to California. With cattle and horse teams he transported an outfit for a modest brewery, but upon reaching Lander's cut-off the party learned of the discovery of gold at Bannack, Mont., then a portion of Idaho. His drivers refused to proceed to California, insisting upon going to Bannack. Mr. French was thus com-

pelled to accede to their demands, and it was through this incident that he became numbered among the early pioneers of Montana. He arrived in Bannack September 23, 1863, and soon afterward opened a cabinet shop. In this connection it is worthy of note that he was called upon to manufacture the coffins in which were buried Plummer, Ray and Stimson, the desperadoes hung by the vigilance committee; also one for George Copley, who was shot by the Mexican road agents. In 1864 he purchased the Mannheim brewery, one of the first established in this section of the Union, which he conducted successfully for a number of years. An incident worthy of mention in this connection is that this brewery was the one in which the venerated Bishop Tuttle, of the Protestant Episcopal church, was wont to hold services in the early days, on the occasion of his visit to Bannack. The congregations assembled on the second floor and while the bishop was delivering a sermon on one occasion the floor suddenly settled to a very appreciable degree, and the dignified prelate forthwith rushed through a rear door to make his escape. He soon returned, however, making the statement that "self-preservation is the first law of nature," and proceeded with his sermon.

Mr. French continued to reside in the old city of Bannack until 1870, when he moved to Argenta, also located in Beaverhead county, and there opened a mercantile establishment, which he conducted until his death, which occurred in 1879. He was a man of unfaltering probity, honest and upright in all the relations of life, and to him was awarded a full measure of esteem and confidence, leaving to his children the priceless heritage of a good name. Reference has already been made to his marriage, but it should be stated that the maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Hughes, a native of Bath, England, where she was reared to maturity, receiving an academic education. She entered into eternal life in the year 1900. Mr. and Mrs. French were the parents of nine children, of whom only three are now living, two having been drowned at Bannack January 5, 1866, by falling from a bridge into Beaverhead river. Of the surviving children we incorporate brief records, as following: Margaret, who was born December 25, 1855, is the wife of Alfred E. Graeter, engaged in mining in Argenta; George W. French, born February 10, 1859, at Palmyra, Jefferson county, Wis., accompanied his parents on their removal to Montana, where he has practically passed his entire life,

and received his educational discipline in the public schools of the pioneer epoch. Though primitive in equipment, they were conducted by instructors of marked ability, and the training was well directed and effective in results. Mr. French left school at the age of seventeen years, became identified with the great mining industry, giving his attention to both placer and quartz mining, continuing in active operations until 1896, when he was elected county treasurer of Beaverhead county and made his abode in Dillon. He was chosen as his own successor in 1898, and thus was incumbent of this responsible office for a period of four years, giving a most careful and discriminating administration of the financial affairs of the county and gaining unqualified endorsement. At the expiration of his second term, in 1900, he was elected clerk of the district court. In politics, like his honored father, he is a staunch adherent to the Democratic party. Fraternally he is identified with the time-honored order of Freemasons, being a member of Dillon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M. Mr. French is one of the progressive and successful business men of Beaverhead county, and has so lived and directed his efforts as to retain the esteem and confidence of the community that have known him from childhood. He is the owner of several mining properties of unmistakable value, being located on French creek, both placer and quartz mines, the latter being the Goldfinch, Dolphin and Goldquartz properties, all of which are bonded and showing up extremely well as the work of development proceeds. Mr. French also has a valuable stock ranch of about two thousand acres, located on Rattlesnake creek, and devotes special attention to the raising of high grade shorthorn cattle. In this enterprise he is associated with his brother Anthony, who was born in Bannack in 1868, and now has charge of the ranching business. A portion of this ranch property is the old Hadley place, which was the first taken up in the county and which was headquarters for the road agents in the early days.

ISIDORE D. FREUND, M. D.—Greater than in almost any other line of human endeavor is the responsibility that rests upon the physician. The issues of life and death are in his hands. The physician's power must be his own; not by gift, by purchase or by influence can he gain it. If he would attain relative precedence it must come as

the result of superior skill, knowledge and ability, and these qualifications are possessed in a marked degree by Dr. Freund, who is numbered among the representative medical practitioners of Butte. He is the son of Isidore and Catherine Freund, representatives of old German families of Berlin, where he was born on September 14, 1846. The father, who became an eminent surgeon in the German schools, emigrated to America in 1855, locating in New York, and later removed to Michigan, where he practiced medicine and surgery until his death.

Isidore D. Freund, a mere child at the time of his father's emigration, after attendance at the high school at Port Huron, Mich., matriculated in the famous University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, entering the literary department in 1865, where he completed a two years' course. He then entered the medical department, completed the prescribed course and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1872. Thus thoroughly prepared for his profession, Dr. Freund located in the Marquette mining district of Michigan and entered upon a successful practice, being the official physician for various mining companies, and he also had charge of their hospital for that mining district. He was also surgeon to the different railroads of that section. He remained in the Lake Superior region from 1872 until 1893, when he came to Butte, Mont., and associated with Dr. T. J. Murry in the Murry and Freund Hospital, and he has also been very successful in general practice, both as a physician and surgeon, controlling a large private practice.

While in practice in Michigan Dr. Freund took yearly post-graduate courses in New York city, and he has made frequent trips to the east for this purpose since residing in Butte. He has contributed valuable articles to medical journals, and has read scholarly papers before various medical societies. He has devoted special attention to surgery, and is known as a most skillful and discriminating operator. Dr. Freund is a member of the state board of medical examiners, appointed to this office by Gov. Toole. He holds membership in the American Medical, and the Rocky Mountain Interstate Medical, and the Montana State Medical associations and the Silver Bow County Medical Society, and has been president of the last. While in politics the Doctor is a staunch Democrat, he has never sought official preferment. Fraternally he holds membership in these Masonic bodies at

Marquette, Mich., Marquette Lodge No. 125, F. & A. M., Marquet Chapter No. 108, R. A. M., and Lake Superior Commandery No. 30, Knights Templar. In 1863 Dr. Freund went to the front as a surgeon of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, although but fifteen years of age, and served until the close of the war, his regiment being a part of the Army of Virginia. After the war was over his regiment was sent to the west to guard stage lines, and the Doctor accompanied his comrades. When the regiment was mustered out of service he returned to Michigan and resumed his studies in the university.

At Port Huron, Mich., on October 7, 1870, Dr. Freund was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Spalding, a native of Michigan, the daughter of Jed. Spalding, an architect and builder. Of this union two sons have been born, Raynor Spalding and Jed. Burt, both medical graduates of the University of Michigan, and are now engaged in practice in Butte.

HUGH F. GALEN.—One of the founders and makers of Montana, whose death occurred May 30, 1899, at Los Angeles, Cal., his remains being buried in the city of Helena, Mont., where for a long time he had lived, Hugh F. Galen is at rest after arduous labors, in peace after many contests, in the place where he enjoyed in full measure the sincere regard, the high esteem, the full confidence of the community. Mr. Galen was born at the little town of Castle Derg, County Tyrone, Ireland, March 17, 1826. He remained in his native land attending school and working his way along until he was nineteen years of age. In 1845 he emigrated to the United States, locating at Bangor, Me., where he engaged in the log and lumber business for a year, when he removed to New Orleans and was occupied in merchandising for another year. In the spring of 1847, even before the discovery of gold in California, the Pacific coast wore to his awakened fancy a winning smile, and he began freighting to its distant regions, making a number of trips to Nevada and California; and later traveling by way of Salt Lake, Oregon and Washington, until he stopped near the site of the city of Seattle. There he sold his teams, built a saw mill, and engaged in lumbering and general trading until 1859, making in 1858 a short stay within the present limits of Montana during one of his trading trips, at which time he visited the town of Bannack.

In 1859 he again passed through a portion of Montana on his way from Utah to Washington. He did not, however, linger long, but took up his residence and engaged in business at The Dalles, Ore. The next year he returned to California, and from San Francisco went to Dallas, Ore., where he remained until 1861, trading with the Indians and conducting a hotel. In May, 1863, he removed to Salmon City, Idaho, where he did trading and conducted a hotel until the spring of 1866. That year he came to Montana to stay, and located at Helena, or rather Last Chance gulch, as it was then called. He began freighting between the gulch, Fort Benton, and from Salt Lake. Afterwards, in 1869, he added to his other profitable enterprises a stage route between Bozeman and Helena. This he continued until the completion of railroads in the territory in 1884 took away its best patronage. But while it was in operation he carried the United States mails and troops, and conducted the whole business on a highly profitable basis. From 1884 to the time of his death he employed his capital and his energies in a number of well-paying industrial enterprises, being at one time president of the Capital City Lighting Company and a director of the Montana National Bank—always driving with his characteristic energy and clearness of vision some profitable mercantile or productive undertaking which gave employment to others, kept the wheels of commercial activity in motion, and helped to build up and improve the community. In addition to his interests in Helena he owned a number of valuable ranches in Jefferson, Madison and Lewis and Clarke counties, on which he raised large crops and vast flocks of sheep down to 1882. Then he sold his sheep, numbering more than 10,000, and substituted other stock, and had in 1894 400 head of cattle and 900 horses.

Until the cataclysm of 1896 Mr. Galen was an unwavering Democrat in politics, and always manifested the liveliest interest in the success of his party, so far foregoing his own preferences and tastes in 1876 as to accept a seat in the territorial legislature as a representative from Jefferson county. But in general, he was averse to public life and official station. He was married in San Francisco in 1860 to Miss Matilda M. Gillogly, whose life began on the ocean. They had seven children: Charles H., Frank and Minnie, deceased, and James L., now living at Cape Nome; Albert J., a prominent and skilled lawyer of Helena; Matilda M., and Ellen L., the wife of former United States Senator Thomas H. Carter.



Wm. F. Galvin

RAYNOR S. FREUND, M. D.—Among the able young medical representatives of Butte, where he has gained a tangible support as the result of his signal devotion to his profession and his unmistakable ability as a physician and surgeon, Dr. Raynor S. Freund merits attention. He was born in the city of Port Huron, Mich., on March 20, 1872, the son of I. D. and Jennie (Spalding) Freund, of whom specific mention is made on another page. Raynor Spalding Freund attended the public schools of Michigan and was graduated from the high school at Champion, Marquette county, in the class of 1890. He then entered the Hopkins School, a well known preparatory institution of Boston, Mass., where he studied for two years, after which, in the fall of 1892, he entered the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he devoted three years to the scientific course, and four years to the technical teachings in its medical department, being graduated after an exacting course on June 23, 1899, and simultaneously receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

He then came to Butte and became associated with his distinguished father and Dr. T. J. Murry in hospital and general practice. This alliance continued until April, 1901, and since then the Doctor has continued an independent practice, having a finely equipped office in the new postoffice block. He enjoys popularity in both professional and social circles, and is identified with the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Association, the Montana State Medical Association and the Silver Bow Medical Society.

FRANKLIN F. FRIDLEY was one of the earliest settlers in Gallatin county, Mont., but for some years prior to his death a resident of Park county. His parents were Jacob and Nancy (Hite) Fridley, natives of Rockingham county, Va., where the former was born May 5, 1796, and the latter on June 12, 1798. The father of Jacob Fridley was born and reared in Switzerland. Franklin F. Fridley was born in Augusta county, Va., October 22, 1824. When he was four years old his parents removed to Ohio and fifteen years later to Iowa, where they both died, the mother in 1846 and the father in 1856. In 1849 Mr. Fridley made the long journey across the plains to California, arriving at Sacramento on August 22

of that year, and finding the now prosperous capital of the Golden state a staggering hamlet, containing but one wooden house. From there he went to the mines on Jackson Forks, and remained during the winter successfully engaged in mining. On December 15, 1850, he sailed from San Francisco on the ship *Hercules* around Cape Horn, and, after a four months' journey, reached his home on April 15, 1851. He bought a farm near Muscatine, Iowa, and engaged in farming until 1864, when he started for Montana, arriving at Emigrant gulch on August 27 of that year. The train with which he traveled was divided into four parts, and at a mass meeting held at Richards' bridge crossing the North Platte, Mr. Fridley was chosen captain of the first division of forty-four wagons, and he conducted it safely to its destination. He remained at Emigrant gulch three weeks, then removed to Gallatin valley; the next month, October, 1864, he built the third house in the town, the first one in Gallatin valley to have the luxury of a board floor, the site being now occupied by the Nevitt block. Here he lived until 1876, when he went to the states for the winter.

In the fall of 1864 Mr. Fridley bought a claim adjoining the original townsite of Bozeman on the north, which now forms the Imes addition to the city. In 1874 he bought the present Fridley ranch on the Yellowstone, twenty-three miles above Livingston, on the National Park branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and on his return to Montana, in 1877, he settled on this ranch, right in the shadow of Emigrant peak, and devoted himself with energy and public spirit to developing and building up the section. He laid the first platform at Emigrant and presented it to the Northern Pacific Railroad, thus securing a railroad station. He built the first bridge over the upper Yellowstone at his own expense, afterward selling it to the county. In fact every public interest was promoted and every good enterprise quickened and stimulated by the touch of his tireless energy, and his useful life was progressing peacefully and profitably, when, on August 18, 1892, he was thrown from his wagon and received injuries from which he died on the 8th of September. In life he was highly esteemed and in death he was universally mourned. He was laid away to rest in Bozeman cemetery with every demonstration of popular regard and affection, and his memory is held in the most respectful reverence.

In political affiliation Mr. Fridley was a Repub-

lican, but never desired or sought public office. He was the first postmaster at Fridley, accepting the office as a convenience to the community. On January 16, 1852, he was united in marriage with Miss America J. Mounts, born near Albion, Ill., on October 26, 1829. She died September 22, 1892, just two weeks after the death of her husband, and was buried by his side and that of her son, who had died some two years previously. Mr. and Mrs. Fridley were the parents of three children; Benjamin F., Edwin L. and Rosa G. The oldest, Benjamin F., city marshal of Bozeman, died January 12, 1890, leaving a widow, Lyda A., and three children—Charles, Edna and Harry. Edwin L. is still a resident of Bozeman, prosperous in business and well esteemed in the community; Rosa G. is the wife of Madison M. Black, and they own and occupy the old Fridley homestead in Park county.

MADISON M. BLACK.—This prominent ranchman, public spirited citizen and progressive business man of Park county, is a son of the late Col. Leander M. Black, who, after a career of great usefulness in Montana, died at Helena July 18, 1881. Col. Black was born in Laurel county, Ky., in 1830, and in 1854 was united in marriage with Mary A. McHargue, a daughter of William McHargue. In 1858 he joined the stampede to Pike's peak, leaving his family with his wife's parents. He arrived at the site of Denver in the spring of 1859, and engaged in supplying the government with wood, hay and grain on contracts. He was filling contracts for supplies to the Army of the Platte, when the Civil war broke out. By reason of his superior means of transportation the officers of the command allowed him almost unlimited discretion under his contracts. He had ox and mule teams crossing the plains from Missouri river points and back during the war, and so conducted his business as to win unstinted praise from the officers whose commands he served. During this period of seven years he was unable to get a communication to or from his family. But on Christmas day, 1864, he returned to the old plantation in Kentucky and was reunited with his family. On January 1, 1865, they removed to St. Joseph, Mo., where they resided until July, 1871, when the Colonel brought them to Bozeman, Mont., where they made their home until after his death. In 1867 he was elected to the

state senate of Colorado. In 1869 he loaded his teams and went to Virginia City. He was appointed special agent for the Crow Indians, then located on the Yellowstone near the present city of Livingston, with authority to treat with them and if necessary build an agency and furnish them supplies. He accepted the appointment and established headquarters and a general store at Bozeman. He counilled with the chiefs, secured a treaty and built the first Crow agency in the territory. Game was then plentiful, as was proven one night when the Colonel was called by one of the sentinels to witness an unusual sight. All around the camp elks' eyes were gleaming in the darkness, indicating the presence of several hundred of them.

After resigning this position he again devoted himself to contracting on a large scale, covering the whole of western Montana and adjacent territory—wherever there were Indians. He also bought and platted forty acres of land south of the townsite of Bozeman, now known as Black's addition. He owned much real estate in the city and still carried on his store. He bought the old Pick and Plow newspaper and converted it into the *Avant Courier*, which is still published. He also established the Bozeman Times, and was president and half owner of the First National Bank of Bozeman. He owned farms on the Yellowstone, and in Madison and Gallatin valleys. He had extensive mining interests in Butte, Cook City and Lewis and Clarke, Madison and Jefferson counties. He built the road through Boulder pass and established a stage line, shortening the time and distance between Helena and Butte. He built a wagon road through Yankee Jim canyon on the upper Yellowstone to the National Park in 1873-4; had the contract for carrying the mails and express between Bozeman and Helena in 1875-6; the first mail contract from Cantonment, now Miles City, to Fort Buford in 1877; and had a sutlership at the Cantonment and established trading posts on the Yellowstone at the mouth of the Big Horn and Baker's battle ground. In 1878 he removed to Butte and patented "The Black Placer," now in the heart of the city. He then saw the necessity for a shorter overland route to Butte and built the present county road through Elk Park, cutting off some forty or fifty miles of the distance to Helena, and put on the first stage route between the two cities. The Great Northern Railroad was afterward built over the same pass. In 1880 he was nominated by the Republicans for the legislature

as a joint member for Jefferson and Gallatin counties, but was defeated. He was interested in the Mantle mine at Cataract, and also owned a two-fifths interest in the A. M. Holter lode at Elkhorn, both in Jefferson county, the latter having since paid over \$1,500,000 in dividends. Col. Black was taken violently ill at the International hotel in Helena on July 16, 1881, died on the 18th and his remains were buried in that city. In an editorial tribute to his memory the Helena Independent said:

"Few men were better known or more universally esteemed throughout Montana than Leander M. Black. A few years ago he was regarded as one of the leading capitalists of Bozeman. Perhaps no man did more than he to attract attention to and build up and enhance the material interests of Bozeman during the days of his prosperity. He devoted his means with a lavish hand to the promotion of any public enterprise that had in it a promise of good to the community with which he was identified. His liberality, however, was not confined to the city in which he made his home. He possessed those broad and liberal views which made him delect to assist in furthering the welfare of the entire territory. He was eminently a public-spirited man, and one of the best citizens any community could have. He was a splendid type of the frank, energetic, warm-hearted Western man."

Madison M. Black, his son, was united in marriage with Miss Rosa G. Fridley on August 31, 1875, at Bozeman, where they made their home until 1897. They have two daughters: Nellie A., the wife of Harry C. Clark, of Seattle, Wash.; and Edith L., wife of Dr. Charles E. Collamer, of Peoria, Ill. Mr. Black is an ardent Democrat and has rendered good service to his party in its various campaigns, and to the community in general as county clerk and recorder of Gallatin county, an office which he held from 1880 to 1885. He has always taken a deep and serviceable interest in all matters affecting the welfare of the community, and is highly esteemed for his enterprise, public spirit and general progressiveness, as well as for the sterling qualities of his character and his pleasing social accomplishments.

MISS IDA FULLERTON.—The recognition accorded to women in the practical and official duties incidental to educational work in Mon-

tana can not but be viewed with gratification. And it is largely through their persistent efforts that the cause has been advanced to the honor of the commonwealth which has honored them. In this volume will be found mention of a number of ladies exercising the duties of superintendents of schools in each of several counties, and their work is producing excellent results. Miss Fullerton, who is superintendent for Lewis and Clarke county, has developed exceptional executive ability and capacity for the hauling of manifold details, and through her efforts greater unification and more efficient work has been conserved in the public schools of the county. She claims the old Empire state as the place of her nativity, having been born near Brockport, Monroe county, N. Y. Her parents, Alexander and Ann (Baldwin) Fullerton, were likewise natives of New York, while her paternal grandfather was John Fullerton, of English lineage, the family having long been identified with the annals of American history. Alexander Fullerton was a farmer by occupation, and in politics was staunchly arrayed in support of the Republican party, being a man of marked intellectuality and sterling character. The parents of our subject removed to Michigan when she was a child, and she was still young when deprived by death of her father's solicitous care and protection. The family located in Ypsilanti, and after attending the public schools Miss Fullerton continued her studies in the Michigan State Normal School, this celebrated institution being located in the same city. She graduated as a member of the class of 1884; and having thus definitely prepared herself for pedagogic work, she went to Clinton, Mich., where she was a teacher in the high school for five years. In 1887 she came to Helena, and was placed in charge of the second primary department of the Hawthorne school. Two and a half years later she was advanced to the Central school and assigned to the eighth grade. She taught in the high school until the fall of 1900, when she was made the nominee of the Republican party for the office of county superintendent, being elected by a satisfactory majority and one of the only two candidates elected on the Republican ticket in the county, a circumstance clearly indicative of her personal popularity and eligibility for the place. Miss Fullerton assumed the duties of office on January 7, 1901, her term to continue for two years. In 1891 she attended the session of the National Educational Association held at Toronto,

Canada. She at all times maintains a lively interest in her professional work. The duties of superintendents are responsible and exacting, and Miss Fullerton has taken matters in hand with steady grasp and clear discrimination, fully justifying by her course the support accorded her at the polls. Her sister, Mrs. H. C. Carpenter, whose deceased husband was numbered among the pioneers of Montana, is also one of the efficient teachers in the Helena schools, holding position as principal of the Emerson school, in the west division.

JUDGE WILLIAM GADDIS.—In the front rank of successful ranchers and stockmen in Montana, Judge William Gaddis is a native of Washington, D. C., where he was born September 12, 1831. His parent were Adam and Julia A. (Green) Gaddis, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Baltimore, Md. The father came to the United States in 1814, having been born in 1791. He first located at Alexandria, Va., but subsequently removed to Washington, D. C., where for forty years he was employed by the government as foreman in the shops and navy yards. He died in Washington in 1868. His father was a Scotchman and removed from his native land to Ireland where he died. Judge Gaddis has three brothers and two sisters living in Washington, and it was there he passed his boyhood and received his education in excellent private schools. After leaving school he learned the trade of a blacksmith, but later engaged in the grocery and feed business, which he continued to conduct until 1869. He then came to Montana and found employment in the sutler's store, in company with Capt. Cutter as post trader at Fort Shaw. After a year passed in this connection he formed an engagement with Gen. J. S. Hamil as post trader at Camp Baker. The General died soon after going to that point and Mr. Gaddis remained in the business until the post was abandoned in 1880. The name was changed to Fort Logan in 1877, in honor of Capt. Logan, who was killed at Big Hole (see his sketch elsewhere in this volume), and in 1881 Judge Gaddis purchased it with 2,400 acres of land which he has since increased to 3,000 acres, of which he has made one of the best cattle ranches in the state.

The old fort is a historic place of great interest. It was built in 1870, the site having been selected

by the officers of the Thirteenth United States Infantry. It was first garrisoned by that regiment, then by the Seventh, the Third and the Eighteenth in turn. The first commander was Capt. Hollister of the Thirteenth, and he was succeeded by Major Ilgis, who was followed by Capt. Freeman, and he in turn by Col. Gilbert, and he by Maj. Chipman, who was the last and was in charge when the post was abandoned. While no great tragedy was enacted in or around the fort, there were several small engagements between its forces and the Indians. One occurred in 1877 between the soldiers and a party of Indians returning from the battle at Big Hole, and in this fight one Indian was killed. They had murdered a sheep herder and run off some stock from a place about eight miles away. In an engagement a year later several Indians were killed. Troops from the fort were also in the Sioux campaign of 1876, and were with Gibbons at the Big Hole. In 1880, owing to the necessity for establishing a fort farther out on the frontier, Fort Logan was abandoned and Fort Maginnis was built. The old fort was sold to the highest bidder and Judge Gaddis became the purchaser. He also has a ranch in Meagher county on which he raises Norman and Clyde horses.

In June, 1873, at Washington, D. C., Judge Gaddis was united in marriage with Miss Margaret L. Young, of Washington, a daughter of John M. and Eliza W. (Merritt) Young, who lived and died in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Gaddis became the parents of five children, of whom only two are living, Eliza Merritt and Charles G. Gaddis. Politically the Judge is a Democrat, but he has never taken active part in party struggles. He was appointed United States commissioner and postmaster at Fort Logan, and held the positions for a number of years. Fraternally he is a Freemason of high standing and long connection with the order, having joined it in 1861. He is a Knight Templar and a noble of the Mystic Shrine.

JAMES B. FUREY.—A native of County Huntington, Province of Quebec, Canada, of Irish ancestry, a farmer's son, the fifth of twelve children, with bone and sinew well developed by honest toil on the farm, later working with the same earnestness and zeal in the iron mines of New York, pursuing with varying fortunes a mercantile career and lead and silver mining in Idaho, serving the

public as deputy sheriff and later as sheriff, James B. Furey of Butte, sheriff of Silver Bow county, Mont., has seen life in many interesting phases. He was born on July 6, 1854, the son of Charles Furey, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to Quebec in 1815. His mother was Ann (Hughes) Furey, also a native of Ireland, who was brought to Canada in her childhood. Mr. Furey received a good common school education, and worked for his father on the farm until he was eighteen years old, when he went to New York and worked in iron mines. In 1878 he removed to Idaho, remained at Atlanta for a year and a half, and then went into the Wood river country, where for ten years he conducted successfully a mercantile business.

Part of this time he was deputy sheriff of the county, under his brother, who was for four years the sheriff. Again he went to mining for lead and silver, and then made a year's visit to his native country, returning to the west in 1893 and locating in Butte, where he has been mining and merchandising ever since. In November, 1900, he was elected sheriff on the Labor ticket, and is now (1901) actively discharging the duties of the office. He is a member of the Order of Elks and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the latter he holds the rank of past master workman. He was also president of the Butte Miners' Union for four consecutive terms. Mr. Furey was married in 1887 to Miss Lydia May, who was born in Nova Scotia and removed to Nevada when she was five years old. He met her in Idaho, and they were married in that territory. He is a man of force of character and equipoise, seeing things clearly and acting upon them vigorously and intelligently. His sterling qualities of manhood and his faithful performance of every duty have won him the good will and regard of all around him.

DR. WILLIAM H. GELSTHORPE, ex-treasurer of Cascade county and an ex-mayor of Great Falls, Mont., is one of the most active and progressive citizens of the young metropolis. Since his first location in this city, 1890, he has thrown himself heart and soul into the advancement of its interests. He was born in Wellsburg, W. Va., in 1859. John Gelsthorpe, his father, born in Nottinghamshire, England, in 1824, emigrated to this country in 1851. Two years after his arrival in America he was united in marriage to Miss Mar-

garet Rodgers, a native of West Virginia. He was long merchant and hotel keeper at Wellsburg, died in 1883. His wife is still living in the sixty-fifth year of her age. They had three sons, two of whom reside in Great Falls, and one at Goss City, Ind. Dr. Gelsthorpe was the second son, and in his native town he received a common school education, later utilizing two years at Bethany College. On the death of his father when he was sixteen years old, he was compelled to leave college and direct his attention to the sterner activities of life, but he subsequently found time to spend a few profitable months at Duff's (Pittsburg) Business College. Later he had charge of the circulation of the Pittsburg Dispatch for several years, and during that time he read medicine and afterwards entered the medical department of the Western University, now the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he was graduated in 1885. On reaching his majority he returned to his native town and was elected city clerk and served one term.

Dr. Gelsthorpe came to Montana in 1883, locating first at Glendive, where he practiced medicine for a year. He then returned to Cleveland and took a post-graduate course in medicine, following which he accepted an offer of the position of surgeon on the Northern Pacific Railroad for some 400 miles of its line, with headquarters at Miles City. He remained with the company until 1887. He then accepted a position as surgeon with a mining company at Rimini, Mont., and in 1888 received the appointment of surgeon of the Sand Coulee Coal Co., at Sand Coulee, near Great Falls. With this company he remained three years, practicing his profession with gratifying success. At Sand Coulee Dr. Gelsthorpe formed the acquaintance of Col. Broadwater, then in charge of the mines. It was here, too, that the Doctor first became inspired with confidence in the future of Great Falls. He made several investments in real estate there, all of which proved profitable, and in 1890 he came to the city to live.

Since that time he has been prominent in professional and political life. In 1893 he was elected mayor of the city and had the distinction of being the only man ever elected mayor on the straight Democratic ticket. In this important office he served from 1893 to 1895. In 1896 Dr. Gelsthorpe was first elected treasurer of Cascade county, and he was re-elected in 1898, receiving the largest number of votes cast for any candidate on the

Democratic ticket. He is a member of the State Medical Society, of which he was first vice-president in 1895, and of the Northern Montana Medical Association. In the latter society he has filled all the chairs. Dr. Gelsthorpe was married on March 3, 1887, to Miss Nellie Naston, a native of Minnesota, who died in 1894. He was again married in Chicago in 1898, to Miss Cora Blodgett, who was principal of the south side schools of Great Falls for some time. The Doctor is a Mason, a member of the order of Elks, and of the United Workmen. Throughout his life Dr. Gelsthorpe has been a public-spirited and broad-minded man and has ever manifested a lively interest in political affairs. His mayoralty administration was eminently successful as was his treasuryship of the county. Among the citizens of Great Falls he numbers a host of warm personal friends and is well and favorably known throughout the state.

HENRY S. GILBERT.—Among those who were intimately concerned in the stirring events of life on the frontier in the early days is Mr. Gilbert, who is not only one of the distinctive "old-timers" of Montana, but was, prior to locating here, a frontiersman of the far northwest. He is a native of the Keystone state, having been born in Berks county on December 31, 1833, the son of Henry and Lydia (Spang) Gilbert, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania, where the father operated a gristmill and a woolen factory. The great-grandfather, Mr. Gilbert, emigrated from England to America in 1750, and his son, grandfather of Henry S., born in Pennsylvania, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Spang, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Gilbert, belonged to a prominent family of Berks county and his father was a soldier of the Revolution, in which it was his good fortune to save the life of Gen. Nippenburg, whom he accompanied to Germany after the declaration of peace. Through the aid and influence of Gen. Nippenburg Mr. Spang made investments in Prussia which made him very wealthy. Henry S. Gilbert supplemented the discipline he received in private schools in the academy at Boyertown, Pa., and engaged in teaching for a time and then learned the saddler's trade. He purchased the business of his employer and continued

it for two years, when, in 1854, he removed to Lafayette, Ind., and worked at his trade in that state for six months, and then he continued westward to Lawrence, Kan., where he engaged in contracting and building, taking contracts from the New England Aid Society. He also took up government land near Manhattan, Kan., with the intention of engaging in agriculture, but in 1855 removed to Missouri, where he followed his trade until September, when he started for the Rocky mountains. Upon reaching Fort Laramie, Wyo., he engaged until 1859 in trading with the Crow and Sioux Indians, and also furnished supplies to emigrants. In the spring of 1858 he was sent to overtake Gen. Johnson's command, then pushing forward against the Mormons, and to supply the soldiers with rations. Mr. Gilbert found it inexpedient to do this, and stopped at South pass, where he established a trading post and general store and for two years traded with the Snake Indians. Their chief, Washakie, who was half Flathead and half Snake, was a great friend of Mr. Gilbert and gave him many tokens of his esteem. In 1859 Mr. Gilbert sold his store and established a trading post at the foot of the Rocky ridge, in Wyoming, where he built the first wooden house erected there. He traded with the Indians on Wind river until the fall of 1860, when he removed to Fort Bridger, and soon after established a store for Indian trade at Millersville.

On November 20, 1860, Mr. Gilbert was married at Millersville, Utah, to Miss Margaret McMinn, of Salt Lake City. She was born in Nova Scotia, whence she accompanied her parents to Utah. They were converts of the church of Latter Day Saints, but none of their children embraced the Mormon faith. After his marriage Mr. Bridger located on a ranch south of Fort Bridger, and soon after he completed a dwelling on the place. In the spring of 1862 there was an uprising of the Ute Indians, and, as they stole the horses and stock of the settlers and menaced their safety, Mr. Gilbert was compelled to abandon the ranch and return with his wife and their child to Fort Bridger. There he entered the employ of the government, putting in a bridge at Ham's Fork, and later became associated with Judge Carter in a contract to furnish hay for the military posts, and to supply beef to the troops, and he was thus engaged until the spring of 1863. On August 12th he started for Virginia City, Mont., where he arrived on September 1, 1863, and engaged in min-

ing. Prior to leaving Utah he had supplied the notorious Alf. Slade with wagon, oxen, etc., to bring freight to Montana and he continued to be the friend of Slade until his criminality was discovered and he was hanged by the vigilance committee.

Mr. Gilbert purchased two placer claims in Alder gulch, but these proved unprofitable, and he then erected the brewery at Virginia City, which is now the oldest in the state. He has kept the equipment of the plant up to the highest standard, has made improvements and additions as demanded, and brews a superior product, which finds a ready local sale and also commands a large trade in the territory around Virginia City. He is one of the alert and progressive business men of Madison county and is highly esteemed. In politics Mr. Gilbert is an ardent Democrat, and he has served in positions of public trust. In 1880 he was elected county treasurer and held that responsible office for eleven years. He was assessor of Madison county in 1871, mayor of Virginia City for two terms and an alderman for six terms. Fraternally he is identified with Virginia City Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master. To Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert fifteen children have been born. All are living in Madison county, seven being married and established in homes of their own.

THOMAS GIBSON is well and favorably known throughout Gallatin county, where he owns a valuable ranch near Central Park. Mr. Gibson brought to its management ability, energy and industry of a high order and in the successful prosecution of any of Montana's industries these are necessary concomitants, and their application has invariably brought prosperity. Thomas Gibson was born in Pulaski county, Ky., on May 4, 1858, one of a family of four sons and five daughters. His parents, Andrew and Polly (Zachary) Gibson, and the paternal grandfather, Thomas Gibson, were residents of Kentucky, and in that state Andrew Gibson was a lifelong farmer. Until 1881 his son Thomas remained under the paternal roof, attended the public schools and materially contributed to the labors of the farm. In that year he came directly to Gallatin county, Mont., and engaged in farming, later specially giving attention to sheep raising, which he continued for six or eight years.

During this time he purchased the Doc Cowan ranch and about 1890 changed from sheep to cat-

tle raising, giving particular attention to short-horns and wintering as high as 300 head. His landed property comprises 720 acres, much of it thoroughly irrigated and capable of producing abundant crops. The breeding of horses has also been a favorite pursuit of Mr. Gibson. He is particularly partial to speedy driving stock, and is rather averse to any one passing him on the road. Mr. Gibson on July 9, 1889, married with Miss Fannie Wright, of Kentucky, a daughter of Joseph Wright. The father passed away on February 4, 1901, and the mother resides in Gallatin county with her children. To Mr. and Mrs. Gibson five children have been born, Katie Glen, Francis, Madge, Joseph and Mary Helen. The family of Mr. Gibson are comfortably housed in a fine residence that is surrounded by substantial outbuildings of the better class and everything indicates prosperity. Cowan creek, which traverses the farm, is the fountainhead for its admirable system of irrigation.

BENJ. F. GIBSON.—A native of Somerset, Pulaski county, Ky., and born on December 24, 1848, the son of Andrew and Polly (Zachary) Gibson, also natives of Kentucky and descendants of old Virginia families, having by inheritance and training the distinguishing characteristics of the chivalry of both the old commonwealths, Benjamin Franklin Gibson, of Central Park, Gallatin county, is a valuable addition to the population of his adopted state. His father was a prominent farmer and financier of Kentucky, where he remained until his death, in 1887. He was then and had been for a number of years president of the Somerset National Bank. He was also an extensive landholder of influence and had a high standing in the community. Of his nine children Benjamin was the fifth. His early days were passed at the Kentucky home, working on the farm and attending school.

In 1872 when he was twenty-three years old, B. F. Gibson yielded to a long-continued yearning for something different in life from what he had experienced, and traveled by rail to Corinne, Utah, thence by private conveyance to the Gallatin valley, Mont., where he worked at freighting for three or four years, then invested in cattle and soon took up a homestead, where he now resides, later adding to his estate by purchasing railroad lands until he now has over 1,400 acres, of which all that

is necessary is under irrigation. He has improved the place with a good residence, surrounded by beautiful shade trees and shrubbery, supplemented by a plentiful equipment of substantial and tastefully arranged outbuildings. Here he lives the independent life of a gentleman farmer, raising abundant crops of alfalfa and other grasses, and enough of the cereals to supply his own needs and a considerable quantity for an always ready market, giving special attention, however, to raising well-bred cattle and horses, shorthorns being his preference in cattle, of which he often has from 500 to 700 head. In 1877 his brother Samuel joined him in the business, and they have since been associated in it as partners. Mr. Gibson married on December 12, 1893, Miss Kate Wright, a native of Kentucky. They have two daughters, Effie and Adele, who add to the sunshine and charm of their happy home, wherein is graciously dispensed a genial hospitality.

HON. PRESTON H. LESLIE, the last territorial governor of Montana and ex-governor of Kentucky, is a highly respected resident of Helena. He was born in Wayne (now Clinton) county, Ky., on March 2, 1819. His father Vachel H. Leslie, a native of Kentucky, was born in 1792, and married Sally Hopkins, of the same state, who was born in 1796. Her father was Dennis Hopkins, born and reared in Georgia, but later a resident of Kentucky. To Gov. Leslie's parents were born ten children, all of whom attained maturity. The Scotch and Welch ancestors of this family were for many years residents of the south, and in the struggle for American independence patriotically served in the ranks of the "Old Continentals, in ragged regimentals," as sung by the late Guy H. McMaster. They at first settled in North Carolina and Georgia, and later became pioneers of Kentucky. The early education of Preston H. Leslie was obtained in Kentucky under the old field school system. Later he had the advantages of attendance at an academy in Adair county, and began the study of law in 1838 under Gen. Rice Maxey, an attorney of note, a general of militia and the father of Hon. S. B. Maxey, of Texas. In 1840 Judge Leslie removed to Monroe county, as on October 10, 1840, he had been admitted to the bar at Albany, Clinton county, and there began legal practice. Meeting with satisfactory clientage

he remained there until 1859. Later he resided in Glasgow, Barren county, until February 6, 1887, when he came to Montana.

Gov. Leslie was an old-line Whig until 1854. He then joined the Democratic party, and has ever since been unwavering in his fidelity to the principles of that political party. In 1842 he was elected county attorney of Monroe county, Ky., and he served as such until he was elected to represent the county in the legislature in 1844. In 1850 he was again elected to the same position, and in 1852 he was chosen to the state senate, to which dignified body he was again elected in 1867, and during this second term he served as president of the senate. And now and here occurred a singular thing. That year there were vacancies in both the offices of the governor and lieutenant-governor, and by virtue of Judge Leslie holding the office of president of the senate he became governor of the state, and his inauguration occurred on February 13, 1871. Having served in this high office with rare statesmanship he was elected governor by the people, receiving a majority of over 39,000, a most gratifying compliment to his ability, integrity and popularity. On September 5, 1871, he was again inaugurated, and he served four years longer, exemplifying the same qualities of head and heart that had so won the hearts of the people. Official duties over, Gov. Leslie returned to his law practice in Glasgow. After ten years of quiet professional life, in July, 1881, he was appointed by the governor to fill a vacancy in the office of circuit judge, and in September, 1881, he was elected by the people to succeed himself in this office also. In September, 1886, Judge Leslie was appointed governor of the territory of Montana by President Cleveland, and on February 8, 1887, he took the oath of office, and served with great acceptability until April 13, 1889. On March 1, 1894, Gov. Leslie was appointed United States district attorney for Montana, and held that office until March 1, 1898. Gov. Leslie has been for sixty-four years a member of the Baptist church, having joined August 2, 1838. He has frequently represented its local branches in state and national meetings, and has often been called to serve as chairman of their deliberative bodies. He is recognized as a man of great executive ability, profound legal attainments and as a sagacious and wise man of affairs, and he is universally beloved for his many tender traits of lovable Christian character.

On November 11, 1841, Gov. Leslie was mar-



Hon. P. H. Leslie

ried to Miss Louisa Black, a native of Monroe county, Ky., who died on August 19, 1858. Of their seven children three are now living: Judge J. B. Leslie, of Great Falls; Mrs. Sarah E. Winn, of Santiago, Cal., and Mrs. C. T. Cheek. One child of this marriage, Dr. Joseph H. Leslie, died on December 13, 1900, from exposure in the great Galveston flood. On November 17, 1859, Gov. Leslie married Mrs. Mary Kuykendall, a native of Boone county, Mo., who died on September 3, 1900. They had three children: Mrs. Isabelle Shobe, of Helena; Dr. R. M. Leslie, of Livingston, and Miss Emily T., who died on December 14, 1890.

WARREN C. GILLETTE.—Ere 1902 becomes a link in the chain of the past, four decades will have passed since Mr. Gillette came to Montana. He has been not an unimportant factor in the development of the localities in which he has resided, and is one of the worthy pioneers of the state, recognized as a prosperous stockgrower on Dearborn river in the vicinity of Craig. The mental, moral, social and material advancement of the state has ever received his support, and he has served in positions of trust and responsibility. Mr. Gillette was born in Orleans, Ontario county, N. Y., on March 10, 1832. His original American ancestors were French Huguenots, who located in Connecticut. There was born in 1802 Orimel Gillette, father of our Montana pioneer, and his father, Caleb Gillette, was likewise a native of Connecticut. In early manhood Orimel Gillette removed to New York, where he married Miss Julia E. Ferris, born in that state. They settled in Oneida county, where the father for many years practiced medicine, living to the age of four score years, his wife passing away at the age of sixty. Of their two sons and three daughters, Warren C. was the eldest, and is the only survivor. He has never married, nor did his sister, Eliza P., who was his housekeeper and devoted companion until her death in 1897.

Warren Caleb Gillette, after attending the public schools, pursued his studies in Oberlin College, Ohio, leaving that institution in 1850 and staying for a time in Columbus, after which he returned to New York and was a clerk in Oneida county until 1855, when he removed to Chicago and entered the employ of E. R. Kellogg & Co.,

wholesale hatters and furriers, continuing with this firm until 1859, when he engaged in the same line of business as a retailer at Galena, Ill., conducting the enterprise two years. In the summer of 1861 Mr. Gillette once more returned east and was engaged in the manufacture of furs in New York city until the spring of 1862, when the discovery of gold in Montana led him hither. His intention was to make Salmon river his destination, and at St. Louis he embarked on the steamer "Shreveport" and came up the Missouri, disembarking between the mouth of the Milk river and old Fort Union, as low water prevented further progress by boat. After remaining in camp about a week the party started overland to Fort Benton. Two days later they met a large band of Assiniboiné and Crow Indians, and the younger ones were inclined to stop the party's journey up the river, while some of the older chiefs were in favor of the emigrants doing as they pleased. The Indians concluded to hold a council and determine the course to be pursued, which was held that night, but the emigrants had decided to return to their camp on Milk river, and in the morning turned their teams in that direction, whereupon the Indians informed them that they must go up the river, as the council had decided that they could do so, and they insisted that the white men ought not now turn back. So going toward Fort Benton they arrived there in September, but soon went on to the old town of Montana City on Little Prickly Pear creek, where they went into camp, which they called Camp Indecision, because they here learned of the discovery of gold at Bannack, and waited here until they could send a delegation and learn the true state of affairs at Bannack and its attractions as a place of settlement. They, however, remained here until their belated supplies came to Fort Benton and they then transported them with mule and ox teams to Deer Lodge, once known as LaBarge City. Here M. Gillette purchased a cabin of C. A. Broadwater, intending to occupy it as a store, but as Bannack was far more prosperous he proceeded to Bannack, where he arrived in December, 1862. He brought his stock of goods, an assortment of miners' supplies, from Fort Benton to Bannack in three trips, bringing the goods in on pack horses. On one of these trips the Indians stole all of his horses while he was encamped on Sun river not far from the site of Great Falls. He recovered nearly one-half of the animals, and obtained enough more from the American Fur Co.

to enable him to continue his trip to Bannack. A year later he transferred his stock to Alder gulch, where gold was discovered in 1863, and was in general trade in Virginia City until 1865, being associated with James King.

Upon the discovery of gold in Last Chance gulch they brought their stock to Helena, following the rush of miners thither. Here King & Gillette were in the freighting and mercantile business from 1865 until 1869, and were in partnership in mining operations until 1877. These earlier trips were attended with great danger from both Indians and road agents and Mr. Gillette had plenty of exciting experiences and narrow escapes. He was one of the early promoters of placer mining at Diamond City, and a service of great public benefit was rendered by King & Gillette in their herculean task of opening the toll road of ten miles down Little Prickly Pear canyon. The toll road saved the travelers on the road between Helena and Fort Benton from crossing Medicine Rock and Lyon mountains, as it went down the canyon on the present route of the Montana Central Railroad. This important work was of inestimable value to the miners and other settlers. The available equipment for the construction of this road consisted of two plows, for which they paid \$175 each, and picks and shovels. The road was completed in 1866 at a cost of \$40,000 and this amount was obtained from tolls within two years. Later the travel declined, but the road was kept up until the expiration of the charter, in 1875. King & Gillette were among the largest operators in Confederate gulch, where they employed a large number of men in the construction of a bedrock flume, clearing up \$10,000 in one season, but it eventually caused them a loss of \$60,000. They closed their operations in 1877, and Mr. Gillette engaged in sheep raising, in which he has been engaged for nearly a quarter of a century, having now 12,000 acres of ranch land and raising sheep on a very extensive scale, his flock numbering from 16,000 to 20,000 head on the average. He gives preference to Merino sheep as best adapted to this climate. He has a fine ranch residence near Craig with modern improvements and facilities, and since the death of his sister he divides his time between this residence and Helena. The business is now conducted by the W. C. Gillette Co., Mr. Gillette having disposed of an interest in it and organized this company. Mr. Gillette is a staunch Republican, and he has taken a proper interest in

the public affairs of both territory and state. He was twice elected to the lower house of the territorial legislature, and was a member of the council, or higher deliberate body, for one term, and also a member of the convention which framed the present constitution of the state. In public office he gave evidence of wise discrimination and mature judgment, and his influence in the councils of his party has been ever helpful. Mr. Gillette gains and retains friends and his unassuming but successful career in Montana has honored the state.

ELVIN J. GLASS, section director United States weather bureau, at Helena, Mont., was born at Corvallis, Ore., November 1, 1858, the son of James R. and Jemima R. (Ritchie) Glass. The father, a native of Illinois, and a blacksmith, went to Oregon in 1852. His wife joined him there a year later with her family, crossing the plains with wagons. Her ancestors were active patriots of the Revolution. The paternal emigrant ancestor of Mr. Glass was his grandfather, John Glass, a native of the north of Ireland, and a graduate of Oxford University, England, and in America he filled a professor's chair.

Elvin J. Glass was partially educated in the public schools of Corvallis, Ore. This education was supplemented by a course at the agricultural college at Corvallis, from which in 1878 he was graduated with the degree of B. S. For three years he then engaged in teaching, and on January 22, 1882, he entered the Signal Corps, U. S. A. The weather bureau was then under the supervision of the war department, and he held the rank of sergeant. Subsequently the bureau was transferred to the department of agriculture. From his first connection with it Mr. Glass has been with the weather bureau without an interruption. For six months he was stationed at Fort Meyer, Va., then the school of instruction for the signal corps. He was then sent to Cincinnati for a year, thence to Uncompahgre, Colo., where he had charge of the telegraph lines operated by the government. He was then detailed to Fort Totten, N. D., where he had supervision over the military telegraph line and the weather bureau for four years and six months. From there he was dispatched to Portland, Ore., and was in charge of that important station for three years. He next went to southern Oregon, was in charge of an office and station, and upon

its abandonment came east to Moorhead, Minn. Six months later he was promoted and detailed to Cairo, Ill.

In October, 1891, he came to Helena, Mont., where he was placed in full charge of the weather bureau station; organized the Montana section of the weather bureau and was appointed its section director. Since that time he has remained in Helena, and under his supervision the station has developed into one of the first class. Mr. Glass is a young man of marked ability and of broad, progressive views. In Helena he has won the esteem of a large circle of acquaintances, and is universally popular. While in Portland, Ore., Mr. Glass was united in marriage to Miss Emma McDermott. She was born on a ship on the Mediterranean sea. Her father was buyer for a large mercantile house in London. Her family came to the United States when she was quite young; she was educated in Michigan, going to Oregon in 1885. They have no children.

JOEL GLEASON.—The life of Mr. Gleason, of Glendive, Dawson county, has been one of sturdy industry and application, and his sterling integrity and honor have gained for him the confidence and esteem of the public, while a signal token of this comes from a distinguished source, as incidental to his long identification with the great railroad industry of the country, as will be duly noted. He was born in Erie county, N. Y., on the 6th of November, 1844. His father, Childs Gleason, was born in Pennsylvania in 1804, and his death occurred in St. Joseph county, Mich., in 1850, his life having been largely devoted to agriculture. His wife, whose maiden name was Emeline Leonard, was born in Massachusetts in 1820 and reared and educated in that state. When she was eighteen years of age the family removed to Michigan and later to Ohio, and she passed the closing years of her life in Montana, dying at Glendive, in 1893, at the venerable age of seventy-three.

Joel Gleason is essentially a self-made man, his school education occupying only about one month's attendance at a public school when he was a child. A strong individuality, however, will make good the handicap of circumstances, and in connection with the practical affairs of life, and through determined individual application, Mr. Gleason has gained a broad and exact fund of knowledge, and is today a man of intellectual strength and marked

mental acumen. He came into manhood under the invigorating discipline of the homestead farm in Michigan. In 1862 he commenced his long and notable career of railroading by securing a position as brakeman on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. One year later he became fireman on the Michigan Central Railroad, in which capacity he remained four years, losing but eleven days time during that entire period, and that through accident. In 1867 he took charge of an engine, and thereafter for twenty-seven years he held the reins over the iron horse, always enjoying the confidence of the public and his employers. He was connected with the great system of the Michigan Central until 1878, when he was employed by the Northern Pacific, and for ten years of activity, until 1888, he was in the advance work of construction, laying track westward from Mandan, N. D. Upon the completion of the Yellowstone division, Mr. Gleason was given the run from Glendive to Billings, "pulling" passenger engines Nos. 1 and 2. We must here make special mention of his courage and presence of mind under circumstances that would have tried the mettle and nerve of the strongest man. On the 7th of September, 1882, he prevented a terrible accident on his run with a special train containing a number of distinguished passengers on their way to Yellowstone Park. At ten o'clock at night, while going at a high rate of speed, he discerned, only a few rods in front of his engine, an open switch leading to the banks of the Big Horn river. Realizing the immediate danger he quickly reversed the engine and managed to stop the train with all wheels on the track, when a few more seconds would have launched the engine, train and passengers into the river below. As a token of the appreciation of his presence of mind, cool nerve and rapid action by the passengers Mr. Gleason carries a beautiful watch. On its back is engraved the names of the donors, who were John Pender, a member of the British parliament; Thomas F. Bayard, United States senator of Delaware; Abram S. Hewitt, a member of congress and ex-mayor of New York city; Henry H. Gorringe, a lieutenant in the United States navy; Melville E. Fuller, chief justice of the supreme court of the United States; E. R. Hughett and C. H. Patton. The watch was accompanied by a testimonial letter which is a free pass for Mr. Gleason to travel on any railroad in any part of the civilized world. These valuable gifts were presented through

Henry Villard, the well-known railroad magnate, and from him through Supt. Ainsley, to Mr. Gleason at Glendive.

Mr. Gleason has ever given a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, and in December, 1888, he left the employ of the Northern Pacific to enter upon the duties of the office of sheriff of Dawson county, having been elected to this position the preceding month. He served one year when Montana was a territory and one year after it became a state. His administration gave such satisfaction that he was re-elected in 1890 and again in 1892, the entire term of his service occupying six years. For the past twenty years Mr. Gleason has been a regular delegate to the state Republican conventions in Montana, and he is a leader of the party in Dawson county. Fraternally he is identified in Freemasonry with lodge, chapter and commandery, and has represented his lodge in all assemblies of the grand lodge for a number of years. At Three Rivers, Mich., on the 20th of September, 1873, Mr. Gleason was united in marriage with Miss Cora Millard, a native of that city and the daughter of Elisha Millard, a pioneer and prominent citizen of that place, where he now resides, enjoying vigorous health, at the venerable age of eighty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Gleason have three children, Guy, Howard and Claire.

Mr. Gleason has been largely engaged in the sheep and cattle business in Dawson county since 1886, and he has charge of the stock yards at Glendive. In February, 1897, in company with Joseph Ray, Jr., Mr. Gleason opened a grocery store in Glendive. In June, 1899, the business was reorganized as the Glendive Commercial Company, a general merchandize business, in which Mr. Gleason is the largest stockholder.

dusky, now Fremont, Ohio, and grew up under the invigorating discipline of the farm, receiving in his youth such educational advantages as were afforded in the public schools of that locality. He early showed a distinct predilection for the medical profession, and at the age of nineteen he left the homestead farm and took position in a dental office, soon becoming an expert in that profession. This, however, did not satisfy his ambition, and while at work as a dentist he devoted all of his leisure time to the reading of medical books and works on surgery under the direction of a local physician. In 1858 he removed to Kansas, where he continued his technical study, but later went to St. Louis, Mo., entering Dr. McDowell's medical college, at that time one of the most celebrated in the west and maintaining a high standard. Dr. Glick there thoroughly prepared himself for the work of his chosen profession and had established a high reputation as a physician and surgeon prior to 1862 when he removed to Denver, Colo. Dr. McDowell often called upon him to assist in delicate surgical operations, and often stated that he was one of the most accomplished and expert young surgeons he had ever known. In Colorado Dr. Glick was engaged in the practice of his profession, both in a private way and in connection with various military posts. In 1863 Dr. Glick came to Montana, locating in Bannack, where he was engaged in practice about one year, and then removed to Virginia City, where he was associated with Dr. Benjamin Brooke for a short time. In the winter of 1864 he removed to Blackfoot City, in Ophir gulch, Deer Lodge county, where he remained until the fall of the following year, when he established himself at Helena, which continued to be his home until his death. He was ever a thorough student, and his professional confers united in giving him honor as a particularly fine surgeon and a physician of ability, while he never lapsed in his observance of the true ethics of his profession. He secured a large and representative practice, and his kindly and sympathetic nature endeared him to all who knew him, while his professional services were accorded as freely to those in poverty and distress as to those able to render him a large fee. He never refused his ministrations to the poor and needy, and his noble heart and unbounded charity gained him the affection of the community in which he lived and labored for so many years.

In politics he was a stalwart supporter of the

JOHAN S. GLICK, M. D.—In a work of this nature it is an essential of consistency that a memoir be entered concerning one of the pioneer physicians and sterling citizens of Montana, who here followed the work of his noble profession until the close of his long and useful life, honored by all who knew him. Dr. Glick was a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born at Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, on July 23, 1833, the son of Isaac and Mary (Sanders) Glick. When he was two years of age his parents removed to and settled permanently on a farm at Lower San-

Democratic party, but invariably refused to permit his name to be considered in connection with public office. He married a daughter of Judge Stewart, and his widow and three sons survive him, maintaining their home in Los Angeles, Cal. The Doctor had three brothers and one sister, of whom the only survivor is ex-Gov. G. W. Glick, proprietor of the Shannon Hill Stock Farm, at Atchinson, Kan., to whom we are indebted for much of the data concerning the life of the Doctor. He was a great traveler and close observer, and a gentleman of high intellectual attainments, and well merits high place on the roll of Montana's honored pioneers and progressive men.

HON. O. F. GODDARD.—A scion of an old Virginia family whose name was long prominent in both the civil and military annals of the Old Dominion, and whose progenitors were among the early emigrants from England, Hon. O. F. Goddard, one of the leading lawyers of Montana, resident at Billings, has demonstrated in his career of legal and public eminence the advantages of heredity coupled with native force, close and intelligent application.

He was born in Davis county, Iowa, in 1853, the son of Richard T. and Elizabeth (Tannehill) Goddard, who were natives of Ohio, but removed to Iowa in 1842, where the father was a successful farmer, and where he died in 1892. Two branches of the Goddard family came to America in early days, one settling in New York and the other in Virginia. It is from the southern branch that Mr. Goddard is descended. He has three brothers and three sisters living.

Mr. Goddard was educated in the public schools and Troy Academy in his native state, and at an early age began to teach school. While engaged in this occupation he began the study of law at Centerville, Iowa, under direction of his uncle, Judge Tannehill. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and began the practice of his profession at Corydon, Iowa, remaining there three years. In March, 1883, he came to Montana, located at Billings, and at once entered upon the vigorous professional career which has distinguished him since his advent into the state. In addition to his general practice, which is extensive and of high character in its clientage, he is counsel for the Northern Pacific and the Burlington railroads.

Politically Mr. Goddard has been a life long Republican, and a powerful aid in the campaigns of his party in Montana. He served as prosecuting attorney of Yellowstone county and assistant district attorney under Judge Blake during territorial days. In 1889 he was a member of the constitutional convention which gave the state her present constitution, and in that body displayed great legal and parliamentary ability. The next year he was elected to the state senate, where his already demonstrated statesmanship caused him to be made chairman of several important committees, one of which was the judiciary committee, upon which he served during both sessions of his term. In the session of 1893, by his ability as a parliamentarian he prevented the election of a Democratic United States senator on the last day of the session, and thus earned the applause of his party in all sections of the state. He was also chairman of the joint caucus of his party, and as such rendered it important service in both houses of the legislature. In fraternal circles Mr. Goddard is also prominent, being a valued member of all branches of the Masonic order from the blue lodge to and including the Shrine.

He was married January 20, 1881, to Miss Alwilda Stephenson, a native of Ohio, but at the time of the marriage was living at Centerville, Iowa, where the marriage was consummated. She is the daughter of Dr. Stephenson, of that city. They have three children: Lora, Helen and Wilbur F. Mr. Goddard is still on the sunny side of life's divide; with all his faculties in full vigor, his laudable ambition still unclouded, the esteem and confidence of his fellow men given him in full and unstinted measure, and his knowledge of law and of affairs, broad, ripe and readily available, there is promise of many years of great usefulness and honor before him.

GEORGE GOHN.—One of the sturdy pioneers of Montana, one who has witnessed the development of the frontier territory into a great and prosperous commonwealth, who is now one of the oldest citizens and business men of Virginia City, George Gohn deserves especial mention. He was born on March 28, 1834, in York county, Pa., the son of George Gohn, who was a teacher in his earlier years, and who later was a blacksmith, and who died on April 12, 1835. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a native of Virginia and

a blacksmith. He married a Miss Deitz, who was born in Pennsylvania. The maiden name of Mr. Gohn's mother was Margaret Ruby, who was born in Pennsylvania, whither her father removed from Virginia, where the family was resident in the colonial epoch, representatives of it being participants in the Revolution.

George Gohn, the Montana pioneer, at the age of sixteen years devoted three years to learning the butcher's trade. In the employ of his uncle he ran market carts from Baltimore to western Pennsylvania, along the old Portage road, which had then become a portion of the Pennsylvania railroad system, the original portage road being a cog-road over the mountains. In 1856 Mr. Gohn came to Kansas by railroad as far as Cincinnati, and thence by steamer to St. Louis. On the site of Kansas City, Kans., he was located until April, 1859, when in company with three others he started with four yoke of oxen across the plains to Colorado by way of the old Sante Fe route, and arrived where Denver is now located on the 3rd of June. From Denver Mr. Gohn went to Golden City, and while in camp at Clear Creek saw Horace Greeley cross the river on the back of a mule. This was the first western trip of that distinguished statesman and journalist. George Gohn devoted a summer to mining and prospecting and in the fall of 1859 returned to Denver and opened a meat market. The next summer he again prospected for gold, and in the fall opened a wholesale meat market at Central City for other parties, receiving seventy dollars a month and expenses for his services. He remained there until 1861, when he located at Nevada, Colo., and there opened a meat market for himself as this was a prosperous mining camp where large fortunes were made. In March, 1863, Mr. Gohn, with five others, started for Montana, the party chartering a coach, which conveyed them to Salt Lake City, where they outfitted for Montana, and came through with four yoke of oxen and a stock of provisions. One of the party was the notorious Charles Forbes, so well known as a desperate road agent. Mr. Gohn arrived in Bannack City on the 11th of May, and there remained until June, when he came to Virginia City, arriving on the 6th of that month. This was the year of the discovery of gold in Alder gulch, of which Virginia City was the leading camp. The first man Mr. Gohn met in Bannack was the Hon. Conrad Kohrs, whom he assisted to engage in butchering in Virginia City. In the winter of 1863 Mr. Gohn

returned to Colorado for his wife, who returned with him to Montana the next spring. He then opened the butcher shop, which he still conducts. This is one of the pioneer business houses of the state and one of the very few consecutively conducted from the early days. His shop was known for years as the Bull's Head market, but is now called the Metropolitan. Mr. Gohn was a member of the historic vigilance committee and was acquainted with many of the road agents who were executed for their evil deeds. Among them was the notorious Jack Gallagher, whom Mr. Gohn met in Colorado. He once encountered Gallagher on the Beaverhead river while on the way to Bannack with \$2,600 in gold dust. Gallagher asked where he was going. Mr. Gohn replied that he was going to Bannack in search of work. This answer led Gallagher to think that Mr. Gohn was in hard luck and had no money, and they camped peaceably together for the night.

Mr. Gohn has always belonged to the Republican party, and has been called to fill offices of public trust and responsibility. He was assessor of Madison county in 1871-2, was a county commissioner from 1876 to 1880, served two terms as county treasurer, was a valued member of the city council and a school trustee for thirteen years, and was one of the board of trustees when the fine new school building was built. Fraternally Mr. Gohn is prominently identified with the Masonic order, affiliating with Montana Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., the second organized in the territory, and with Virginia City Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., and with Virginia City Commandery No. 1, of which he has served as eminent commander. He was master of his lodge two years, and he is also a member and was one of the organizers of the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Gohn is a man of marked business ability and is today one of the most honored citizens of Madison county. On November 19, 1861, Mr. Gohn was united in marriage to Miss Anna Zweifel, a native of Switzerland, and who accompanied her parents to America when she was eleven years old. The family first located at Taunton, Mass., later removing to Kansas and to Colorado, where Mr. Gohn met and married his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Gohn have four children: Mary Frances, who makes her home with her parents, is the widow of G. H. Rew, and has three daughters; George Edward married Mary Frances Vickers and has two children, resides in Virginia City, where he is in business with his

father: Philip Henry, assistant cashier of the Elling State Bank, in Virginia City, married Miss Henrietta M. Elling, daughter of Henry Elling, founder of the Elling Bank, and they have one daughter; Anna May, the younger daughter of Mr. Gohn, is the wife of Ira H. French, of Virginia City, and they have two sons. The family are prominent and popular in Virginia City.

G. H. GOODRICH.—The progressive men of Montana who have taken hold of the commercial industries of the new commonwealth with strong and sinewy hands and compelled them to yield their due tribute to the comfort and happiness of man and the development of the community, are entitled to great credit for their work, and cannot be too highly praised for the energy, endurance and breadth of view they have exhibited. In this number G. H. Goodrich is worthy of a high rank. His work in the commercial life of the state was vigorous, forceful and fruitful, and his social qualities endeared him to a large circle of admiring friends and acquaintances. He was born at Niagara Falls, N. Y., on November 29, 1858, the son of Gustavus E. and Maria C. (Hood) Goodrich, both natives of New York. The father was one of the builders of the Great Western Railway of Canada, now a part of the Grand Trunk. At a later day he had a responsible position with the Michigan Central Railroad. He was also, at one time, in the employ of the Illinois Central Railway. He is now living a retired life at Seattle, Wash.

G. H. Goodrich was reared and educated in Chicago. After leaving school he was employed for five years as inspector for a large wholesale hardware company. In 1882 he came to Montana, locating temporarily at Wolfe Point, where he was employed by T. C. Power & Bro. Later he was in charge of an outfit of this firm at old Fort Peck for nearly two years. Subsequently he passed several months in the Coeur d'Alene country, Idaho, engaged in mining. Removing to Fort Benton in 1884 he had charge of a stage line for Power Brothers and also controlled their freight business and steamers on the Missouri river. In 1887 he made his home at Great Falls and opened a small lumber yard on the South Side. This was the nucleus of the great Goodrich Lumber Company which was organized in 1890 by G. H. Goodrich, E. G. Hanson, C. M. Shaw, Jane Byrne and R. E.

Stone with a capital stock of \$50,000. The first officers were G. H. Goodrich, president; E. G. Hanson, secretary and treasurer, and C. M. Shaw, vice-president.

Their first office was on the South Side near the freight depot and Broadwater bay and in addition to their plant at Great Falls the company has operated yards at Havre, Barker, Fort Benton, Sand Coulee, Chinook Belt and Collins. These were conducted for a number of years and proved profitable enterprises. The company handles annually from eight to ten million feet of lumber, doing a rushing business in every department of their line and conducting it all on an elevated scale of probity, up-to-date methods and fair dealing. Recently Mr. Goodrich sold this business to the Great Falls Lumber Company, and removed to South Norwalk, Conn., where he is engaged in business enterprises conducted on the same lofty scale. He is still interested in real estate in various parts of Montana and in mines in the vicinity of Neihart. He is a Republican in politics, but takes no active part in party matters. Fraternally he is identified with the Order of Elks. He was married in 1893 to Miss Minnie Rowan, of South Norwalk, Conn.

AUSTIN C. GORMLEY is the present county attorney of Cascade county. Aside from this he enjoys at present the unique distinction of having been born in Montana. In the thirty-three years of his life he has seen his native state grow from a comparatively unexplored territory to a commonwealth of magnificent and increasing proportions. Although not yet arrived at the meridian of life Mr. Gormley can retrospectively glance back over the history of Montana and truthfully say, "All of which I saw and a part of which I was." He was born at Helena, on April 23, 1867. His parents were James and Julia (Cook) Gormley, natives respectively of New Jersey and Illinois, who came to Montana in 1864. James Gormley was a merchant at Alder gulch in 1864 and 1865 and removed to Helena in 1866, where he continued in trade for three years and removed to Virginia City, where his death occurred in 1881. A few years before this he had sold his stock and had engaged in mining to a considerable extent. Previous to this period James and Julia Gormley had crossed the plains from Colorado with ox trains. There were born to them two sons and three daughters. The

mother, Austin C. Gormley and two sisters are still living.

Austin C. Gormley was reared in Virginia City, where he learned the printer's trade, and for some time worked at the case on the *Madisonian*. In 1886 he went east and entered the high school at Ann Arbor, Mich., and also passed one year in the University of Michigan. He then joined the law class of the same eminent educational institution and was graduated therefrom with high honors in 1891. He was admitted to the practice of law the same year, and afterwards passed another year at the university as quiz-master. He also represented the University of Michigan in the contests of the Northern Oratorical League, in which he was awarded first place. In 1892 Mr. Gormley returned to Montana, locating at White Sulphur Springs. Here he entered into a law partnership with N. B. Smith and the firm continued until June, 1897. From 1894 till 1897 he had served as county attorney at White Sulphur Springs. While serving as county attorney at White Sulphur Springs Mr. Gormley prosecuted the famous "Bill Gay," the case attracting as much attention as any other that has ever been tried in the state. This position he resigned, removed to Great Falls in June, 1897, and associated himself in the practice of law with M. M. Lyter. The firm was continued until November, 1898, when Mr. Gormley was elected county attorney of Cascade county. He was re-elected in 1900 and is now serving his second term. Mr. Gormley was married in 1898 to Miss Irene Spencer, a native of Helena and a daughter of Almon Spencer, who first came to Montana in 1865, and is now engaged in general merchandising at White Sulphur Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Gormley have one child, Margaret. Since arriving at his majority Mr. Gormley has affiliated with the Democratic party. In behalf of these principles he has energetically stumped the states of Michigan and Illinois, as well as his native state of Montana. Socially Mr. Gormley has, by his suavity of manner and speech, his intelligence and his upright bearing, gained an enviable reputation. Gifted with oratorical powers of a high order, he has won success on rostrum and in court, while, endowed with a generous public spirit, he is doing his full share toward the advancement of the city's best interests. Popular among his fellows, his success is but premonitory to higher stations for his occupancy, if his health and strength continues. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

JUDGE J. B. LESLIE, of the Eighth judicial district of Montana, is a resident of Great Falls. He was born in Monroe county, Ky., on April 12, 1853. He is a son of Ex-Gov. Leslie, further mention of whom appears on another page of this work. Judge Leslie attended the schools of Glasgow, Ky., and in 1872 matriculated at Washington and Lee University, from which he was graduated in 1875. He at once began the study of law, of which he has ever been a devoted and enthusiastic student, in the office of his father at Glasgow, and was admitted to practice before the appellate court at Frankfort in 1876. He commenced practice at Glasgow the same year and continued it successfully there until 1887, when he came to Great Falls, which city he has since made his home, and where he is loved and respected by a large circle of warm personal friends. He was associated in the practice of his profession with W. G. Downing from 1891 until he was elected to the bench in 1896, and to this dignified office he was re-elected in 1900. Politically Judge Leslie has been a lifelong Democrat, although he has never taken an active part in the operations, councils or campaigns of the party. He was married in 1881 to Miss Helen Trabue, of Glasgow, Ky. They have three daughters. Throughout the Eighth district Judge Leslie has given universal satisfaction as a judge, and has won the esteem and confidence of all. As whatever of prominence he has attained was from the application of his own efforts, so by his integrity, his ability, his industry he has established a character which adds luster to his renown. He is genial in his disposition and social in his tastes. His impartiality on the bench has merited the confidence of the bar and the respect of litigants. In the administration of justice he is firm but not arrogant, decisive without being opinionated and conscientious in the discharge of every duty.

JAMES R. GOSS, one of the best known and ablest attorneys in the state, is a resident of Billings, Mont. He was born near New York city on April 17, 1849, and was reared and educated in Lorain county, Ohio. At the age of seventeen years, in 1866, he was matriculated at Oberlin College, Ohio, where he remained several years assiduously engaged in obtaining a valuable education. He commenced his law studies in 1873, and later entered the law department of the cele-

brated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. From this excellent law class Mr. Goss was graduated in 1876, and having been admitted to the bar, he at once began practice in Jackson county, Mich., where he continued for six years and in 1881 removed to Bismarck, then Dakota; the state had not been divided, and here he passed one year in legal practice.

In 1882 Mr. Goss came to Billings, Mont., where he has since resided and in the active and successful practice of law. He has served as county attorney and probate judge of Yellowstone county, and been president of the school board for six years. He was a member of the building committee which supervised the erection of the Parmly Billings memorial library, which was erected in 1900-1, and was appointed one of the first trustees of the library. Mr. Goss married, in Michigan, Miss Florence Lord, a native of that state. They have one child, Marion, now a student at Oberlin College.

Politically Mr. Goss has, since arriving at his majority, affiliated with the Republican party. In all the campaigns since his arrival in Montana he has taken a lively interest, and frequently stumped the state in behalf of the Republican ticket. He has been an active member of the Yellowstone Republican county central committee, and has wielded no little influence in party affairs. Fraternally Mr. Goss is a Freemason and an Odd-Fellow. Since the advent of Mr. Goss into Montana there have been advantages offered of which he has availed himself. There were also obstacles to overcome, and he went stalwartly to work and overcame them. To his perseverance, acknowledged legal ability and force of character he owes the financial and social success that he has achieved. Throughout the state he is well known and highly esteemed, and in his home city, among those who know him best, he numbers a wide circle of friends.

THOMAS J. GOWIN is one of the prominent and influential farmers and stockgrowers of Gallatin valley, and is held in high esteem as one of the sterling pioneers of Montana. Thomas Jefferson Gowin is a native of Johnson county, Mo., where he was born December 30, 1839, one of nine children born to Thomas and Melinda (Marshall) Gowin, natives respectively of Kentucky and Virginia. The parents removed from Kentucky, locating in Johnson county, Mo., where the father

devoted his attention to farming and stockraising until his death, his wife also dying in that state May 7, 1899.

Thomas J. Gowin was reared to the sturdy discipline of farm life, receiving his educational training in the public schools and remaining on the homestead until attaining the age of twenty years. In 1859 he joined the stampede to Pike's Peak, Colo., and devoted three months to prospecting, without favorable results, and then returned to Missouri. He retained a longing for frontier life, however, and in 1863 he started on the long and hazardous journey across the plains to Montana. He drove a bull team, and made the trip by way of Colorado, thence to Fort Halleck, Fort Bridger and Soda Springs, making Bannack their destination. Mr. Gowin remained in Bannack but a few days, going thence to Virginia City, where he arrived August 15, 1863, and devoted his attention to mining for about four months; he then removed to Madison river valley and successfully engaged in ranching for two years. While residing in that section the notorious outlaw, Slade, afterward hanged by the vigilantes, was his neighbor for about six months, having headquarters about one-fourth of a mile up the valley. Slade was then engaged in freighting and was a good neighbor. In the spring of 1865 Mr. Gowin removed to Prickly Pear valley and engaged in freighting until fall, after which he went down the Missouri river, about three miles below the mouth of Beaver creek, and there operated a ferry for one year. While conducting the ranching business on Madison river, in 1864, Mr. Gowin had a partner who took charge of the ranch while he engaged in freighting, making a trip to Cache valley, Utah, being absent about three months. Returning by way of Fort Benton he saw in Virginia City the somewhat anomalous offspring of an Indian and negro. In 1866 Mr. Gowin came to Gallatin valley, and engaged in the express business, his route being from Virginia City to Gallatin City and Bozeman, transportation being afforded for passengers, mail and freight, a charge of fifty cents each being made for the carrying of letters. He continued in this line of enterprise until 1868, when he disposed of his business and removed to Sterling, Madison county, and for six months conducted a livery. He was variously engaged at Salt Lake City, Radersburg and on Willow creek, finally going to South Boulder valley and engaged in the cattle and dairying business for a year. He was in charge of the mail route from

Deer Lodge to Highland, through Butte and Silver Bow for a short time and then returned to Missouri. The following summer, again returning to Montana, accompanied by his wife, he brought through a band of Texas cattle, which he wintered on Willow creek, but a number died on account of the severe weather and an insufficient supply of fodder. He again engaged in ranching and stock-raising on South Boulder river, also on Norwegian creek, Madison county, and in Jefferson valley, removing thence to Gallatin valley, where he remained six years, having a good ranch and being very successful in his operations. Selling out his interests he removed to Kansas, that his children might enjoy better educational advantages, and remained seven years engaged in farming and stockraising. He returned with his family to the Gallatin valley in 1886, and effected the purchase of the Wills ranch, located nine miles north of Bozeman, his postoffice address. By the purchase of contiguous land Mr. Gowin has increased the area of the homestead ranch to 240 acres, but owns another ranch of 160 acres, located two miles north of the home place. The ranches are well watered through natural sources, Spring Hill creek running through the homestead and Ross creek through the upper ranch. No irrigation is required in the raising of grain, and recourse is had to it only for pasturage. The home is beautifully located, and the residence is one of the most attractive in the valley. Mr. Gowin has twelve acres balm of Gilead trees, the first timber-culture claim patented in the state. The grove is a favorite resort for picnic parties and the annual meetings of the pioneer society of the county. In addition to the balm of Gilead trees, other varieties are to be found in this beautiful grove, including the wild plum, crab-apple, burr oak, etc. The family pass the winter months in Bozeman, with whose social life they are actively identified. In politics Mr. Gowin renders allegiance to the Republican party, and takes a lively interest in all that concerns the public welfare and the material prosperity of the county and state. He has served for eight years as a member of the board of school trustees.

On May 7, 1870, Mr. Gowin was united in marriage to Miss Mary McGuire, who was born in Pettis county, Mo., the daughter of William F. and Carrie (Johnson) McGuire, to whom five children have been born: James M., deceased; Rosie is the wife of George Stimpson, now engaged in ranching on East Gallatin river; Joseph Custer is

mentioned on another page of this work; Nellie, deceased; and Bessie, who is attending school in Bozeman.

AUGUSTUS F. GRAETER.—Nearly forty years have passed since the subject of this review acquired residence in Montana, then considered the frontier, and it was his lot to endure the hardships and privations of the pioneer epoch, to become identified with many of the stirring incidents which marked those early days, and a recognized factor in the progress and material prosperity of the commonwealth through legitimate industrial enterprise and well directed business operations. He is today numbered among the representative citizens and honored pioneers of the thriving little city of Dillon, the county seat of Beaverhead county, and well entitled to consideration in this work as one of the founders and builders of our great state.

Mr. Graeter is a native of the old Keystone state, Pennsylvania, having been born in Allentown, Lehigh county, July 29, 1834, the second in order of birth of the eight children of Augustus and Sarah (Hoffman) Graeter. Augustus Graeter was a native of Germany, where he was reared and educated, and whence he immigrated to the United States about the year 1820, locating at Allentown, Pa. He was editor and proprietor of a newspaper there, was married to Miss Hoffman, a native of Allentown and a representative of prominent old families of that state. The family removed to Warren, Ohio, when our subject was a child, and there the parents passed the remainder of their lives.

In the public schools of Ohio Augustus F. Graeter received his educational training, and on laying aside his text books became identified with agricultural pursuits until 1858, when he moved west as far as Florence, Neb., remaining until the spring of the following year. Securing a mule team and wagon he joined a company making the trip across the plains to Colorado by way of the Platte river route. He arrived in Denver the latter part of June, but went to the mines at Blackhawk, where he remained until the spring of 1862, meeting with fair success in his mining venture. He then started for the Salmon river country, in Idaho, where the gold excitement was then at its height. While en route the party saw many evidences of Indian depredations, but were not molested, though they anticipated trouble. They went by way of Lander's

cutoff into Montana, and upon reaching Birch creek learned of the discovery of gold at Bannack and decided to make that point their destination. Mr. Graeter arrived at Bannack in the latter part of September, and secured work in the placer mines, only small diggings having been opened at that time. He continued to work in the mines during the fall and was compelled to send to Salt Lake City for his winter's provisions. He became associated with six other men in the construction of the Bannack ditch, furnishing the first adequate supply of water brought to the placer mines. The ditch was completed in the season of 1863, and he then began mining operations with vigor and earnestness, working claims in Buffalo and Humbug gulches. In 1864 he went to Virginia City and was engaged in mining in Alder gulch during one season, but in the summer of 1865 he prospected in the vicinity of the present capital city of the state and in the Blackfoot district. Mr. Graeter was a member of the vigilance committee and was in Virginia City at the time when Boone Helm and four other desperadoes were hung. In the fall of 1865 he returned to Bannack, resumed mining operations, and also engaged in mercantile business, forming a partnership with A. J. Smith under the firm name of Smith & Graeter, which continued for a period of six years, when they closed out. Mr. Graeter still engaged in placer mining, but gave considerable attention to ranching on Horse prairie, and his energetic efforts were attended with marked success. Recently he was interested in the operation of dredge boats in the streams near Bannack, the output of gold from that source being very satisfactory. He and his associates in the Gold Dredging Company built the first dredge boat for this purpose ever constructed in the United States, and the same is still in operation, together with another, built later at Bannack. Mr. Graeter is a man of much business sagacity and indomitable energy, and his labors and hardships in the early days have not impaired his vigor in the least, few men in the state maintaining a more progressive attitude or more distinctively public spirit. His sterling integrity of character and his genial personality have made him popular in the various walks of life and he is well known among the old time residents and pioneers. Mr. Graeter is a member of the directorate of the State Bank of Dillon and has other important capitalistic interests in the county. He has a fine residence, where the family have maintained their home since 1895. In politics he has ever exercised

his franchise in support of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, but his extensive mining and stockraising interests have placed such demands upon his time and attention that he has taken no active part in political affairs or desired official preferment. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being identified with Bannack Lodge No. 16, A. F. & A. M., in which he has passed all the official chairs, being past master of the lodge.

On July 29, 1858, in Nebraska, Mr. Graeter was united in marriage to Miss Emily M. Drury, a native of Vermont and a representative of prominent old families of New England. Of this union two children were born: Luther D., born in 1862, is engaged in the grocery business at Dillon, and Blanche A., born in 1872, is the wife of C. E. Falk and resides in northern California. In 1880, while residing in Bannack, Mrs. Graeter was summoned into eternal rest, and on the 20th of September, 1881, Mr. Graeter was united in marriage to Miss Mary Taylor, who was born in the province of New Brunswick, Canada, the daughter of David and Eleanor (Sinton) Taylor, who became a resident of Montana in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Graeter have three children: Arthur, Edth and Sarah, all of whom are attending the Dillon public schools.

E. H. GOODMAN, of Townsend, Broadwater county, Mont., one of the most prominent attorneys of the state, has illustrated by his life work what pluck, energy and industry can accomplish. In his career many an ambitious young man, and many partially despondent older men, can see a worthy example. That he has made his way in life against great obstacles is but added proof of his indomitable will and perseverance. Some of the hardest problems of life have been set before him and his present success shows how worthily he has triumphed.

The subject of this sketch was born at Meeme, Manitowoc county, Wis., September 14, 1854. He is the son of Thomas Goodman, of Scotch-Irish descent, although born in New York. There he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Roberts, a native of Wales, Great Britain. From Wisconsin the family removed to Chicago in 1862. Here E. H. Goodman attended the public schools of that city for eight years. The family then removed to Watseka, Ill., seventy-five miles from Chicago, where

they still reside, consisting of mother, two brothers and one sister.

In 1872 Mr. Goodman removed to Chicago, where he engaged in the brick business with his stepfather, remaining there three years. Then he returned to the farm and worked on the same industriously in conjunction with other members of the family until 1879, when he sold out his interests and went to Valparaiso, Ind. Here for two years he attended the North Indiana Normal School, when, his funds running low, he engaged in the occupation of school teaching for a year.

Returning to Valparaiso, he re-entered the Normal School, where he remained the following two years, securing his degree of Bachelor of Laws in May, 1884.

With the termination of his course at the Normal School Mr. Goodman went on to Emporia, Kan., where he formed a partnership with a party named Darling, and they opened a law office. At the outset the young men found that it was not all that fancy had painted. They were poorly supplied with funds, business was not remunerative and the law partners soon reached a point where it was plain that something tangible must be accomplished in the way of obtaining money. A council of war resulted in the decision that Mr. Goodman should go out into the world and endeavor to make sufficient to tide them over the disheartening financial straits into which they had fallen. Meanwhile Mr. Darling was to remain at Emporia and attempt to hold the business together and keep the office open. But all was not easy sailing for our subject. He at first went bravely to work on a farm in order to secure funds with which to start him in the book business. Subsequently he secured an agency, canvassed throughout central Kansas, but soon became again financially embarrassed, and then it was decided to sell out everything connected with the office except the library. They did so, and then both Mr. Goodman and Mr. Darling commenced teaching school, the former in Youngstown, Marion county, and the latter in McPherson county, Kan. They taught one term and in June, 1885, they both removed to Townsend, Mont. Here they recommenced school teaching, Mr. Goodman in Townsend and Mr. Darling in Missouri Valley. In 1886 Mr. Darling recommenced the practice of law in Lewistown, Fergus county. He remained there two years, when the partnership which had been continued under so many adverse circumstances, was dissolved, Mr. Darling removing to California.

Our subject continued to teach school until the spring of 1888, when he, too, began the practice of law at Townsend.

In 1889 Mr. Goodman was elected to the Montana legislature and served in the first and second legislative assemblies. During these terms he was ever active and zealous in the formation of Broadwater county, and by the bill creating the county he was made county attorney, which position he held for two years. In 1898 he ran for county attorney, and was defeated, but was subsequently re-elected in the November election of 1900. Up to the time of the presidential campaign of 1896 he had been a Republican, but at this period he joined the Silver Republican party and on its dissolution he cast his lot with the Democrats, with whom he has since affiliated. When the town of Townsend was first organized, as town attorney he formulated the ordinances of the town.

Mr. Goodman has been admitted to practice before the superior courts of the states of Indiana, Kansas and Montana. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1886, has passed through all the chairs and is now grand master of the Grand Lodge of the state. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World, through all the chairs of which he has passed, and has represented them in state camps.

Married June, 1888, to Miss Eva, daughter of E. A. Allen, of Diamond City, Ind. One child, Mary Zeberna.

JAMES GRAY, M. D.—This is an age of specializing in professional and business lines. The medical profession has peculiarly felt this tendency, which is the result of legitimate causes. Formerly the physician was assumed to be an omnium gatherum of all information pertaining to medicine and surgery and allied department. This time has passed when any one man may assume to "know it all." The successful practitioner realizes that he may devote a life time of thought and investigation to one or more branches of his profession and still be far removed from the ultimate in knowledge and power of accomplishment. Thus it comes to pass that some medical men, after being in the ranks of the general profession for a time, concentrate their attention upon some one department of it, and to this fact is attributable many of the most important advances in medicine in recent years. Of no specialist can this be said with great

er truthfulness than of the oculist. He has not only made great advances in his own field, but has been instrumental in throwing light on many diseases in the domain of general medicine. The specialist and general practitioner are not in conflict, but are mutually helpful in a common work. Of this class is Dr. Gray, who makes a specialty of treatment of diseases of the eye, ear and throat. In this he is a recognized authority and has gained high reputation.

Dr. Gray is a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, son of Alexander and Agnes Gray, both representatives of staunch old Scottish lineage. They emigrated to Canada when James was a child and settled near Toronto. There the father died a number of years ago, the mother of the Doctor being still a resident of Canada. Dr. Gray received his preliminary education in the public schools, and continued his studies for some time in Toronto University, and he also took a course in the Toronto School of Science. He taught in the public schools of Canada for three or four years, and entered the medical department of McGill University at Montreal in 1879, and was therefrom graduated with the double degree of M. D. and C. M., and the highest honors in the class of 1883. Immediately after graduation, as the sequel of a competitive examination, Dr. Gray secured an appointment as one of the resident medical officers of the Montreal general hospital, the largest hospital in Canada and well known in Europe and America for its modern equipment and clinical advantages. After holding this position for one year Dr. Gray was selected from a number of applicants to be the medical superintendent of that institution. In this responsible position he gained a wide experience and here was laid that practical foundation which has so signally contributed to his success. Although urged to continue in this office, Dr. Gray resigned the position at the expiration of about two years and established a private practice in Minneapolis, Minn., where he soon built up a good general practice. In this he continued until 1891, when he withdrew in order to continue his studies in the direction of his present specialty. The succeeding winter was passed in Dr. Knapp's excellent eye, ear and throat hospital in New York city, and then he continued his special study in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London and Edinburgh. In London he held for nearly two years a position as assistant physician in the Royal eye hospital at Moorfields, thus gaining unexcelled advantages, as this is the largest

eye hospital in the world. Upon leaving Moorfields his qualifications and ability to practice his specialty were fully attested by the surgeons with whom he had labored in clinical work.

Early in 1896 Dr. Gray came to Helena, where he established himself as an oculist and aurist, and here he is now, devoting himself to the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear and throat. His advice and services are often sought by his professional confreres, whose confidence and esteem he holds in a large measure. He is one of the leading specialists of the state and has a large clientele. He is a member of the Ophthalmological Society of Great Britain, admission to which is a guaranty of high professional and personal standing. He is also a member of the Montana State Medical Association, and was formerly identified with the Montreal Medical Society and that of the state of Minnesota. Dr. Gray has never taken an active part in politics. He takes a deep interest in educational affairs and in the wellbeing of the community, and is popular in both professional and social circles.

JOSEPH A. GREEN, of Bozeman, Gallatin county, has practically passed his entire life in Montana, has been closely identified with its farming, stockgrowing and mercantile pursuits, and shown himself to be a man of progressive type. Mr. Green is a native of Provo City, Utah, where he was born December 15, 1860, a son of James and Margaret (Wellwood) Green, both of whom trace their lineage to English origin. The father was engaged in farming in Utah, and in 1864, when our subject was but four years of age, started with his family to Montana by means of ox teams, the means of transit common to the early pioneer period, bringing fifteen head of cattle as the basis of operations in his new home. He located on a ranch near the present village of Willow Creek, Gallatin county, and engaged in farming and stockgrowing. In making the trip across the plains the party encountered no trouble from the Indians, save in the way of horse stealing.

In the somewhat primitive public school established in Willow Creek our subject gained such educational discipline as was possible, and assisted his father in his ranching operations until attaining his legal majority. He then took charge of a ranch in the Gallatin valley, conducting it successfully for four years. He thereafter engaged more ex-

tensively in stockraising, with which line of industry he had been familiar from his boyhood; and on July 5, 1889, he engaged in the butchering business in Boulder, associating himself with H. G. Smith. At the expiration of one year he withdrew to assume the management of a general merchandise store established by his father in Willow Creek. There he continued until August 14, 1900, when he removed to Bozeman in order to afford his children better educational opportunities, where he still resides, and to his other business affairs has added real estate and insurance. Mr. Green has ever maintained a lively interest in the educational affairs of the county, and rendered efficient service for many years as a member of the board of school trustees, serving as clerk. Fraternally he is a member of Boulder Lodge No. 19, K. of P., and of Willow Creek Lodge No. 45, A. O. U. W., having long served as recorder. His political support is given to the Republican party.

On July 24, 1889, Mr. Green was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Robertson, who was born in Oregon, being the daughter of Rev. Joseph and Elizabeth (Dodson) Robertson, the former a clergyman of the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Green are the parents of two winsome daughters: Norma and Anna.

HARMON GRIMM, one of the prominent and successful ranchmen of Broadwater county, Montana, whose postoffice address is Townsend, was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, on August 2, 1856, the son of Christian and Annie (Latch) Grimm, both natives of Saxony, Germany. Christian Grimm, a carpenter, came with his family to the United States in 1854, and settled in Cuyahoga county, where he at first engaged in carpenter work, and later purchased a farm which he conducted in connection with his trade. He now resides in Cleveland, Ohio, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years.

Harmon Grimm, after a valuable attendance at the public schools of Ohio, engaged in various occupations until 1878, the year of his coming to Helena, Mont. Here for some time after his arrival he worked at blacksmithing, and later removed to Missouri valley, where he first profitably rented land for some time and engaged in ranching. In 1882 he was joined by his brother, Charles Grimm, and two years later they purchased the finely

equipped Provence ranch, and have since been there successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising. On May 4, 1894, Mr. Grimm was united in marriage to Miss Alice L. Dean, daughter of George Dean, of Shropshire, England. She was born in Jacksonville, Mo., on March 7, 1869. They had three children, Edna, deceased; Frank Christian and Ernest Lippert. Mrs. Grimm died on October 11, 1900. Mr. Grimm has carved his way to an ample prosperity in the grand opportunities Montana so bounteously provided. He is a man of strong and forceful character and the strictest probity. In politics a Republican, socially he is a member of the A. G. He is highly esteemed and numbers a large circle of friends in the community.

MILTON S. GUNN is the junior member of the well known Helena law firm of Clayberg & Gunn. He was born in Allegan county, Mich., February 19, 1868. Although a young man he is one of brilliant promise and legal attainments. He is of English ancestry and his parents were Samuel S. and Cordelia (Taux) Gunn. The father was a native of Connecticut, a carpenter, who was one of that historic voterie that opened the wealth of California, a real "Forty-niner," for in 1849 he removed thither and there he remained six years. In 1856 he returned to the east and came to Michigan, where he resided until his death in 1881. He had three sons, one of whom died several years ago and one is now in Florida. The other son, Milton S. Gunn, received his elementary education in the public schools of Allegan county and in 1887 entered the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated with honors in 1889. He was at once admitted to practice in Michigan, and the same year came to Montana, then the youngest of the sisterhood of states, having just been admitted as one of the United States. He located at Helena, and for some time was employed on the Helena Journal. He then entered the law office of McConnell, Carter & Clayberg as clerk, and later was admitted to the firm, from which Senator Carter had retired, and the firm has been Clayberg & Gunn since January, 1900. Mr. Gunn has never been prominent in politics.

In 1892 Mr. Gunn was united in marriage to Miss Lena Curtis, a native of Kansas. Her father was a Montana pioneer, coming into the territory in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Gunn have two children, Milton C.

and Maibelle. Fraternally he is a member of the Order of Elks. He is a man of progressive views, broad minded and liberal, of executive ability and highly esteemed.

JOHN WILLIAM GUNN, M. D.—Although a native of Philadelphia, Pa., a city made famous in medical annals by Dr. Benjamin Rush nearly a century ago, Dr. John William Gunn, of Butte, is essentially a western product, for he came with his parents to Salt Lake City in 1860 where they now live and are pleasantly occupied in gardening. He was born on March 17, 1856, a son of John and Caroline (Barham) Gunn, both natives of England, the former of Bishop-Stortford and the latter of London, where they were married. They emigrated to America, landing in Philadelphia about 1855, the senior Gunn being a manufacturer of stockings. In the interesting Mormon metropolis Dr. Gunn grew to manhood, received there his academic education at St. Mark's school, and in 1872 entered a drug store as clerk, remaining there several years and acquiring by study and practice a thorough knowledge of pharmacy. In 1875 he located at Tybo, Nev., and was a clerk in a general store until 1882. In the meantime, however, he began the study of medicine under Dr. J. S. Hammond, now also of Butte, and continued his studies with him as long as he remained at Tybo. In 1882 Dr. Gunn entered Cooper Medical College at San Francisco, from which he was graduated in November, 1884. The next year he returned to Nevada and practiced successively at Tybo, Belmont and Austin, remaining at Austin two years. In December, 1887, he followed Dr. Hammond to Butte and soon established himself in that thriving city in a general practice, which has steadily increased in volume and risen in character until it is now one of the most extensive and lucrative in the county.

Dr. Gunn's success is not due to accident or fortuitous circumstances. It is the legitimate result of thorough preparation for his work, skill in its performance, courtesy to its beneficiaries and to all with whom he comes in contact, added to an intelligent and lively interest in all that concerns the good of his profession and the welfare of the community. He is a member of the State Medical Association of Montana, of which he was president for one term and secretary for three or four,

and of the Silver Bow County Medical Association, of which he is now (1901) the president. From 1892 to 1894 he rendered valuable and appreciated service to the city of Butte as health officer. Dr. Gunn was married on September 5, 1877, to Miss Jessie Clayton, of Mariposa, Cal., a daughter of Prof. J. E. Clayton, the well known mining expert, and Naomi (Wagner) Clayton, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Alabama. Dr. and Mrs. Gunn are the parents of six children, of whom John W., Jr., Nelson T., Winfield H. and Lois C. are living, and Clayton and Jessie have died. Politically the Doctor is a Republican, but is not an active partisan. The fraternal orders have always had a pleasing interest for him and he has given them excellent service. He is a past grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a past master workman and past grand medical examiner in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, a past commander in the Knights of the Maccabees, and past president and present secretary of the National Union. In addition he is medical examiner for the Maccabees and the Union and for a number of insurance companies. He is a sympathetic physician, a congenial companion, a firm friend and an excellent citizen.

THOMAS F. HAGAN.—The continuous infusion of young blood into the industrial life of Montana insures a consecutive advancement of her material interests and the proper development of her great resources, and among the successful and honored young business men of Dawson county, noted for business acumen and sterling integrity of purpose, is Thomas F. Hagan, who was born at Erin, St. Croix county, Wis., on October 22, 1864, the son of John and Bridget (Ring) Hagan, the former of whom was born in Buffalo, N. Y., and the latter in Ireland in 1838, her death occurring at Edin, Wis., in 1871. When a young man John Hagan removed from New York to Erin, Wis., and from there, some years later, to New Richmond, in the same county, where he is now farming and stockgrowing, and the proprietor of Hagan's opera house.

Thomas F. Hagan, after scholastic discipline in the public schools of Erin and New Richmond, completed a course in the commercial department of St. John's University, in Collegeville, Minn., being graduated therefrom in 1884. Assisting his father in his business operations until June, 1886,

he came to Glendive, Mont., in the employe of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He was fireman for eighteen months, and a brakeman for six years. He then took the local agency of the Pabst Brewing Company, of Milwaukee, and has since represented the interests of this great concern in this section of Montana.

At Erin, Wis., on September 12, 1893, Mr. Hagan was united in marriage to Miss Mary Gavin, who was born in Erin, the daughter of John and Catherine Gavin, the former now residing in Wisconsin and the latter being dead. Mr. and Mrs. Hagan have three children: Lionel, Paul and Mary. In 1896 Mr. Hagan turned his attention to the raising and shipping of horses, in 1899 extending the enterprise to include cattle, and now conducts an extensive stock business. He makes large shipments and transacts annually operations of magnitude in this line. Mr. Hagan is a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party and its principles and in 1899 and 1900 he served acceptably in the office of justice of the peace.

MASSENA BULLARD, who has won prestige as one of the able members of the bar of Montana, is a well known resident of the capital city, where he has long been established in the practice of his profession, devoting special attention to real estate and corporation law, in which branch of jurisprudence he is a recognized authority. Mr. Bullard also has the distinction of being a scion of one of the pioneer families of the state, and may himself be considered a pioneer, since he came here a mere lad in the early territorial epoch. Mr. Bullard is a native of Missouri, born in Lafayette county, on October 7, 1850, the son of William L. and Annie F. (Burruss) Bullard, both of whom were born in Virginia, the former on July 26, 1812, and the latter on March 26, 1815, both descending from old Virginia families. The parents of Massena Bullard settled in Lafayette county, Mo., in 1838, where the father engaged in the manufacturing of agricultural implements, and established the first foundry in Kansas City, where the family resided until 1860, when they removed to Buchanan county, and from that as headquarters he engaged in freighting between St. Joseph and the Black Hills. Accompanied by his wife and two sons, he made the then weary and perilous journey across the plains to Montana in 1864, their trans-

portation having been afforded by ox teams. They reached Virginia City, Mont., in September, 1864, and the father engaged in freighting between that place and Salt Lake, but in the winter of 1864-5 he lost all of his cattle, being snowed in on the Snake river and being unable to rescue them. After this loss he turned his attention to farming, though he still continued to be identified with freighting until his death, on December 24, 1868. Of his seven children only three are now living: William F., a resident of Great Falls, Mont.; Oscar M., who maintains his home in Missouri, and Massena.

Massena Bullard attained maturity in the territory of Montana, and in Montana he has since resided, advancing to prominence in the business and professional life of the commonwealth. He was but twelve years of age at the time of the family's removal to Montana, and yet upon the lad devolved the duty of driving an ox team across the plains. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Helena, after which he began the study of law with the well known firm of Woolfolk & Toole, devoting himself so assiduously and with such marked receptivity to the work in hand that he was admitted to practice on August 16, 1871. He at once engaged in active legal labors in Helena, and while success in this arduous profession is never of spontaneous growth, the novitiate which Mr. Bullard served was not weary or prolonged, for his ability and inflexible integrity soon gained him recognition, and he has held for many years a select clientele, and has been prominently employed in much important professional work in connection with his special branches, aside from a valuable general practice. Mr. Bullard served from 1883 until 1886 several years as city attorney of Helena, and in this office again from 1895 to 1898, giving an excellent administration. His confreres honored themselves in electing him to the presidency of the Montana State Bar Association, and in that position he fully demonstrated his signal ability as a presiding officer.

Mr. Bullard has been a true man in all the relations of life, having a deep sense of personal responsibility and ever aiming to do his part to advance the best interests of society. He has been specially prominent in temperance work, and has been an active worker as a member of the Order of Good Templars. He also takes a prominent part in promoting the cause of religion and was for a number of years secretary of the Montana Christian



Mapena Bullard

Association and president of the Montana Bible Society. He has ever maintained a charitable attitude and given due recognition to all agencies operating toward worthy ends. He is a member of and elder in the Christian church. He holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having served as grand master of the grand lodge of Montana, and also represented the state in the sovereign grand lodge for eight years. He is also a member of the Yeomen Lodge, of which he is past foreman, is past consul of the local lodge of Modern Woodmen of America, and past master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics Mr. Bullard renders allegiance to the Democratic party, but maintains an independent attitude, not holding himself bound by strict party lines and exercising discrimination in regard to men and issues. The marriage of Mr. Bullard was solemnized in the centennial year of our national independence, since on June 3, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Laura E. Bywaters, a native of Missouri. Their three children are Clara, Oscar and Percy.

this time he devoted himself to studying diligently the art of the draftsman and architect, following drafting in Ohio until 1886, when he came to Pocatello, Idaho, as a draftsman for the Union Pacific Railroad. In a similar capacity he took up his residence in Butte, Mont., in the following year, for the Great Northern Railroad Company, with which he remained for one year, which was the date of his advent in Helena, where has since been his home. He first became connected with the firm of Wallace & Thornburg, a prominent real estate and building firm, and for them Mr. Haire devoted his attention to architectural work, incidentally preparing the plans and specifications for the Denver block, one of the finest business structures in the city, and he also designed most of the houses in Lenox, the suburban addition to Helena. In 1891 Mr. Haire engaged in business for himself, and by his skill as an architect, combined with his excellent taste in securing artistic effects, united with economy in the arrangement of the details of building, he has won a reputation of value, and has had the pleasure of producing many beautiful specimens of his work in this state which stand as perpetual evidences of his ability.

CHARLES S. HAIRE.—The effort of the skilled architect and builder have so distinctive a bearing upon the attractiveness and value of any community that the profession of architect cannot but be held in high esteem. In Helena this profession has a specially able representative in Charles S. Haire. In the agnatic line his family was established in Ohio in very early pioneer days, its original representatives coming thither from Virginia as early as 1796. Charles S. Haire was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1857, the son of George W. and Catherine (Porter) Haire, both of whom were also born in Ohio, the original representatives of the mother's family coming to the Western Reserve from Allegheny City, Pa. His father resides in Ohio. He is a civil engineer, and has followed this vocation for many years and as county surveyor for Hamilton county. He is now living retired, with that enjoyment which is the just aftermath of an active and useful life.

The early educational discipline of Charles S. Haire was obtained in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, he completing the high school course and graduating with the class of 1876. He engaged in pedagogic work for three years in Hamilton county, proving a successful instructor. During

Among the more notable of his professional successes we mention the following: He designed the fine business block of A. P. Curtin, supervised the erection of the state agricultural college at Bozeman, the normal school at Dillon, and the deaf and dumb school at Boulder, being for two years superintendent of buildings for the state and proving a capable and acceptable official. Other buildings designed by him and erected under his supervision are the St. Vincent's hospital, the Parmly Billings memorial library and numerous private residences in Billings, and the Ursuline convent, school house and private dwellings at Miles City. Mr. Haire's reputation has thus grown apace, and his services are in requisition in diverse sections of the state, while a particularly select clientele is held in the capital city. On August 7, 1889, Mr. Haire was united in marriage to Miss Francis A. Corwin, a native of Ohio, and a relative of Hon. Thomas Corwin, the eloquent orator and statesman. The father of Mrs. Haire, Minor Corwin, was engaged in merchandising until his death several years ago. Her mother, whose maiden name was Martha Morgan, was born in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Haire have one son, Thomas Corwin Haire, born on March 25, 1892, and now attending the Helena schools.

CHARLES H. HALL.—One of the younger members of the Montana bar and holding the important office of county attorney of Missoula county, Charles H. Hall particularly merits consideration as one who has gained a position of prominence in his profession. Mr. Hall was born in Ballard county, Ky., on August 12, 1869, the son of A. P. and Susan A. (Marshall) Hall, both of them natives of Kentucky. The father, a representative of prominent old Virginia families, was a merchant for many years in Paducah, at the confluence of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers. Eventually, by reason of impaired health, he went to Florida and there his death occurred in 1882.

Charles H. Hall received his education in the public schools and in Clinton College for two years, from 1885 to 1887. In 1886 he came to Montana and to Missoula, here entering the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad as a civil engineer, retaining this incumbency for three and one-half years. He was assistant postmaster of Missoula under H. C. Myers for two years, after which he became deputy clerk of the courts of Missoula county under F. W. McConnell. This office he retained until 1895, in the meanwhile devoting himself to the study of law. In 1895 he returned to Clinton, Ky., where he continued his technical reading for one year, having previously, however, been admitted to the bar of Montana. He returned to Missoula in 1896 and entered upon the active legal practice. He was well known to the local public, holding uniform confidence and esteem and soon established an excellent and lucrative practice in Missoula, where he has secured a representative clientele. For about six months Mr. Hall was absent from this city by reason of his military services in the Spanish-American war. In 1898 he enlisted as second lieutenant of Troop F, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, which he accompanied to Chickamauga, serving from May until October, when he returned to Missoula.

Mr. Hall formed a law partnership with George B. Wilds, as Wilds & Hall, this continuing until 1900, when, in November, Mr. Hall was elected to the office of county attorney, in which he has served with signal ability. He has been an adherent of the Democratic party since attaining his legal majority, and has rendered active and effective service in its cause. He holds membership in the Knights of Pythias, being a past chancellor, and held in high esteem by the fraternity. His success has been well earned and his position as one of the leading mem-

bers of the Missoula county bar is unassailable. In January, 1899, Mr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Harriet W. Moore, also a native of Kentucky, and their only child, Annie M., lends brightness and cheer to the little family circle.

AMOS C. HALL.—The history of a state or nation is chiefly a chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society. The world judges the character of a community by those of its representative citizens. Mr. Hall was born in Lamoille county, Vt., on December 10, 1835, the son of Jesse and Rebecca Hall. His father was a farmer in the Green Mountain state, and there Mr. Hall was reared and educated in the public schools. In 1856 he came to Janesville, Wis., and took up government land near the Linn county trading post. He was a strenuous opponent of slavery, and, during the exciting period leading up to the Civil war he encountered bitter animosity from those favoring slavery, he being then a resident near the border of Kansas, where the ill feelings were most marked. On May 19, 1858, he, his brother, Austin W., and nine others were fired upon by border ruffians and left for dead. Mr. Hall and his brother were at home with no suspicion of the raid made upon the settlement. Five of the eleven anti-slavery men who were shot recovered from their wounds, including Mr. Hall and his brother. This was known as the Mariasdes Cygnes massacre. In October Mr. Hall returned to Vermont and he remained until the next spring, when coming again to Kansas, he started with his brother for Pike's Peak, Colo., by the old Sante Fe trail. They encountered returning prospectors who gave such discouraging reports that they turned about and settled at Junction City, Kan. In 1860 Mr. Hall made the overland trip to Denver, where he remained until May, 1863, when he came to the mining regions of Montana, then a portion of Idaho territory. He arrived in Virginia City in July and worked in the placer mines of Alder gulch, receiving six dollars per day. Later he prospected in Biven's gulch, and, in September, associated himself with Leroy Southmayd and paid about five hundred dollars in purchasing a half interest in a claim in the Summit district of Alder gulch. In December, 1863, vigorous work in the development of the claim was pushed, which paid \$50 per day for each man employed. Mr.

Hall passed the winter of 1864-5 in Vermont, and upon his return worked some old claims near Summit with such encouraging results that he purchased quite a large number which were supposed to have been worked out. In 1866 he began working these claims systematically, installing the first bed-rock flume ever built in Montana, and his operations were most successful. He continued to be interested in mining until his death, and through this industry realized large profits.

In 1879 Mr. Hall was the prime mover in establishing the banking house of Raymond, Harrington & Co., in Virginia City, the firm name being changed later to Hall, Harrington & Co. The business is now conducted as Hall & Bennett, and the institution is recognized as one of the solid banks of the state. The estate of Mr. Hall still retains its interest in the banking business. In politics Mr. Hall gave his support to the Republican party, but he never aspired to public office, being essentially a business man and being recognized as an able financier and executive, with capacity for affairs of broad scope and importance. Like many others of the pioneers of the state he witnessed many of the stirring events of the frontier life. He owned the pistol which the road agent, George Ives, took from Southmayd, and to him was due the identification of the weapon, at the trial of Ives by the citizens' committee, which resulted in the execution of this notorious outlaw. Mr. Hall had made an entry of the number of the pistol and this served to positively identify the same. Mr. Hall died on February 23, 1893. In 1876, in Virginia City, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hall to Miss Anna P. Griffith, who was born in Athens, Ohio, on February 1, 1847. Of this union four children were born, Jesse I., who is connected with the banking interests of Hall & Bennett and has charge of the affairs of the estate; Amos C., Frank C. and Harry E., at present attending school in Philadelphia.

JOSIAH S. HAMMOND, M. D.—Among the distinguished members of the medical profession in Montana is numbered Dr. Hammond, a physician and surgeon of nearly thirty years standing who has attained prestige by his marked ability and unwavering devotion to his profession. Josiah Shaw Hammond was born at North Abington, Mass., on September 10, 1844. He traces his line-

age directly to William Hammond, of London, England, and his wife Elizabeth, nee Penn, an aunt of William Penn. In 1634 Mrs. Elizabeth (Penn) Hammond, "widow," came to Boston with her son Benjamin and her three daughters in the good ship Griffin, arriving there on November 19, and settling at Sandwich. Benjamin Hammond married Mary Vincent, and from him the descent is thus traced to Dr. Hammond. John, Rowland, Captain George, Benjamin, George and Josiah S., all born in Massachusetts, where the name has been unusually prominent from the early colonial epoch. George Hammond was born at Carver, Mass., on June 21, 1815, and married Miss Susanna Shaw, a native of Abington. They had eight children, of whom only one is dead. The mother died in 1874, but, at the venerable age of eighty-six years, the father is still living on his California homestead.

Dr. Hammond, the fourth child, attended the public schools of Plymouth county until he was seventeen, when he removed to California, where his father was a pioneer, having located there in 1862. The Doctor here turned his attention to teaching, and later was a student in the state normal school at San Francisco, where he was graduated in the class of 1868. He thereafter was first assistant principal of the high school at Stockton, retaining this position until 1870, when he began the study necessary to fit him for the medical profession under the preceptorship of Dr. Asa Clarke, of Stockton. Taking later a course in the Bellevue (N. Y.) Hospital Medical College he completed his collegiate medical courses in the Cooper Medical College, of San Francisco, where he was graduated in November, 1873. Success ever treads closely on the heels of right effort, and Dr. Hammond is no exception to this rule. He began the practice of medicine at Lockeford, Cal., the family home, but soon removed to Nevada, where he was in successful practice for a full decade. In 1885 he located in Butte, Mont., where he has ever since been engaged in active practice. The Doctor is a close and thorough student, keeping in the line of advance in all matters pertaining to the development of medicine and surgery and in close touch with its best thought. He holds membership in the American Medical Association, the state and county associations, and the association of military surgeons of the United States, being surgeon of the Montana National Guard, with rank of major. He was president of the Montana State Medical Association in 1890.

In politics Dr. Hammond formerly gave allegiance to the Republican party, but, becoming convinced that the principles of the Populist party represented more nearly the best interests of the country and its people, he showed his strong independence and the strength of his convictions by arraying himself with this organization. He has always taken active interest in political affairs, but has never sought nor desired political preferment, believing that the duties of his profession demand his undivided attention. In the fall of 1897, against his definite protest, he was nominated on the fusion ticket to represent Silver Bow county in the state legislature, but later succeeded in withdrawing his name from the ticket, and his successor in candidacy, appointed by the county committee, was elected. The Doctor is prominently identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias. In the former he is past grand master workman of the grand lodge, and he has represented the jurisdiction of Montana in two conventions of the supreme lodge, at Chicago in 1895 and at Buffalo in 1896. He is now past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Montana. On September 25, 1867, Dr. Hammond was united in marriage to Miss Ann E. Simpson, born in Missouri but reared and educated in California, where their marriage was solemnized. They have had six children: Louise, Kate, Hattie, Delia (deceased), Nelson and Benjamin. In 1900 Dr. and Mrs. Hammond made a European tour in the Literary Digest party of eighty representative persons from twenty different states, one from the District of Columbia and one from Canada. The tour lasted eighty days and the itinerary was interesting, the party visiting the Paris exposition, the quaint village of Oberammergau, Germany, where they witnessed the decennial production of the Passion Play, and many other historical and interesting places on the continent and in Great Britain. For personal reference the Doctor kept a diary, but was persuaded to utilize it in preparing a story descriptive of the scenes and incidents of the trip, which was published in an attractive pamphlet of seventy pages, a copy being sent to each member of the party.

HAVELOCK H. HANSON, M. D.—The Hanson name is one that has been long and conspicuously identified with American history and in each successive generation its representatives have

been found conferring honor and dignity upon their several communities. Havelock Horatio Hanson was born in Fredericton, the capital of the Province of New Brunswick, Canada, and also of the County of York, on April 31, 1858, the son of Edgar and Helen N. (Hanson) Hanson, both of whom were likewise born in Canada, the original American ancestors, according to family tradition, coming from England to Massachusetts in the Mayflower, and their descendants thence going into Canada, where the family has been long established. The great-grandparents of Dr. Hanson in the agnatic line built the first log cabin on the site of the city of St. John, N. B. His father is now deputy provincial secretary of New Brunswick, a position which he has held for more than forty years and issuing all marriage licenses for the province in connection with his other duties. He and his wife still live in Fredericton, among its honored and prominent old time residents.

Dr. Hanson received his preliminary education in the public schools of Fredericton, after which he matriculated in King's College in the same city, where he was graduated in the class of 1876, with the degree of Master of Arts. After leaving college he began reading along the technical line of medical science under an able preceptor, thus continuing his studies for four years, also being identified with the drug business. In 1880 the Doctor entered the noted Magill University, in Montreal, and after two years of diligent study there he still further supplemented his scholastic attainments by a nine months' course in the Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, Md. He next matriculated in the celebrated Columbus (Ohio) Medical College, and there he was graduated with the class of 1881, after which he returned to Fredericton, where he was engaged in active medical practice for six months, serving his professional novitiate in his native city, overruling the traditional belief that "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." The Doctor then for a brief period was located at far-famed Chautauqua, N. Y., where he was surgeon for the Chautauqua Iron and Ore Company. Removing to VanBuren, Aroostook county, Me., he had there an excellent practice for two years, and then established himself at Andover, N. B., which was his home and the center of satisfactory professional labors until 1886, the date of his advent in Montana. Here he began his professional labors at Townsend, and two years later he located in Missoula, where he established a large and

lucrative practice and where he remained for a full decade, becoming one of its influential and honored citizens.

In 1898, wishing a more metropolitan field of operations, Dr. Hanson located in Butte, where he soon attained a standing and clientage which has kept him in the front rank of the leading physicians of the state. While the Doctor has a practice that is general in character he devotes special attention to surgery, being a competent and judicious operator and having gained as such a high reputation among the members of the profession. He retains membership in the New Brunswick Medical Society and the Montana State Medical Association. On April 14, 1879, Dr. Hanson was united in marriage to Miss Hester E. McKeen, born in New Brunswick, Canada, the daughter of William and Ann (Hammond) McKeen, likewise natives of that province, but now residents of Missoula. Dr. and Mrs. Hanson have two daughters, Margaret and Nellie, and the family home is one where the gracious amenities of refined hospitality are ever in evidence.

HORATIO HANSON, a native of Kaaterskill, N. Y., on the banks of the romantic Hudson, where he was born February 24, 1833, was educated and attained the age of nineteen. He then left his picturesque, old-fashioned home, and crossed the isthmus to California in company with his father, where they engaged in mining and carpentering for three years. Horatio Hanson had his young life well seasoned with adventure and the change of scene so dear to the youthful heart. And, as if he were destined to a continuance of the romance, after three years of work in his new location, he and his father returned home by way of Nicaragua, arriving in that country the day after Gen. Walker landed with his celebrated filibustering expedition. The Asiatic cholera was prevailing in the Central American states and sixty of his fellow passengers died on the way to New York, himself making a narrow escape. In 1855 the family removed to Wisconsin, locating at Whitewater. There his father followed carpentering and building with good success, dying at the age of eighty-six and his wife just three months later at almost the same age. Mr. Hanson, their only child, was left alone in the world, and, in 1860, concluded to go to Pike's Peak. He remained there

until 1864, engaged in quartz mining. Before leaving Wisconsin, however, he had married Miss Jennie E. Warren, a native of Middlesex, Vt., daughter of Samuel and Eliza Dean (Holden) Warren, whose ancestors were early emigrants from England to America, and took an active part in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson had nine children, of whom three are living: George, Nettie and Rettie. Those deceased are Fordie, Katie, Cora, Flora, Tunis and Frankie.

Mr. Hanson and family started for Montana on March 24, 1864, making the trip with horses, and arriving at Virginia City June 2. Thomas Hunt and the late Ira Phillips were their traveling companions, and the families are now near neighbors. In December, 1864, they took up their residence on the ranch they had located in September on Willow creek, where they were the first settlers, and where, on many occasions the women would be left in the camp while the men were in the woods getting out timber or doing other work. One day while Mrs. Hanson was alone about forty Indians began digging up the vegetables in her garden. She felt no fear, promptly ordered them off, and they went. The next day they came again and she again ordered them off. The next day the chief called and asked her what was the matter. When she told him she wanted the vegetables for use in her family he said the Indians thought that as they were in the ground anybody could take them. She convinced him to the contrary and he promised she would have no more trouble from his people and kept his word. In 1865 two of their friends named Campbell and Noble were killed by the Indians on the Yellowstone, and she was always afraid after this. Once she was alarmed by their dog hastily running to the house and howling. She thought the savages were after them, but it was only a bear. Still there was danger in the presence of a bear, as Mr. Hanson found out when one suddenly confronted him in 1870, and biting through a pair of trousers and overalls, gave him an ugly gash in the thigh. He happened to have a plug of tobacco in his pocket, and the bear got a mouthful of it, which probably deterred him from further attack, for although he ran after Mr. Hanson twice more he did not come close enough to harm him.

In 1867 they sold the original homestead and moved to Helena, where they kept a hotel three years. They then returned to the homestead, and remained until 1877, when they removed to their present location at Pony, just outside of the city

limits, where they have a beautiful home, the residence well shaded, and the ranch in a fine location and in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Hanson is active in behalf of every public interest and enterprise. He has been a school trustee for a number of years, and is prominently connected with all affairs of general interest. His father was also a public man, serving as a member of the Wisconsin legislature, and as a justice of the peace in that state and in New York. Mrs. Hanson has a valuable collection of the bugs, butterflies, etc., of Montana, and specimens of quartz and other curios peculiar to the state. Two of her daughters were educated in Bozeman, and one, Miss Cora, in the Wisconsin Normal School. The family is greatly interested in educational matters and in all means of intellectual and social culture.

RICHARD A. HARLOW.—Representatives of the Harlow name have added honor and dignity to the social fabric of the nation in every generation from the landing of the Pilgrims, and we must accord particular attention to Richard A. Harlow, who is distinctly one of Montana's men of progress and has strongly impressed himself on the material prosperity of the commonwealth. Richard A. Harlow, vice-president of the Montana Railroad Company, is a native of Pekin, Tazewell county, Ill., born March 5, 1859, the son of George H. and Susan (Baily-Dorsey) Harlow, natives of New York and Maryland. George H. Harlow was a man of prominence in Illinois. He was secretary of state from 1872 to 1880, and had the distinction of being the founder of that powerful organization, the Union League of America, of which he was grand secretary. He eventually engaged in the grain commission business in Chicago, where his death occurred on May 15, 1900. The family traces back to Puritan ancestry. Several generations maintained residence in Plymouth, Mass., where members were numbered among the earliest settlers. In the maternal line Mr. Harlow's ancestry is of English and French extraction. His maternal grandmother was Mary Dorsey, of Howard county, Md., and his maternal grandfather was Samuel P. Baily, a Philadelphia Quaker. Records extant show that on either side his ancestors did valiant service in the Continental army of the Revolution.

Richard A. Harlow, of Helena, received his pre-

liminary education in the public and private schools of his native state, after which he continued his studies under tutors and in Germany. Having decided on entering the legal profession he matriculated in the Union College of Law, in Chicago, where he completed his technical studies, being graduated with the class of 1885 and admitted to the bar. Mr. Harlow began legal practice in Chicago, where he remained until 1886, when he came to Montana, locating in Helena, where he was in practice about one year, simultaneously engaging to a considerable extent in real estate speculations. He has, however, retired from professional practice.

On August 28, 1895, Mr. Harlow was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Maude Barnaby, who was born in Rhode Island, and they have one child, Catherine Dorsey. Mr. Harlow's identification with the railroading interests of the state has been so intimate and important as to entitle him to special prominence among those who have through this great avenue of enterprise contributed to the development of the industries and natural resources of the northwest. As early as 1890 he gave inception to the organization of the Montana Midland Railroad Company, which eventually completed the line from Helena to Canyon Ferry. The original officers of the company were: R. A. Harlow, president; W. J. Fuchs, secretary; W. H. Haven, chief engineer. In 1891 one mile of the road was constructed within the city limits, and the line was completed to the ferry in 1893.

In 1895 the company began to construct the line on Sixteen-mile creek, which they completed from Lombard to Leadboro on November 19, 1896. The next year the road was washed out, but was repaired, and before the close of the year was opened for traffic. In the spring of 1899 the company began the Martinsdale extension, which was completed in November, after which they extended the line to Harlowtown, which was formerly known as Merino, now a thriving town. This extension was completed in June, 1900, the road giving outlet to one of the richest stockraising districts in the Union, and affording transportation facilities to valuable mining properties. The president of the Montana Railroad Company, as the corporation is now known, is H. D. Moore; Mr. Harlow is vice-president, and Robert Rantoul, general manager. The road is owned and controlled by the two gentlemen first mentioned, and its value to Helena and the state is certain to be cumula-

tive. Mr. Harlow is a Republican, but he has never taken a particularly active part in political work, his important personal interests requiring his entire attention.

EDWARD W. HARNEY.—Serving with marked ability and discrimination as judge of the district court of Silver Bow county and recognized as one of the talented members of the bar of Montana, Judge E. W. Harney is one of its leading legists and jurists. He is a native of Rock Island, Ill., where he was born on January 19, 1862, the son of Matthew and Winnifred (Corbett) Harney, both of whom were born in the Emerald Isle, and were of fine old Irish lineage. The father has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. His removal to America occurred about 1852, and since 1857 he has maintained his home in Illinois. They had twelve children, of whom Judge Harney was the sixth, and of them eight are now living.

Edward W. Harney received educational discipline in the Illinois public schools, the State University of Iowa, at Iowa City, and at Tabor College, at Tabor, Iowa, and from this last somewhat noted school he was graduated in the class of 1885. Having determined to prepare himself for the legal profession he began his technical reading of the law under the preceptorship of J. C. Pepper, of Aledo, Ill., and later continued study in the offices of Ellis, Murphy & Gould, a leading law firm of Davenport, Iowa. He thereafter located in Nebraska, and by careful and discriminating study and indefatigable application so acquired an extended knowledge of the law that he was admitted to the bar of that state upon examination in 1889. He then commenced practice and continued in it at Valentine, Neb., until 1895, when he came to Montana and established himself as an attorney in Butte, and soon gained high reputation as an advocate and counsel. While a resident of Nebraska he served as county attorney of Cherry county, and, in the fall of 1900, he was elected to his present office of judge of the district court in Silver Bow county. He was elected by a majority of 1,334 votes. His name having appeared on the fusion ticket his candidacy was promoted by the local Democracy, as he has ever been a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Democratic party and an active worker in its cause. His rulings on the bench have shown him to possess the intrinsic

judicial mind, while his powers of analysis are so well developed that he arrives at decisions with facility and by safe and legitimate avenues. Judge Harney was associated with E. B. Howell in the compilation of the Montana miners' code, which is now the uniform standard throughout the state.

Faternally the Judge is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. While a resident of Nebraska he became identified with the national guard of that state, serving three years. He was made captain of the company of which he was a member, which was organized for the Sioux war in 1891, and stationed on active duty at Valentine, the county seat of Cherry county. On January 8, 1890, Judge Harney was united in marriage with Miss M. Dell Kistler, who was born in Rock Island county, Ill., the daughter of William and Josephine (Gorton) Kistler, who now reside on the old homestead in Rock Island county. To the union of Judge and Mrs. Harney three children have been born: Ethel Lucile, Maurice, William and Eugene Edward.

REV. CORNELIUS HARRINGTON.—One of the Catholic clergy now serving with zealous devotion in the diocese of Helena and who has the distinction of having been ordained for his holy office by the venerated bishop of this diocese, is Father Harrington, now assistant priest of St. Patrick's church in Butte. In this work will be found individual mention of many of the Catholic clergy, and it is with pleasure that we also enter record concerning this earnest young pastor. Father Harrington was born in County Cork, Ireland, on December 1, 1870, the son of John and Honora (Harrington) Harrington, both of whom were born in Ireland, where his father devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and was called from earth in 1895. His mother still resides in her native land. Of their nine children Cornelius was the youngest. He received his early education in the national schools, and in 1888 became a student in St. Michael's College, at Listowell, County Kerry, where he completed the classical course. In 1891 he matriculated in St. Patrick's College, in County Carlow, where he devoted two years to the rhetorical course and literary and philosophical studies, and then gave three years to the theological course, his studies having been directed with the view of consecrating himself to the work of the church, as one of its

ministers. In 1898 Father Harrington came to America, and at Montreal, Canada, continued his divinity course in the Grand Seminary until June, 1899, when he came to Montana and presented himself to Bishop Brondel, by whom he was ordained to the priesthood in the cathedral of the Sacred Hearts, at Helena, on November 1, 1899. The next day Father Harrington went to Butte and he has since been the zealous and efficient assistant priest at St. Patrick's church.

ROBERT COBURN, of Great Falls, is one of the best known stockmen in Montana. Of this extensive industry he is a pioneer of pioneers. While at times he has deviated from the strict line of this profitable business and turned his attention to the seductive interests of mining, his life work in the main has been connected with the cattle industry. In this he has found profit and achieved an enviable success. A complete biography of Mr. Coburn would constitute a most interesting and instructive work on Montana stock raising. Mr. Coburn was born at Smith Falls, Ontario, Canada, on October 12, 1837. His parents were Joseph and Anna (Halliday) Coburn, both natives of County Monahan, Ireland. They were married in that country, emigrated to Canada in the early 'thirties and subsequently their lives were passed on Canadian soil, Joseph Coburn being a lumberman and farmer. They had four sons and six daughters and both died when Robert was a child.

As far back as 1859 Robert Coburn came out to Denver, making the trip across the plains by the Platte river. Here he mined with more or less success for three years. In 1863 he came to Montana, locating first at Alder Gulch, now Virginia City, and continued mining on Moody & Dixie's bars and also in Bevan's gulch. In 1864 Mr. Coburn was mining on Silver creek when Cowan and his party came along and took up the first claim on Last Chance gulch. Mr. Coburn had learned of the presence of gold in the gulch from "Gold-Tom," a squaw man, who panned out the first gold in the almost fabulously rich mining section in the fall of 1864. Mr. Coburn secured the ownership of discovery claim No. 4, and later purchased Nos. 7 and 8. In the spring of 1865, in company with George Cleveland and Jim Coburn, he began work on claims 7 and 8, having lost his claim on No. 4 by being absent from it. On

claims 7 and 8 the party averaged between three and four hundred dollars a day. In 1866 Mr. Coburn began ranching on Big Prickly Pear creek. He had purchased cattle from Iowa and Minnesota and his placer mining days being over he engaged in a new and even more profitable industry.

Mr. Coburn followed stockraising here until 1869, when he moved to the mouth of the canyon on Prickly Pear creek and continued ranching here until 1872 when he removed to Rock creek, where he lived three years, in 1875 coming to what is now Cascade county. Here he took up government land and resided upon it until 1882, when he removed to White Sulphur Springs and in 1886 to the Little Rockies. He still holds that range of nearly 30,000 acres, which is well stocked with cattle, and he owns an interest in some mines near Castle and White Sulphur Springs.

Although having never been an officeseeker in any sense of the word, Mr. Coburn has been a lifelong and faithful Democrat and is a valued Mason. Mr. Coburn enjoys the respect of all with whom he has ever been brought into business or social relations. In the welfare of Great Falls he has ever manifested a deep interest since he cast his lot with the citizens of the place. In 1901 the Coburn Cattle Co. was organized with a capital of \$250,000, in 2500 shares, held by Mr. Coburn and four of his children, retaining 1619 shares. This corporation has practically taken in charge all of the Coburn cattle holdings in northern Montana.

Mr. Coburn was married in July, 1865, in Helena, to Mary Morrow, a native of Canada. They had seven children: Jessie, now Mrs. Maddox; William M., Robert J., Wallace D., Agnes M., and Edna and Warren, deceased. Mrs. Coburn died in 1885, and, in 1890, Mr. Coburn married with Mary Blessing, a native of Ohio. They have two children, Walter and Harold.

JAMES H. HATHAWAY, deputy collector of internal revenue and ex-sheriff of Lewis and Clarke county, is one of the most highly esteemed residents of Helena, Mont. He was born in Monroe county, Ohio, on September 25, 1844, the son of Cephas and Anna (Hill) Hathaway, natives of New Jersey and Massachusetts. The father was a saddle and harnessmaker, who passed most of his life in Washington county, Pa., and in Ohio, in which latter state he died, aged ninety-two years,



Robert K. Leburn

and the mother was ninety years old at the time of her death. Mr. Hathaway started for Montana in 1864 from Cortland, Ohio. He made the monotonous overland journey in the usual manner, by ox train, coming through Kansas and Lander's cut-off, and arrived at Alder gulch, Mont., on June 4, 1864. Here he engaged in mining and other occupations until 1865, when he came to Helena, where he has since been a resident. The early mining days of Mr. Hathaway here included the years from 1864 to 1870, and prior to 1883 he was in the United States internal revenue service and deputy United States marshal under Marshal A. C. Botkin, and he had charge of the courts in eastern Montana from 1880 to 1883.

Mr. Hathaway was elected postmaster of the national house of representatives for the Fifty-first congress. The war record of Mr. Hathaway is a most enviable one. In 1861 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Infantry, serving in the Fourteenth Army Corps, in the Army of the Cumberland. He was at the battles of Richmond and Lexington, Ky., and at Chaplin Heights, where he was wounded five times. He was sent to the hospital at Louisville, Ky., and from there to Columbus, Ohio, where he was discharged in March, 1863. In 1887 Mr. Hathaway was elected sheriff of Lewis and Clarke county, efficiently discharging the duties of that office until December 20, 1889, and prior to that period he had charge of the office under D. H. Churchill, and also served as under sheriff for two years. In 1898 he was reinstated in the internal revenue service as deputy collector for the district of Montana. In 1873 Mr. Hathaway was married in Ohio to Miss Olive C. Post, who died in 1877, leaving two children. In October, 1889, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Ida McClintock, of Wisconsin, and they have one son, Paul A. Fraternally Mr. Hathaway is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he is past grand master, A. F. & A. M., of Montana. The career of Mr. Hathaway has been eminently successful in Montana, and he enjoys the respect of a wide circle of acquaintances. He is a man of great executive ability and of the highest integrity.

and practical ability. Possessing one of the finest ranches in the Gallatin valley, he can now enjoy life to its fullest extent, as he holds the respect and confidence of the people of the whole valley. He was born in Wales on May 5, 1853, the son of Thomas and Ann (Williams) Harris, both natives of Monmouthshire, Wales. His paternal grandparents were Thomas and Mary (Parry) Harris, the former of England and the latter of Monmouthshire. The maternal great-grandfather was John Parry, also of Wales. In 1853 Thomas Harris brought his family to New Orleans, ascended the Mississippi by boat to St. Louis and thence traveled to Nebraska where was their home for eight years. The family then went to Utah, where they tarried for a time, but the father came to Montana and immediately plunged into mining enterprises, his initial point being Alder gulch, where he arrived on October 15, 1863. The following winter he passed with his family in Utah, but returned to the Montana gold gulches in the spring and labored industriously in them for several years. During his two years' labor in Bear gulch he struck a fine pay streak; going later to Lincoln gulch, he with a party of twenty-eight unprofitably worked a mine on shares. In the fall of 1871 he removed to the Gallatin valley and engaged in farming. Returning to Utah and bringing his family to Montana, he here made his permanent home, and now resides with his son near Spring Hill, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, having been born on November 6, 1816.

Until he was nine years old Dan R. Harris resided with his parents in Nebraska, coming with them to Utah where he remained with his mother until he was in his twentieth year. He became associated with the Rocky Mountain Coal & Iron Company, at Almy, four miles from Evanston, Wyo., and in July, 1874, came to Montana, first settling on Willow, and later on Reese creek, where he followed general farming and occasional mining. In 1898 Mr. Harris purchased his present property, the Bamber ranch, at Spring Hill, Gallatin county, containing 400 acres of excellent land, much of it being thoroughly irrigated, and his principal crops are wheat, oats and barley. To Miss Jenette Fife, of Scotland, Mr. Harris was married on March 16, 1881. She is the daughter of Alexander and Jenette Fife, of Henefer, Utah. Of their six children, one, Nettie N., is deceased. The others are Alexander T., Pearl A., Roy L., Earl E. and Carl. Mr. Harris has successfully prospected for copper

DAN R. HARRIS, although born in Wales, has passed the greater portion of his life as a trans-Mississippian and is truly an early pioneer of Montana, exemplifying great force of character

leads in the vicinity of Spring Hill and at Sixteen Mile. Considerable work has been done upon the Spring Hill property, in which Mr. Harris is heavily interested.

SAMUEL T. HAUSER.—Among the earliest pioneers in the van of advancing civilization in the northwest was Hon. Samuel T. Hauser, ex-governor of the territory of Montana, one of the forceful and energetic factors that brought fruition to the hopes of the most sanguine optimists concerning the welfare of this young commonwealth. To outline his career during the territorial and state epochs is to sketch much of the history of the country which he has seen emerge from the ruggedness of a wilderness to become the home communities of cultured, refined and progressive citizens, and when, in 1885, President Cleveland named him governor of the territory, the appointment called forth from the people of Montana uniform approval and endorsement.

Samuel T. Hauser was born in Falmouth, Pendleton county, Ky., on January 10, 1833. His early education, the foundation of wider scholastic attainments, was received in the public schools, and in 1854, when he was twenty-one years old, he removed to Missouri, where as a civil engineer he was employed by different railroad companies. Later he served as assistant engineer in building the Missouri Pacific and Northern Pacific railroads, and was chief engineer on the Lexington branch of the former, the division extending from Lexington to Sedalia, Mo., and he held this important office until 1862. In the earlier half of that year he came up the Missouri to Fort Benton, and in June crossed the country to the headwaters of the Columbia river, where he prospected for gold for a time. The same year he came to Bannack, then just opening its treasures to the industrious placer miner, and in the autumn he trailed down the Yellowstone over the Lewis and Clarke course. The history of this, the "Yellowstone expedition of 1863," the story of its hardships, its perils and its romance, is one of the most thrilling in the annals that chronicle the "winning of the west," and among that adventurous band of sturdy pioneers, opening to advancing thousands a new world, teeming with mineral wealth and affording perennial and luxurious pasturage for millions of cattle and sheep, none was more indefatigable, none braver and none more sagacious and re-

sourceful than Gov. Hauser. The history of this civil-military enterprise is preserved in the journal of Capt. James Stuart and in the ably collated reminiscences of Gov. Hauser. There were fifteen men in the party. On the night of May 12, 1863, the party was attacked by Indians, and a number of the men were seriously wounded. Mr. Hauser received a wound in the left breast, the ball passing through a thick memorandum book in his shirt pocket and lodging in a rib over his heart, the presence of the book saving his life. His intrepid bravery was shown on more than one instance during this trip, and of the expedition a local history has said that it "must certainly be credited with the discovery of the Virginia mines and the opening of the Yellowstone country. Through it came the information and most of the enterprise which placed Montana a leader among the territories within a short time after the first American settlements were made." This was but one of the many distinguished services which Mr. Hauser has rendered Montana.

It was at once seen that a new leader of men had come to the territory and his abilities were speedily recognized. In 1865, in company with M. P. Langford, Mr. Hauser organized a bank at Virginia City, under the firm name of S. T. Hauser & Co. But here his enterprise did not linger. Those were days of action, industry and push. Soon afterward he organized a mining company, and at Argenta he built the first furnace erected in the territory. He continued the work of injecting life, strong commercial life, into various communities. He organized in 1866 the First National Bank of Helena, the St. Louis Mining Company at Phillipsburg, later the Hope Mining Company, and here was erected the first silver mill of the territory. Other financial institutions which sprang into being through his action were the First National Bank of Butte, the First National of Fort Benton and the First National of Missoula. Gov. Hauser then associated himself with other enterprising capitalists and built these railroads: Helena & Boulder Valley, Helena & Jefferson County, Drummon & Phillipsburg, Helena & Red Mountain, Helena Northern, and Missoula & Bitter Root Valley. He also organized the Helena & Livingston Smelting & Reduction Company. Gov. Hauser is a Democrat, and in the councils of Democracy his influence has been one of potency, while he has been an earnest and able exponent of and worker in the heat of numerous campaigns. In



O. Hauser

1884 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, in which he was one of the committee to notify the nominees, Cleveland and Hendricks, of their nomination. In July, 1885, President Cleveland named him as governor of the territory of Montana, and he was its first resident governor. After a service of eighteen months he resigned the gubernatorial office, his administration being one of signal discrimination and ability, one which conserved the best interests of the territory. In his fraternal relations Mr. Hauser is identified with the time-honored order of Freemasons. In 1871 Gov. Hauser was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Farrar, a daughter of a distinguished physician of St. Louis, Mo., and of this union two children have been born, Ellen and Samuel Thomas, Jr. The fine presence of Gov. Hauser and his manly character have endeared him to all with whom he has met in business or social relations.

Gov. Hauser's long connection with civil engineering led him into scenes that were often thrilling and sometimes involved personal peril. We will give one heretofore unpublished episode in his career that is replete with realism. It occurred a few months subsequent to the breaking out of the Civil war, and the scene was in Missouri, where the Governor was assisting in the construction of a railroad in some of the "back counties." He learned that a man was to be tried for his life by a justice of the peace. To Mr. Hauser this proceeding appeared strange and unwarranted, and with a friend who was a resident of the locality, he went to the "court," where they found a young man of not unprepossessing appearance charged with placing poison in a spring. There was no evidence whatever to indicate that poison had ever been put into the spring, but the court had evidently been convened to convict the prisoner, and this was done quickly. The condemned man was led to a neighboring grove, a rope was thrown over a limb of a tree and he was asked if he had anything to say. He replied that he was innocent of the alleged crime, and requested that his mother might be informed of what he had said as he thus stood in the shadow of death. The pathetic incident and the wrong of it aroused the indignation of Mr. Hauser and he loudly protested that the proceedings were unlawful and that no justice court in the Union held jurisdiction over human life. Instantly a hundred malignant faces were turned toward the intruder

on Missouri "justice," and he was vigorously cursed as a Yankee. His friend tried to explain that Mr. Hauser was a Kentuckian, but the mob was obdurate. At that instant his friend, a powerful athlete, suddenly pulled him from his horse in time to avoid his being shot by one of the guards, and then threw him upon his horse and started homeward at a gallop. The daring efforts of Mr. Hauser were made in vain, and, as subsequently ascertained, an innocent man was lynched. Mr. Hauser wrote to Senator Vest, who was then publishing a paper at Boonville, Mo., and in which he printed the letter. It in time found its way to that section, and as a result the Governor was warned to leave the country, but he remained and completed his work. This was but one incident of the many exciting and tragical scenes through which he passed in the old times, and it illustrates both his kindly qualities of mind and heart, and his courage. In conclusion we will briefly advert to his genealogy. His father, also Samuel T. Hauser, was born in North Carolina, and was graduated from the university of that state in 1817, with the degree of A. B. A lawyer of eminence, he served with distinction on the bench of Kentucky, his later home, and where he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Kenneth, of that state. They had four sons and three daughters. The paternal grandfather of Gov. Hauser was George Hauser, born in Germany, whence he emigrated to the United State prior to the Revolution, in which he served in the North Carolina troops, in which state he died.

WILLIS HENRY HAVILAND, M. D., of Butte, was born at Pawling, Dutchess county, N. Y., on September 10, 1864, in the fourth American generation of a French family, whose ancestors originally moved from England to France. The Doctor's father, Willis H. Haviland, was a leading druggist at Glens Falls, N. Y., for over twenty years. He married his third cousin, Miss Hannah W. Haviland, and the Doctor was their only child. He attended Glens Falls Academy, Fort Edward Collegiate Institute and later Cornwall Heights School at Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y. In medicine he was a student of Dr. Stephen F. Birdsall, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and was finally graduated with honors from the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, in April, 1888. He then visited the hospitals of London,

Paris and Germany. He then took up his residence in Minneapolis, Minn., and entered into active practice. In 1888 and 1890 he held several positions of trust on the staff of the hospitals in and near the city, and was winning golden opinions even from his professional brethren when failing health drove him to seek a different climate, and in September, 1890, he located at Butte, Mont., passed the state board examination and continued to practice homeopathy until the autumn of 1898.

He then became associated with Dr. O. B. Whitford, and under the persuasion and instruction of that accomplished gentleman and medical scholar, he became a practitioner of the eclectic school. For this change he has never ceased to be grateful to Dr. Whitford, although it involved laborious study and investigation on his own part. The Doctor's office and residence are at 219 West Park street, where he is constant and faithful in the discharge of the professional duties of an ever-expanding practice as an eclectic physician. Here also his wife, Mrs. Mary Page Haviland, and his five-year-old daughter, Elizabeth, together with his aged mother, Mrs. Hannah W. Haviland, add greatly to the completeness of a very happy family circle. The Doctor is a charter member of Silver Bow Lodge No. 240, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, which was chartered in 1892. He was elected exalted ruler in 1895 and again in 1899 and was appointed district deputy for Montana by the grand exalted ruler in 1900 and 1901. He was further honored in 1901 by appointment as one of the committee of three on work and ritual of the grand lodge, being the first recognition of this character given to Montana in the history of the order. The good-fellowship of this order gives scope for the geniality and comradeship of his own nature; and its higher and more benevolent demands find in him a ready and liberal respondent. For although occupied very busily, as he must be, with the claims of an exacting and growing practice, he does not ignore those of a social nature or the more important ones of humanity.

WILLIAM P. S. HAWK.—There are no rules for building character; there are no rules for achieving success. Thus it is that a man who can rise from a lowly station to a one of marked responsibility is he who can discern and make fit utilization of the opportunities that present them-

selves. The life of W. P. S. Hawk has been marked by consecutive advancement and he is recognized as one of the able young business men of Helena, and here he is superintendent of the sixth district of the western division of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, implying the control and direction of an extensive business. Mr. Hawk was born in Oxford, Ohio, on April 24, 1865, the son of Philip and Sarah M. (Rogers) Hawk, natives of Ohio and West Virginia. Philip Hawk was a photographer, thoroughly skilled in his art. His parents, Pennsylvania Germans, were among the early settlers of Ohio, locating there about 1770. His maternal grandparents were pioneers of Ohio, coming from West Virginia. William P. S. Hawk attended the public schools of Anderson, Ind., whither his parents had removed in 1872. At the age of eighteen years he was employed as clerk in a grocery at Anderson for three years, and was similarly engaged in Cincinnati for one year. In 1883 he returned to his home and entered the office of the local station of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, with a veteran telegrapher, Mr. George Griswold, where he became an expert telegraphist, and in 1885 was given a position at the key on that road, being later employed in Indiana, Missouri and Montana. In 1887 he was operator and bill clerk at Knox, Ind., but in a short time he entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, as operator, holding positions at Centertown and Lamonte, Mo. In September, 1887, Mr. Hawk started for Dallas, Tex., but soon changed his plans and came to Montana, locating at Fort Assiniboine, where he for a time was employed in the office of the Rocky Mountain Telegraph Company, after which he was transferred to Fort Benton, where he was manager of the local office until November, 1890. While a resident of Fort Benton, Mr. Hawk was city treasurer and secretary and treasurer of the Fort Benton Water and Electric Light Company, and interested in a lumber and fuel business in that city. In November, 1890, he came to the Helena office (which had more natural advantages for promotion) as night operator and the next spring was made manager of the office, and in November, 1892, he was promoted to be the general manager of the system. On January 1, 1894, Mr. Hawk effected a lease of the lines of the Rocky Mountain Telegraph Company for one year, and before the expiration of the lease entered into a bonded agreement to purchase the property and to complete the

payment of the amount involved within five years from January 1, 1895, when the original lease would expire. He completed the payments, however, in July, 1898, and then sold the property to the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, who appointed him superintendent of the sixth district of the western division, to comprise eventually much western territory. While the first system was under his control Mr. Hawk effected great improvements, handling the important work with facility and ability, and it was a natural result that his present employers should enlist his co-operation when it absorbed the system.

In politics Mr. Hawk has ever given support to the principles of the Democratic party, and in 1889 he was elected to the responsible office of city treasurer of Fort Benton, retaining the position for two years, giving a careful and economical administration. He resigned this office when he removed to Helena. Fraternally he is identified with Helena Lodge No. 193, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; Lincoln Lodge No. 97, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Nile Council No. 95, of the Ancient Order of the Pyramids; he also holds membership in the Montana Club and 'Lambs' Club. Mr. Hawk has a lively interest in athletic sports, and in 1900 was a member of the directorate of the Helena base ball club, while he is also a member of the Helena Athletic Association and the Golf Club, being an enthusiastic golfer and hand ball player. He and his family are attendants of the Presbyterian church. On November 24, 1891, Mr. Hawk was united in marriage to Miss Vesta Inez Baker, who was born in Iowa, where her father is a prominent farmer. Their marriage was solemnized in Ohio, at the home of Mr. Hawk's sister, Mrs. C. M. Sumner, whom she was then visiting. Three children have been born to them: Helen, Dorothy and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Hawk are prominent in the social life of the capital city and enjoy a distinctive popularity.

moved to Ohio from Connecticut about 1834 and from there in 1842 to Iowa, where the father followed farming and milling. Erastus was the first born of their seven children. He was early obliged to work on the farm, as the family was large, and has had less than one year of schooling. He is, however, a man of considerable general and technical knowledge, gathered by study and observation.

Mr. Haynes worked on the Iowa farm until he was thirty-nine years old, and then, in 1881, came to Montana, locating on the ranch which he now occupies. It embraces 240 acres of railroad land, purchased by him, and is very productive, yielding large crops. Here he feeds numbers of young stock and carries on a profitable trade in cattle. In political affiliation Mr. Haynes is a Republican, and solicitous for the welfare of his party, but not an officeseeker. He is, however, deeply interested in matters which tend to the advancement of the community, and contributes his due portion to them. He was married in 1874 to Miss Edith Campbell, a native of Ohio, and has three children: Otis, Halsey and Daisy, all living at home, and well educated, doing credit to their ancestry and giving promise of abundant usefulness. The family ranks high in the community and enjoys the respect and regard of all classes.

HON. GEORGE M. HAYS, secretary of state of Montana and a resident of Helena, was born at Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, Pa., on March 12, 1862. He is the son of John L. and Sarah E. Hays. The ancestry of his parents were Scotch and Irish and among the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania. John L. Hays has been for many years engaged in the building and loan business at Cleveland, Ohio. George M. Hays received his elementary education in the public schools of Cleveland, to which city his parents removed when he was fourteen years of age. Scarcely had he arrived at his majority when the wider opportunities and possibilities of the west attracted his attention, and in 1883 he came to Montana and located at Billings. This was the period of the organization of Yellowstone county, and to its future success and improvement Mr. Hays has since devoted much time and attention. From 1883 to 1885 he held the office of deputy county treasurer and clerk, and, when Billings was incorporated,

ERASTUS CHAPMAN HAYNES.—Connecticut gave to the American struggle for independence both mental vigor and military valor, wise men in counsel and brave men in the field, and among these were the Hayneses and Chapmans, from whom descends Erastus Chapman Haynes. He, however, was born in Ohio, in 1841, a son of Philo and Electa (Chapman) Haynes. They re-

he held the office of city treasurer for one year. In the fall of 1886 he was elected clerk and recorder of Yellowstone county, and was re-elected in the fall of 1888. In 1889 he was elected clerk of the district court for three years. In November, 1886, Mr. Hays was married to Miss Jennie Jones, of Llangefin, North Wales, daughter of Thomas Jones, of the same country. To them have been born four children, Donald L., John Lambert, Ethel Maud and George M., Jr. Mrs. Hays is a member of the Episcopal church and in the society of Billings the family is prominent.

Mr. Hays was influential in the organization of the newly incorporated city of Billings and the state. In 1893 he was engaged as assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Billings, and in 1897 he came to Helena as assistant state treasurer. In the November election of 1900 he was elected secretary of state for Montana, defeating A. N. Yoder, of Butte. The affiliations of Mr. Hays have always been with the Democratic party, and although in the past Yellowstone county has been strongly Republican, his recognized fitness, devotion to business and genial courtesy to all rendered him deservedly popular and he received the cordial support of many Republicans. Fraternally Mr. Hays is a member of all Masonic orders and a Knight of the Red Cross of Constantine, of whom there are but eleven in Montana. From 1899 to 1900 he was grand commander of the Knights Templar of Montana. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 394, of Billings.

Since coming to the territory of Montana the financial, political and social success of Mr. Hays has been most happy. He has been chairman of the Yellowstone county Democratic central committee, a member of the Democratic state central committee, a member of the Montana board of World's Fair commissioners, and of many other important boards and commissions involving duties of the highest responsibility. At all times and in all places he has fully and ably sustained himself, thus winning the esteem and confidence of the community in which he resides as well as that of a host of friends and associates throughout the state.

W A. HARRISON, of Big Timber, was born at Galt, Ontario, on September 27, 1836. His father was John W. Harrison, of Toronto, and his

mother Eliza Galloway, of New York state. He had three brothers and three sisters. His father kept a hotel at Rockland, near Dundas, Ontario, where his early life and school days were spent. In 1854 he followed his father to Minnesota, and a year later returned to Canada on business which detained him about three years. He then went back to Minnesota remaining there engaged in lumbering until the spring of 1866. When the Civil war broke out he applied for enlistment in the Federal army, but owing to a defective limb he was not accepted. In the spring of 1866 he started for Montana, being guided by halfbreeds. When the guides left the train some of the horses went too, and one of them who remained as guide was suspected of aiding in the theft. Some of the party determined to hang the Indian, and others opposed doing this. The disagreement was settled by taking the halfbreed to Fort Benton for trial, and on the way he escaped.

Mr. Harrison arrived at Last Chance gulch on September 5, 1866, remaining until the spring of 1867. He helped to build a quartz mill on Grizzly gulch and then went down the Fort Benton road and erected a stage station at Bird Tail rock. He made various trips about the west seeking a permanent location, one to Salt Lake City and others to Nevada and Minnesota. In Nevada he built several stamp mills, one of them being for Hon. Leland Stanford. In the spring of 1870 he took up his residence in Montana, locating on White Tail Deer creek, where he spent about nine years. He assisted in the construction of the Centennial mill, the first erected in Butte, whose steam whistle was the first ever blown in that city. In the fall of 1879 he took up a desert claim on the Yellowstone at the mouth of Sweet Grass river, where he now has a ranch of 1,700 acres, on which he runs valuable herds of cattle and sheep. He was the first man to take water by ditch out of the Sweet Grass river for irrigation, constructing one ditch more than three miles long. His system of irrigation is very complete and makes his land fruitful in timothy and alfalfa, of which he raises some 500 tons a year. He is always looking for improvements, and has in contemplation an enterprise for securing additional water from the Yellowstone river.

In November, 1865, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Davis, a daughter of Jonathan Davis, of New York, and has three children. He has served his community for four years as an assessor, and has always borne his share of the burdens of good

citizenship. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and takes an earnest and intelligent interest in every public improvement, showing that he is a progressive and representative man. He was postmaster of his town for eight years. Living on the frontier as he has, and having large holdings of cattle and horses, Mr. Harrison has had frequent adventures with Indians and other law-breakers, being compelled oftentimes to defend his rights and property by force of arms.

THOMPSON G. HEINE, M. D.—The specializing tendency in the various professions within later years has been the natural outgrowth of mature judgment and has eventuated in inestimable good. This is peculiarly true of medicine and surgery, for in no field of human endeavor have more gigantic advances been made than in these sciences. The able physician realizes that by giving particular thought, study, investigation and attention to certain classes of disease or to the disease of certain specific organs, he may accomplish more for suffering humanity than he can by scattering his powers over a larger field. So this process of concentration is viewed with satisfaction by the profession and laity alike, and we here enter brief record of Dr. Heine, one of the leading specialists of Montana, who gives special attention to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He has been engaged in active medical practice in Butte since 1895 and has attained distinctive prestige as a practitioner and marked popularity as a man among men. He is a native of New Brunswick, Canada, born on May 25, 1863, the son of Henry and Winifred (Williams) Heine, and both of his parents were natives of that province, where the father was an agriculturist until his death in the spring of 1900. His wife's death occurred in 1896. Her father, a colonel in the English army, early came to New Brunswick, and established a home and passed the remainder of his life.

Thomas G. Heine, the youngest of eleven children, in the public schools of New Brunswick laid the foundation for that broad and substantial scholastic superstructure which is now his, and later he continued his studies in the provincial normal school at Fredericton, N. B., and was graduated in the class of 1881. He then gave attention to teaching until 1884, when he removed to Minnesota, locating in Minneapolis, where he began

the study of medicine finally matriculating in the Minnesota Hospital College, now known as the medical department of the University of Minnesota. Here he was graduated in 1888 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Coming soon afterward to the state of Washington the young physician there practiced about eighteen months, then came to Montana and engaged in a successful practice at Phillipsburg, Granite county, until 1894, when he went to Philadelphia, Pa., and devoted six months to the special study of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, securing the most efficient preceptors and the best of clinical privileges. He then continued his studies in the famous Morefield and Golden Square hospitals in London, England. Six months later Dr. Heine returned to America, and after a short practice in California came to Butte, beginning his medical career here in the fall of 1895. Here in his special professional lines he has gained marked distinction and has been remarkably successful. He has the most improved instruments demanded in his special work, and has himself invented several instruments which have been highly approved by his professional confreres. Dr. Heine has contributed articles for leading medical journals describing treatment he has given and unique operations he has performed, especially in the removal of cataracts. He is an authority on diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and frequent recourse is had to his advice by other physicians. He is a man of genial personality and holds the esteem and friendship of those with whom he becomes associated.

In politics Dr. Heine maintains an independent attitude. While a resident of Phillipsburg he was elected alderman on the Republican ticket. Fraternally he holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Select Knights. He has held office in several of these organizations, and takes active interest in them so far as his profession work will permit. A man of marked business ability, he is secretary and treasurer of the Tri-metallic Mining & Milling Company, with officers in Butte, which owns and operates extensive and valuable mines in Idaho. He has other mining interests and is the owner of valuable real estate in Butte, Seattle and Phillipsburg, a foundry and machine shop at Wal-

lace, Idaho, and an interest in a plantation in Mexico. On April 30, 1889, Dr. Heine was united in marriage with Miss Minnie B. W. Sharpe, who was born in New Brunswick. They have two children, H. L. Bliss and Mildred L. S. Heine.

HON. LEE MANTLE.—Of human life history records mainly the bloody aspect. She delights in and expatiates on the doings of daring and violent men. The victory of Marathon—the defense of Thermopylae—the passage of the Granicus, the exploits of Achilles, Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, Napoleon—these and the like are the staple of her theme. Concerning the really great events in man's annals—the first use of iron, the invention of the plow, the spindle, the loom, the mariner's compass, she is almost if not entirely silent. Archimedes is rescued from oblivion by the accident of his connection with the defense of Syracuse; while the invention of printing even, so recent and so mighty a transformer of the mental world, is claimed by different nations for different and still obscure men, though we know well who first compounded gunpowder, where cannons were first used, and where the bayonet was invented. The avenues and squares of our cities are rich in monuments to military and naval heroes. The statue of some proud commander looks down upon us on every side. Their deeds are written in all our chronicles and sung by all our bards. These are the heroes of destruction, and are preserved in bronze or marble and everywhere held up to admiration. From this bias not even the page of sacred history is free. Even in the Bible, to which we turn for lessons of peace and good will, we find the same vaunting story, "Saul has slain his thousands, but David his tens of thousands;" and this shout of triumph, of blood and battle, has rung echoing down the ages.

It is our more agreeable task to record in this column the story of one of the captains of construction, whose triumphs are none the less signal because won in the peaceful fields of productive enterprise, without clamor or ostentation, and for rather than over his fellow men.

Hon. Lee Mantle, of Butte, former United States senator from Montana, is descended from an old family long resident in Birmingham, England, where he was born December 13, 1853, the youngest of seven children who blessed the union

of Joseph and Mary Susan (Patrick) Mantle. He came into the world shortly after the death of his father, which left the family in very straitened circumstances. But there was heroism in the mother, and she bore courageously and successfully the burden of rearing her children. After ten years of struggle in her native city, she transported them all across the fretful Atlantic and over the wide expanse of the United States to Salt Lake City. It was necessary to make the most of the family resources, so the future financier and publicist was "put out" to work, herding cattle on a farm for his board and clothes. This he did for four years; and then continued at the same place two years longer for the munificent compensation of \$50 a year and his board. At the end of this time he was sixteen years old, and began to feel within him a spirit awakening and demanding more ambitious efforts. The Union Pacific Railroad was built as far as Utah; and, going to where the men were pushing the construction forward, he obtained employment as a teamster, hauling ties, etc. He was thus employed in 1869 when the Union and Central Pacific met and were completed at Promontory in Utah. The next year he gathered his small belongings together, and walked to Malad City, Idaho, one hundred and twenty-five miles. There he met B. F. White, afterwards governor of the territory, and by him was employed in driving an ox team, hauling salt from his salt mines in eastern Idaho to Boise City in that state and Virginia City in Montana. While he performed this drudgery cheerfully, and rejoiced in the chance it gave him to earn an honest livelihood, it was far from satisfying the longings of his aspiring young soul. In his communion with nature, for which the lonely drives furnished ample opportunity, she became a living presence, a solemn yet cheerful companionship, and taught him his capacity for a more exalted field of usefulness. Under her ministrations he realized and was reverently thankful that the same high stars, which, shining so brightly on the palace, the university, the senate-house, had kindled the souls of philosophers, sages and statesmen in times past, then looked down as kindly, as inspiringly on him; and in the fact that they touched an answering chord within him was an earnest that their suggestions were nevermore to be sullen or fruitless. Then when the hour for his advancement was ripe, the open door was at hand. On one of his trips he met W. N. Shilling, afterwards a prominent banker in Ogden, but at that time telegraph opera-



de Mantle

tor at Malad, and made an agreement with him to keep the line in repair through the winter for the privilege of learning telegraphy. His progress in the art was so rapid that soon everybody along the line was praising his capability, energy and promptness, and in a short time he secured the position of general repairer for the Western Union Company, on the main line between Ogden and Green river on the Union Pacific Railroad. From this time his promotion and the increase in the number and importance of his functions were rapid, steady and continuous. He was at the same time telegraph operator, postmaster, stage agent and owner in a toll road. In 1877 he removed to Butte and opened an office for the Wells-Fargo Express Company and two years later took charge of the first telegraph office and the first insurance office opened in that city. The hard work and close confinement of these various occupations entailed upon him made serious inroads on his health, and he was compelled to seek an active outdoor life, so he entered into partnership with William Owsley (afterwards mayor of Butte) in the livery business. The knowledge of the conditions in and about Butte gained in his new occupation, soon led him to see that the village had outgrown its swaddling clothes and ought to be transformed into a city and invested with corporated garments better suited to its development. He made a vigorous fight for the change, secured the incorporation of the city, and in consequence was one of its first aldermen. About this time, feeling the need of a wide-awake, aggressive organ to voice the sentiments and concentrate the forces of his party in politics, there being no daily Republican paper in the state west of the mountains, he organized the Inter-Mountain Publishing Company, took charge of its business management, made it the champion of progress and development in its section of the state as well as the director of party politics, and pushed it into a position of commanding influence. In 1882 he was elected to the lower house of the territorial legislature, in 1884 took a leading part in a great contest over the delegation from the territory to the Republican national convention, and was chosen as an Edmunds delegate, Col. Wilbur F. Sanders being his colleague as a Blaine delegate. That fall he was again nominated for the territorial assembly, but was beaten by a small majority through the combined opposition of the gambling element, because he would not pledge himself against interference with their business. In 1885, when Gov.

Crosby, at the invitation of President Arthur, vacated his office to accept that of first assistant postmaster general, Mr. Mantle's friends urged his appointment to fill the vacancy. The sectional feeling, however, between the eastern and western parts of the territory secured the appointment of another; and the next year, 1886, he accepted another term in the assembly for the purpose of securing, if possible, a registration law as a means toward honest elections in the territory. In 1887 the Northern Pacific Railroad tried to wrest patents to large grants of mineral land in the territory from the United States government. The people rose against the "grab," and held a mass convention at Helena to devise means to prevent it. The Mineral Land Association was formed, and Mr. Mantle was chosen its permanent president. In this position he fought so vigorously for the people that the issuing of patents was stopped and has never been renewed, and when subsequently the case reached the supreme court of the United States, the contention of the people against the railroad company was triumphantly sustained. In 1888 Mr. Mantle was again elected to the assembly, and was honored with the position of speaker of the house. By his influence laws were passed providing for a registration of voters and the Australian system of balloting. This was the Sixteenth and last territorial legislature, Montana being admitted into the Union as a state in 1889. That summer Mr. Mantle, by his personal influence and diligent activity, secured the nomination of Hon. Thomas H. Carter for a seat in the United States house of representatives, and later his election by a large majority. In 1890 he was himself a candidate for the United States senatorship before the first state legislature, but was beaten in the caucus by a majority of two votes for Hon. Thomas C. Power. He kept in harness, however, and continually at work for the success of his party without regard to his personal advancement, serving as chairman of the state convention and was indefatigable in the work of the succeeding campaigns. In 1892 he was elected mayor of Butte by a large majority, and during his term in the executive office successfully launched the city public library scheme, procuring plans and letting contracts for the building. Again he took his place at the helm as chairman of two state conventions and of the state central committee, and managed the campaigns with such skill and tact in the massing of forces that his party swept nearly every-

thing before it, elected Hon. John E. Rickards governor and almost captured the legislature. Unfortunately for his hopes they did not quite succeed there, and the result was a memorable deadlock over the election of United States senator in the session of 1893. In the Republican caucus Senator Wilbur F. Sanders secured the nomination for a second term over Mr. Mantle by a majority of one vote. But after three weeks of fruitless balloting for him, he was withdrawn and Mr. Mantle thereafter received the vote of his party until the session ended without an election. Upon the expiration of Senator Sanders' term of office, Governor Rickards immediately appointed Mr. Mantle to succeed him, but the senate refused him the seat on technical constitutional grounds and it remained vacant for two years, when it was filled by his election at the next session of the legislature, which was Republican on joint ballot through his masterly management of the campaign of 1894 as chairman of the state central committee, a position to which he had been unanimously re-elected.

The senatorial toga well became his form. In the most exalted, dignified and imposing deliberative body in the world he so bore himself that none denied, and all respected his forensic powers. His knowledge of men, of methods and of self—his breadth in grasp, accuracy in application and felicity of utterance, of governmental principles—all acquired and strengthened by his long previous training in almost every form of physical, mental and emotional exercise, made him thoroughly at home in the broad arena of national legislation, and well equipped to measure swords with even the veterans of the senate, while his lofty independence, intrepid courage and unyielding honesty kept him true to his people and consistent with himself, regardless of partisan or personal considerations in all matters affecting the particular interests of his state. These qualities gave him influence in the senate, whereby he was able to secure, along with other desirable legislation, an appropriation for a much needed federal building in Butte, and to render valuable assistance in making similar provisions for Helena. Before he left the senate, he was appointed on the national industrial commission, composed of men representing various shades of political conviction, to make a thorough examination of the labor question in the United States, and to report to congress on the subject. The term for which he was appointed extended three years beyond his senatorial term; but he was obliged to

resign from this commission on account of other pressing duties. In the legislative session of 1901 he was the caucus nominee of his party to succeed Hon. Wm. A. Clark in the senate, Mr. Clark, who had been previously elected, having resigned, but as the legislature was Democratic, he was of course not elected.

Mr. Mantle is one of the most effective speakers in the state. He is essentially an orator, and his persuasive voice on the stump has steadied the wavering lines in more than one campaign, and on occasions has snatched victory from the very jaws of defeat. In his business ventures he has had great success. In addition to his newspaper enterprise, he has very extensive and valuable interests in mines and real estate, and is also connected with commercial institutions through which he gives employment to numbers of men, and thus directly and essentially adds to the sum of human happiness. As a citizen he is public spirited and active, contributing cordially his share of inspiration for any public improvement and bearing cheerfully his share of the burden. Moreover, he is as liberal as he is prosperous. While he makes money he spends it generously. The poor receive his bounty, though the world knows it not. To the young who are struggling he tosses a line. To a friend who is crowded he opens a door. One of the most engaging and beautiful traits of his character was his filial devotion to his aged mother. He became her main reliance and support early in his life, and never wavered in the utmost consideration for her comfort as long as she lived. He built a beautiful home in Butte in which he lived with her, and wherein her slightest wish was supplied—almost anticipated—by his affectionate care, and her last years were cheered and brightened by his assiduous personal attention. She died in February, 1901, at the good old age of eighty-nine. Mr. Mantle is as captivating in social life as he is successful in business and potential in politics. Courteous in manner, ready in repartee, overflowing with merriment, adaptable to circumstances, a "good fellow" among lads, yet always a knight among ladies—he is the chief of his set, the life of any party. He has earned his place in the regard and esteem of the people of Montana, and it is justly a high one.

Of the benevolent societies so numerous among men, he has taken interest in but four—the Masons, Odd Fellows, the Elks and Knights of Pythias, in the last named he has been very active—was the first grand chancellor of the state, and has done

much to promote the interests of the order. He is also a member of the celebrated Silver Social Bow Club of Butte.

FRANK HEISKELL.—Coming to Montana in 1882 with no capital but a resolute heart, a sturdy frame, excellent health and spirits and indomitable energy, Frank Heiskell has by the judicious use of these achieved a success surpassing that of many men who start with ample wealth and under favorable circumstances. He was born in Virginia on February 21, 1860, the son of H. B. Heiskell, of Monroe county, Tenn., and Rhoda (Farmer) Heiskell, of Virginia. His father settled in Virginia in early life and engaged in mining until about 1864. Then, having married, he returned to Tennessee and became a planter, an occupation he still pursues on the old place, being also a justice of the peace, an office he has held for over thirty years.

Mr. Frank Heiskell passed his school days in Tennessee, and in 1882, at the age of twenty-two, he started for Montana, traveling by rail to Dillon and thence to Bozeman. He then conducted operations as a farmer on rented property until 1886, when he bought a ranch of 280 acres on the West Gallatin, which he still owns, and in June, 1897, purchased of J. L. Patterson 320 acres lying four miles southwest of Bozeman. All his estate is under irrigation with sufficient water and is in excellent cultivation. Barley is his principal crop, his average annual yield being nearly 13,000 bushels. He was married on November 5, 1894, with Miss Lucy Patterson, a native of Alabama, daughter of J. L. Patterson, a sketch of whom appears on other pages of this work. They have one son, James Patterson Heiskell, born on November 13, 1900. Mr. Heiskell is a fine type of physical and intellectual manhood, progressive and up to the times, an inspiring example of what ability, energy, native talent and superior judgment can accomplish when concentrated. His acquaintanceship is large, and throughout its bounds he is universally esteemed and respected.

FRANK HENRY.—As the law is the conservator of the rights and best interests of all men, so must we look for its administration to men of thorough technical learning and utmost probity

of character. Among those who have conferred honor and dignity in the exercise of high judicial functions, as well as in the active practice of the law, is Judge Frank Henry, who has long served as judge of the Sixth judicial district of the state, it now comprising Park, Sweetgrass and Carbon counties. He was born on November 15, 1855, in Dayton, Ohio, the son of Rev. James M. and Elizabeth (Reid) Henry, the former a native of Greene county, Ohio, who served long and faithfully as a clergyman of the Christian church, being pastor of one church in Dayton for sixteen years, after which he held a charge at New Albany, Ind., for four years, and then removed to Chillicothe, Mo., where his death occurred in 1882, his wife passing from earth one year before his death. His father, John Henry, was born in Virginia, a representative of one of the old families.

Frank Henry secured his preliminary educational discipline in his native city, and, as he had accompanied his parents on their removal to Chillicothe, Mo., he here entered the law office of Luther Collier, an able counsellor, and continued his reading of law with unabating zeal until 1877, when he was admitted to practice in all the courts of that state. He entered upon the active work of his profession in Chillicothe, and in 1878 was elected city attorney, filling the office a full term and gaining reputation as an able young lawyer. In 1883 Judge Henry came to Montana, locating in Livingston, where he was successfully engaged in legal practice until 1886, when official preferment again became his by his election as county attorney, this being prior to the segregation of Park county from Gallatin and necessitating his removal to Bozeman. In 1888 he resigned the office and returned to Livingston, where he resumed practice. Recognition of his peculiar eligibility for judicial functions was not long denied, for on October 1, 1889, he was elected judge of the Sixth judicial district, then comprising the counties of Park, Gallatin and Meagher. His distinguished services on the bench have resulted in his retention in the office by successive re-elections, on two occasions without an opposing candidate, and in 1900 he was again chosen his own successor for a term of four years. He has served on the state bench for a longer period than any other incumbent with the one exception of Judge Hiram Knowles, now judge of the United States district court for Montana.

In politics Judge Henry gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally he is iden-

tified with the Knights of Pythias. He has gained the confidence and respect of all classes of citizens, and his retention in his important office implies the conservation of the best interests of the state so far as regulated by his judicial acts in his district. He is thoroughly read in the science and technicalities of law, having a comprehensive knowledge of jurisprudence and precedents, and his rulings have been at all times signally fair and impartial, and have seldom met with reversal. He is a man of fine intellectual attainments, and enjoys the confidence and high regard of his fellow men. On May 5, 1880, Judge Henry wedded with Miss Julia Ballenger, a native of Illinois, and the daughter of Merrill S. Ballenger, born in Garrett county, Ky., on July 20, 1821, the son of Henry Ballenger, whose birth occurred in Rockbridge county, Va., and who married Lucy Jeffries, of Garrett county, Ky. Henry Ballenger was the son of Eccles and Mildred (Hudson) Ballenger, the former a native of Culpeper county, Va. Mrs. Henry's maternal great-grandfather was William Jeffries, a native of Pennsylvania, who married Jane Hardcastle, of Carrollton, Greene county, Ill., the daughter of Edward Hardcastle, of Baltimore, Md., who married Elizabeth Reed, born in West Virginia, the daughter of Isaac and Jane (Hill) Reed, both natives and leaders of society of Virginia in the old colonial days. Judge and Mrs. Henry have one son, Merrill, born April 6, 1881, now a student in the Livingston public schools. The family moves in those social circles where gracious refinement is ever in evidence.

H S. HEPNER.—To the law have been turned many of the most brilliant minds, and the science of jurisprudence has ever held as its devotees men of strong mentality and indubitable probity. Among those who confer honor and distinction upon the bar of Lewis and Clarke county is H. S. Hepner, and it is fitting that a record of the salient points in his career be given place in this compilation, which has to do with those who stand representative in the various fields of human activity in this section of the great state of Montana.

Mr. Hepner is a native of Russia, having been born at Seiny, on February 25, 1869. His parents were Barnett and Bertha (Maizel) Hepner, the father coming to the United States in 1871 to enter the military service, and being now a resident of

Helena, Mont. His early education was secured in Russia, where he attended the Imperial gymnasium, at Tzaritzin, in Astrakahn province, near the Caspian sea. He accompanied his parents to America in 1882, a lad of thirteen years. They came to Helena the same year, and here he entered the public schools, graduating in the high school with the class of 1885—a notable achievement for one of foreign birth and so slight familiarity with the English language. The sterling elements of his character came thus early into evidence. After leaving school Mr. Hepner secured the position as book-keeper in the Montana National Bank, an incumbency which he retained from 1885 until 1889. He matriculated in 1889 in the law department of the University of Michigan, completed the prescribed course and graduated with the class of 1891, having shown himself a close and indefatigable student. Returning to Helena after his graduation, Mr. Hepner at once entered upon the active practice of his chosen profession, for which he was amply fortified by natural ability and scrupulous training. That he was marked for prominence in public affairs was shown in the fact that the young attorney was elected a member of the legislature of the state in 1896. Mr. Hepner is a supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and an active worker in the cause.

He was the candidate of his party for district judge in 1900, but met with defeat by a close vote. He is recognized as an able advocate before judge or jury, presenting his cause in a clear and concise way and relying upon argument and the presentation of facts rather than upon verbiage or sentimental dissertation. He gives a devoted allegiance to the time-honored order of Free and Accepted Masons, is a member of the grand lodge of the state, and now (1901) the junior grand warden of that important body. He is identified also with the Mystic Shrine, the social adjunct of Masonry, and is a past potentate of Algeria Temple, and was chosen in 1899 as its representative to the imperial council at Buffalo, N. Y. In 1899 Mr. Hepner was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Israel, of Helena, and they have one child, Claire.

JAMES M. HERNDON.—There are many interesting incidents in the career of this honored pioneer of Montana, now a merchant of Virginia City, and many of the "old-timers" in Alder gulch

will recall his noble wife and her deeds of kindness in the early days. Mr. Herndon is a native of Cooper county, Mo., born on June 23, 1833, the son of Rodney and Nancy (Fox) Herndon, both of whom were born in Kentucky. James M. Herndon, after a public school education learned the trade of carpenter and builder. He was one of the early pioneers of Montana, having made the long overland trip in 1863. Here he worked at his trade and also at mining. In 1878 he engaged and still conducts a furniture business in Virginia City, in which he has been successful, and he is now one of the leading business men of the city. His religious faith is that of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, but, as there is no church of this denomination in Virginia City, Mr. Herndon attends, and is an earnest worker in, the Methodist Episcopal church. Early in 1864 he aided in the organization of the first Sunday-school in Montana, started in Virginia City when Alder gulch was still a bustling mining camp, and he was for many years its superintendent, and he was later for four years superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Herndon has ever exercised a power for good in the community, has ordered his life upon a high plane of honor and rectitude and has enjoyed public confidence in a high degree. In politics he is a Democrat. On May 21, 1867, Mr. Herndon was married to Miss Sarah Raymond, born in Maryland, on September 7, 1840, the daughter of Daniel and Fitch Raymond, a native of Connecticut, and one of the most eminent political economists of his day. He published the first work on this subject in the United States. He was a graduate of Yale, a lawyer of eminence and for a number of years was editor of the Western Statesman, at Cincinnati, Ohio, the paper wielding a marked power in the politics of the day. After his graduation at Yale he was connected at Washington with the United States treasury. In 1842 he removed to Ohio, where his death occurred in 1849. He was for nineteen years engaged in legal practice in Baltimore, attaining distinction at the Maryland bar. The maiden name of Mr. Raymond's mother was Rachel Hillhouse, and she was a daughter of Judge William Hillhouse, of New Haven, Conn. The Hillhouse family is one of the oldest and most distinguished of Connecticut. (See Appleton's Encyclopedia of American Biography.)

Mrs. Herndon, after a preliminary education in the public schools, continued her studies personally and covered a broad field of definite knowledge,

and in later years she availed herself of the Chautauqua course of study and was graduated at that school in 1889. In 1850, after the death of the father, she went with her mother to Scotland county, Mo., where was their home for fifteen years. Mrs. Herndon began teaching at the age of fourteen and taught in her home school during vacations for five years, attending school winter months (or the school year) away from home and was very successful as an instructor. She taught in Missouri for five years after graduating in her high school course. In 1865 she started for Montana, accompanied by her three children, W. H. Raymond, of Belmont Park, Winthrop Raymond, of Sheridan, and Mrs. Herndon, the latter being then twenty-four years of age. They made the trip in a light wagon drawn by a team of horses, while the freight was drawn by ox teams. Mrs. Herndon, however, rode on horseback. On their way their party saw many evidences of Indian hostility—stations and stage coaches burned and many places where emigrants had been killed. That their train was not molested is probably due to the fact that the savages were afraid of a portable steam engine, that they were bringing with them. They evidently imagined this some new and invincible engine of destruction. The party arrived in Virginia City on September 5, 1865, thus becoming veritable pioneers of the state. Mrs. Herndon taught the first public school in Montana, and the trustees were Hon. Samuel Word, Capt. Rogers and United States Senator Millard, of Nebraska. This school was opened in Virginia City in 1866, and soon had an enrollment of eighty-one pupils. Difficulty was experienced in arranging a proper curriculum, on account of the great variety of text-books, scarcely two families having books of the same kind, while the base of supplies was so far off that no other provision could be made. Mrs. Herndon proved herself equal to the exigencies of the case and soon brought order out of chaos. Her name will be held in lasting honor by her students and the state in which she was the pioneer educator. Mrs. Herndon was the organizer of the state's first Band of Hope, was for thirty-five years a Sunday-school teacher, and attended the first Sunday-school convention held in the state, at Helena, in 1886. She has been a member of the M. E. church south since a child of thirteen years. Her life has truly been one of devotion to good works and she has been true to her high ideals.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Her-

don: Della L., born July 6, 1868, now wife of Frank Willcomb, of Laurin, Mont., has two children. She was a member of the first class graduated from Deer Lodge College, Mont., and in 1895 she was elected on the Democratic ticket as superintendent of public instruction for Madison county, the first female candidate to be elected to office in the county. Fannie F., born October 13, 1870, died on August 2, 1872; Grace, born September 29, 1872, is an accomplished musician. She graduated in music at Mrs. Adams' school, in Chicago, in 1898, and is now musical instructor in the Montana State University, at Missoula, where she also has a school of voice culture. In 1898 she accompanied her mother on an extended trip throughout the United States; Winthrop Hillhouse, born on December 30, 1876, pursued his studies in the Montana Wesleyan University, at Helena, and was also graduated in a commercial college at Kansas City, Mo. He married Miss Lavina Wyatt, who died one year later, leaving a son, Frank Wyatt; Rodney Raymond, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Herndon, born on September 25, 1881, was graduated from the college at Independence, Mo., and now holds a position in the National Bank of Commerce, in Kansas City, Mo.

ARTHUR P. HEYWOOD, one of the brilliant young members of the Montana bar, is a highly respected resident of Helena. He was born in Brock, Nemaha county, Neb., April 28, 1869. His father, Charles F. Heywood, was a native of England; his mother, Susan (Starr) Heywood, who died in 1879, was born in Pennsylvania. Charles F. Heywood came to America from England in 1864, and located at Brock, and was a pioneer of that then territory. At present he is a Methodist clergyman stationed at Central City in Nebraska. He was a member of the Nebraska territorial legislature, and has served in both branches of the Nebraska state legislature.

Arthur P. Heywood received his education in the public schools of Nemaha county, and the college at Central City, from which he was graduated in 1890. He was after graduation a teacher for several months in Nebraska, then he came to Augusta, in Lewis and Clarke county, Mont., where for four years he taught school and studied law. On December 31, 1894, he was admitted to practice at Helena, and with Leon LaCroix formed the law firm of LaCroix & Heywood, which still

exists. In 1900 he was the nominee of the Republican party for judge of the First judicial district, but the entire ticket went down to defeat. Externally Mr. Heywood is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having "passed the chairs," and he is also a member of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows of the state. He is a young man of promise, and numbers many warm and appreciative friends.

GEORGE C. HIGGINS.—He whose name introduces this review is recognized as one of the well-equipped and progressive young men of Montana, which claims him as one of her native sons. He was born in the county of Missoula, on June 1, 1868, and the old adage, "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," is scarcely verified in his case, for the confidence and esteem in which Mr. Higgins is held in said county is manifested in that he has for two terms held the office of county treasurer, of which he is now incumbent, discharging its responsible duties with marked ability and to the satisfaction of the public. He is the son of Christopher P. and Julia (Grant) Higgins, both natives of the Emerald Isle, more specific mention being accorded them on another page.

After a preliminary educational training in the Missoula public schools he became a student in the famous Phillips Exeter Academy, founded in 1781 at Exeter, N. H. After leaving the academy he continued his studies in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, for two years, then returned to Missoula, where he held a position in the Western Bank until 1893. Later by appointment he served for one year as clerk of the court in Missoula county, filling the unexpired term of F. McConnell. In 1898 Mr. Higgins was elected treasurer of the county, giving so excellent an administration that he was elected his own successor in 1900. He was a member of the building committee which had in charge the erection of the state university building at Missoula, and in every executive capacity in which he has acted he has proved himself eminently qualified. He is a typical representative of the alert and vigorous element of younger business men who will have an important influence upon the future of the state. In politics he is strongly in accord with the Democratic party, and

his services in behalf of the cause have been timely and effective. He is not identified with any fraternal organization.

JUDGE NICHOLAS HILGER, one of the earliest of Montana pioneers and a most prosperous and successful ranchman, is among the highly esteemed citizens of Montana. He was born at Luxemburg, Germany, on October 28, 1831, the son of Daniel and Susannah (Ewart) Hilger. His mother was the daughter of Michael and Margaret Ewart, of Luxemburg. The father, Daniel Hilger, conducted a machine shop in connection with a vineyard in the old country, and in that vicinity Nicholas Hilger received his elementary education in the public schools. In 1847 his parents, accompanied by their eight children and their grandmother, came to the United States and settled at Buffalo, N. Y. Here Daniel Hilger purchased a farm near that city, upon which they resided until 1860, the grandmother here going to her last resting place. They then removed to Minnesota and bought a farm adjoining Arlington. It was here that the wife and mother, Susannah Hilger, died.

It was in the public schools and Bryant's Commercial College of Buffalo that Mr. Hilger acquired his education. Before finishing his studies he made a trip to Minnesota, but soon returned to New York, in a short time, however, going again to Minnesota, where for two years he was engaged in buying and selling land. He located at Henderson, Minn., in 1856, and here, when he was twenty-six years old, he was elected justice of the peace, and also appointed a clerk in the United States land office and the latter position he held two years. In 1857 he was appointed an assistant United States marshal and took the census of Carver county and its adjoining territory preparatory to the admission of Minnesota into the Union as a state. In 1858 he was elected county auditor of Sibley county, which position he retained by re-election until 1864. In 1862, the year of the terrible Sioux massacres in Minnesota, he was commissioned captain in the state militia and served through the Indian campaign, taking part in the battle of New Ulm. Capt. Hilger remained in the military service until 1864 and then resigned his captaincy and his office as county auditor, and joined General Sully's expedition against the Sioux, then on the plains of Dakota, along the Yellowstone and in eastern Mon-

tana. On reaching Montana Mr. Hilger, with the other civilians, separated from the soldiers and traveled westward until they reached the site of Helena. In speaking of the last memorable battle in which the Sioux were defeated and driven into the Bad Lands, Judge Hilger says in his diary read before the Historical Society of Montana:

"The next morning (August 9th) at daybreak the command started forward. The Indians came on stronger than ever and attacked us on all sides. Close to the camp a high and rocky 'butte' rose above the surrounding country. Many of us climbed to its summit, from which vantage ground we could overlook the whole field of battle. Indian chiefs and commanders could be seen in all directions, signalling and directing the movements of their forces. It was a sight one may never forget. About two miles west of us our front seemed to have been checked by the hostiles, while the reports of firearms and artillery indicated a desperate struggle. About this time the rear of the train got in motion, and shortly thereafter the firing ceased. Soon a great cloud of dust was seen rising about two miles southwest of our advance, which, upon close inspection, proved to be a living mass of warriors, with their families and herds, stampeding in a southeasterly direction into the Bad Lands and endeavoring to escape from their victorious and unconquerable enemies. We did not pursue them, however. Starting upon the journey from Fort Ridgely, Minn., we had been four months on the road, and arrived at Helena on September 21, 1864, after an experience the like of which few emigrants have ever been called upon to pass through or compelled to endure."

Having arrived at Helena Mr. Hilger purchased mining property, and was engaged in its development until February, 1865. During the winter of 1864 Edgerton county was created out of Jefferson, with Silver City as the county seat. Mr. Hilger was appointed by the governor, and the appointment was confirmed by the council, "deputy county clerk and recorder of Edgerton county." In the absence of Mr. Eastman Recorder Hilger summoned the county commissioners to Silver City, the new county capital, to qualify, and opened the records. He also notified all new county officials to appear before the county commissioners to qualify for the duties of their respective offices, and give their official bonds. Thus Mr. Hilger became the organizer of the new county of Edgerton. The new county treasurer did not qualify, and Mr.

Hilger was tendered the office also in connection with his others, but he refused to accept this one.

Sickness in the family at home, however, caused him to resign his offices and return to Minnesota. But in 1867 he came again with his family to this state and to Helena, overland by the northern route, which is now the line of the Great Northern Railroad. Here he resumed mining operations until the fall of 1868, when he was elected justice of the peace for Helena and served one term.

In 1870 Mr. Hilger was elected (and served with credit for two terms) as probate judge of Lewis and Clarke county, this name having been substituted for Edgerton, and the county seat transferred to Helena. In 1873 he purchased his present ranch of 500 acres on the Missouri river, now called the Gates of the Mountains, one of the most beautiful and picturesque spots in the state and lying only eighteen miles from Helena. On retiring from his public office he devoted himself, in connection with the development of his important mining interests in other parts of the state, to beautifying and improving this valuable property and to stocking it with cattle and horses. In 1868 he purchased a steel steam yacht, which he runs in the summer season on excursions through the Grand Canyon of the Missouri, named by the early explorers, Lewis and Clarke the Gates of the Mountains. Politically the sympathies of Mr. Hilger have always been with the Democratic party, and he has taken an influential part in its councils and work. For many years he was an important factor in the public affairs of Montana, and is now warmly interested in the municipal welfare of his home city and of the commonwealth, which he has seen grow from a wilderness of Indian-haunted territory into a glorious state. Mr. Hilger was reared in the Catholic faith, to which church he adheres. He is a prominent member of the Montana Pioneer Association.

In 1847, at Henderson, Minn., he was united in marriage to Susannah, daughter of Nicholas Moersh, a native of Prussia, who emigrated to the United States and settled and died at Henderson. They had ten children: David, now of Lewistown; Susie, deceased, wife of Edward Dougherty; Mary, widow of Richard Dougherty; Laura, wife of Edward Chandler, of Lewistown; Jennie, deceased; William, deceased; Maggie, wife of R. E. DeCamp; Joseph G. and Nicholas D., on the "Gates of the Mountain" ranch, and Rose Esther. The last four were born in Helena and the others at Henderson,

Minn. The story of Mr. Hilger's life is at once eventful, adventurous and instructive. He is a pioneer hero of two commonwealths, having seen both Minnesota and Montana emerge from territorial government to join their sisters in the brilliant galaxy of states. Mr. Hilger is well known and highly esteemed for his many superior qualities of head and heart.

HON. ANTON M. HOLTER, to whom Montana owes much for his great business talent manifested in so many ways for the benefit of the state, and particularly for his introduction of concentrating mining machines for the treatment of its ores, is one of Helena's most esteemed citizens. He was born at Moss, a village on the eastern shore of Christiania Fjord, Norway, on June 29, 1831. His parents were Foen and Berta M. (Flogstad) Holter. He was third in a family of five, having two older brothers and a younger brother and a sister. On the death of his father, who was lost at sea, his mother was left with scanty means of support and he went to live with a maternal uncle with whom he remained on his farm until he was seventeen years of age, learning to read fairly well and to make letters, and thus he was qualified for his confirmation, when fifteen, as a member of the Lutheran church. Although his early ambition was to become a sailor, the fate of his father deterred him from this vocation and he learned the carpenter's trade. At the age of twenty-three years he came to the United States by way of Quebec. While enroute the train on which he was speeding to Chicago, met with a serious accident near London, Canada, and five passengers were killed. This was in 1854. His stay in Chicago was brief, and he pushed on to Decorah, Iowa, where he secured work at carpentering at \$20 per month, while inferior workmen were receiving \$1.00 per day. Mr. Holter, however, saved money, and by judicious investments soon accumulated \$3,000. He then went to St. Louis, and in 1860, with his brother, Martin M., journeyed to Colorado, locating near what is now Idaho Springs and South Clear creek.

In the fall of 1863 Mr. Holter and his partner, E. Evensen, brought a sawmill to Virginia City, Mont., which they put up in Ram's Horn gulch, eighteen miles away. In 1864 they started lumber yards at Virginia City and Nevada City. That summer he and his two partners, Norelius and



W. H. Walter

Olson, built the water works of Virginia City, not an easy task. Piping and hydrants were made of logs and they paid \$150 each for three-inch augers, made in a neighboring blacksmith shop. In 1864 Mr. Evensen went to Denver and purchased a second-hand planing mill, but being unable to procure saw mill machinery, he loaded his train with flour and other provisions and started for Virginia City. He was snowed in at Snake river, lost most of his outfit and brought what remained on pack animals to Virginia City at a cost of ten cents a pound. But nails were then selling at \$150 a keg, in smaller quantities at \$2.00 a pound; flour, which had brought \$150 a sack, dropped to \$60, and Mr. Holter reshipped the flour to Helena and sold it there for \$100 a sack. In 1865 he purchased a second-hand portable steam engine and boiler, and set it up on Ten-mile creek, eight miles west of Helena, in connection with the planing-mill brought by Mr. Evensen from Colorado. This was the first planing mill in Montana. While lumber at Virginia City had brought \$125 a thousand for common and \$140 for sluice and flume lumber, the Helena price was only \$100 for common and this price soon dropped to \$40. In June, 1865, Mr. Holter bought Mr. Evensen's interest and took as partner his brother Martin, forming the firm of A. M. Holter & Brother. By the winter of 1865-6 common lumber had advanced to \$70. The mill was kept busy night and day and they made a little money, but being compelled to operate with inexperienced hands accidents occurred and several men were killed. In the fall of 1866 Mr. Holter went east and was a month on the road to Chicago. The fare to Omaha by stage was \$350 in gold dust, or \$700 in currency. Deducting stop-overs they made the trip in actual travel of seventeen days and nights, the quickest time then on record. Mr. Holter purchased in the east a new steam sawmill, machinery for a sash and door factory, appliances for a distillery and a stock of merchandise. Some of these articles were over two years in reaching their destination.

During his visit to Chicago Mr. Holter was married, on April 6, 1867, to Miss Mary P. Loberg, a Norwegian girl, and she journeyed to Montana via St. Louis, and on the Missouri river to Fort Benton. Mr. Holter returned on the overland stage of the Smoky Hill route, via Denver and Salt Lake City. Seventeen passengers took the stage at Salina, Kan., and by the provident care of the stage company each man was provided with a rifle and

ammunition. While they were not attacked by Indians, they found the stage stations along the route burned and the stock killed. Once the passengers laid three days and nights in a haystack. Again they drove the same mule team three stages—seventy-five miles—on account of the burning of the stations and the slaughtering of the stock. As they passed one of these stations it was in flames, with the roof just falling in, indicating the close proximity of the Indians. After twenty-five days of threatening peril they reached Helena in safety. Mr. Holter, however, was extremely anxious concerning his bride. At Salt Lake City he was informed that the steamer Gallatin, on which his wife had taken passage, had been captured by the Indians, while she was told that the overland stage had been attacked and the passengers slain.

On his return to Helena Mr. Holter erected a store on Main street (Last Chance gulch), where the Pittsburg block now stands, and in the fall of 1867 the brothers opened a general store. In 1868-9 the sash and door factory and the distillery were completed, the first plants of their kind established in Montana. The saw and planing mill burned in March, 1869; one month later the first big fire occurred in Helena, and the firm lost \$40,000. Peculiar interest attaches to Mr. Holter's connection with the introduction of concentrators. He was the pioneer in this mining industry. In 1871 the Rumley mine was discovered and, purchasing an interest in it, he opened negotiations with Frederick Utsch, of Cologne, Germany, for his right in the American patent of the Utsch concentrating jig. Mr. Holter still has the document, written in German, conveying the right, "in consideration of sixty German rix-marks for each machine," to use the jigs in America. Mr. Holter had one of them shipped to Montana, and in the early 'seventies he erected the first concentrator in the Rocky mountains on the Rumley mine. It was soon evident that the machinery erected was not of sufficient strength for the work, and was a failure, except to show what might be accomplished by machinery stronger. The value of these works Montana understands better than any other portion of the world through Mr. Holter's persistency in their introduction. In 1877 Mr. Holter purchased an interest in the Parrot mine, and in 1880 was organized the Parrot Silver and Copper Company; and in 1878 he and Mr. Newell invented and patented a wooden amalgamating pan. In 1879, to benefit his impaired health, he took a trip of eight months to Europe, spending

most of the time in Sweden and Norway. In 1882 Holter & Brother erected a sawmill on Stickney creek and started a lumber yard at the mouth of Sun river, on the site of the flourishing city of Great Falls. In 1880 he was one of a company that purchased the Elkhorn mine, at Ketchum, Idaho, and in 1881 he became interested in the Maginnis and Kit Carson mines in Montana and in the Peacock, Helena and White Monument mines in Idaho, and in 1883 in the Helena Mining and Reduction Company, later the Helena and Livingston Mining and Reduction Company; their smelter in East Helena was erected in 1888. In 1884 Mr. Holter was connected with the first street railway and electric light plant in Helena; in 1886, with others, he organized the Helena Concentrating Company, with plant at Wardner, Idaho; purchased an interest in the Helena and Victor Mining Company; organized the Livingston Coal and Coke Company, opened its mines and built a washing plant at Cokedale in Park county. In 1887 he established the Holter Lumber Company and the A. M. Holter Hardware Company. In 1888 he purchased the Helena Frisco properties at Wardner, Idaho, and erected a large concentrator (destroyed by the labor riots in 1892, but since rebuilt), and in 1890 he and others organized the Cascade Land Company; in 1892-3 he did development work in the Trail creek district, now Rossland, B. C., and in company with other Helena parties he purchased the Blue Canyon coal mines in 1891; he began construction work on the Bellingham Bay & Eastern Railway in 1892, and assisted in organizing the Coeur d'Alene Hardware Company at Wallace, Idaho. Mr. Holter is largely interested in the Peck concentrating plant at Corbin and in one at East Helena, whose processes promise to revolutionize concentration. In 1898 he was prominent in the organization of the Sand Point Lumber Company, at Sand Point, Idaho, now the Humbird Lumber Company.

In 1892 Mr. Holter, with his family, made a five months' trip to Europe. He has six children now living (one, Austin M., dying at the age of six years): Norman B., manager of the extensive business interests of his father; Clara M., now Mrs. P. H. Kennett; Edwin O., an attorney in New York city; Albert L., now with the Bellingham Bay & Eastern Railway Company; Aubrey and Percy. Mr. Holter is a Republican, but without caring for office, he has been called to hold positions of trust. In 1878 he was elected to the territorial

order. In 1878 he was elected to the territorial council; in 1881 he was a member of the city council of Helena, and later was elected to the house of representatives of the state of Montana, serving in both the first and second sessions. He was one of the first school trustees elected in 1869, and was the first Republican elected to this office in Lewis and Clarke county. He was largely interested in the building of the first school house of Helena, which cost \$25,000, over \$11,000 being realized from the sale of county warrants. This is the story in brief of one of the most active business lives of Montana. Financially, politically and socially his career shows a distinct and unqualified success. His high personal character has won the esteem of all, and the consensus of public opinion shows that he is a man of the strictest integrity, broad-minded and progressive, also has won his way to high standing in the hearts of the people of Montana.

CHARLES C. HILL.—While the methods employed in the suppression of crime when Virginia City was a frontier mining camp and the vigilance committee handled malefactors with summary vigor, are not now necessary, still Sheriff Hill, of Madison county, finds that his office places sufficient demands upon his time and attention, and he has given an administration that reflects marked credit upon him. He was born in Washington county, Ohio, on September 17, 1856, the son of Matthew and Ann (Colville) Hill. Matthew Hill was born in Pennsylvania and came to Ohio with his parents when young, and there passed the residue of his days as a carpenter and builder. The paternal great-grandfather of C. C. Hill, resided in Maryland and was active in the Revolution. The mother of Mr. Hill was born in Scotland, coming to America with her parents when a mere child.

Charles C. Hill, eldest of the five children of his parents, received his educational training in the public and high schools of Ohio, after which he learned the machinist's trade and became an engineer, and after following work in this line for eight years in Ohio, in 1882, he went to Kansas, where he engaged in farming until 1888. In 1888 he came to Montana and located in Madison county, where he mined for a time, then for four years was an engineer at the Noble mine, and for the next five years was in the same capacity at the

Lyter mine. In 1898 he was appointed under sheriff and came to Virginia City. In Januarv, 1899, Sheriff Summers was killed and Mr. Hill was appointed by the county commissioners to fill the vacancy. He at once started to apprehend the assassin of Sheriff Summers and outlined the plan of procedure which resulted in his capture. He has since rendered most efficient service in this important and exacting office, and is intrepid and fearless in the discharge of his duties, feared by the criminal class and honored and esteemed by law abiding citizens.

Mr. Hill is a vigorous supporter of the Democratic party, and fraternally he is a member of Sheridan Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., of Samaritan Lodge No. 10, I. O. O. F., at Sheridan, in which he has "passed the chairs;" of Buffalo Lodge No. 151, Knights of Pythias, at Buffalo, Kan.; and of Sheridan Lodge No. 21, A. O. U. W. Mr. Hill is the owner of a fine ranch of 160 acres in the Ruby valley, and is also interested in several mines and prospects. On December 29, 1878, Mr. Hill was united in marriage with Miss Mary Bothwell, who was born in Ohio, as were also her parents, and to them five children have been born, Walter, Robert, Lena, Harry and Flossie.

DAVID HILGER.—Mr. Hilger has long promoted the industrial activities of this section of the state and is honored as one of its representative citizens and business men. Peculiar interest attaches to his career from the fact that he is a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of Montana, where he has passed the greater portion of his life.

David Hilger was born in Sibley county, Minn., on the 1st of January, 1858. He is the son of Judge Nicholas Hilger, one of the old-time and prominent citizens of Helena, a full biography of whom appears on other pages of this work, to which we refer the reader for farther data in regard to the family genealogy. David Hilger was not yet ten years of age when he accompanied his parents to Montana in 1867. They were members of the Capt. Davies party, comprising sixty families and 300 single men. This large company of emigrants came from Minnesota by what was known as the northern route and had a number of recruits along the way. They had no encounters with the Indians, but from Fort Union four companies of federal

troops accompanied them as an escort for a considerable distance. The journey occupied nearly three months, which was a period of unalloyed pleasure to the little lad who is the subject of this review. The family located in Helena, and here Mr. Hilger completed his educational discipline and was reared to years of maturity. His business career was inaugurated in the cattle business at the "Gate of the Mountains," in Lewis and Clarke county, but later turned his attention to sheep raising. In 1881, equipped with two horses, a wagon and a small band of sheep, he came to Fergus county and located on Dog creek, about twenty-five miles north of Lewistown, being the first one to bring sheep into the northern part of the county. He there continued operations until 1893, by which time his enterprise had grown to be one of wide scope and importance.

In the spring of 1894 Mr. Hilger was appointed register of the United States land office in Lewistown and took up his residence there and has since made that city his home. He was register for four years, and then entered into partnership with George W. Cook in a land office and real estate business. This association has since continued and has done and is doing a large and important business. Mr. Hilger retains the ownership of his extensive ranch properties, but leases them as his other interests demand his time and attention. He is vice-president of the Judith Basin Bank, and was one of the organizers, in 1890, of the Judith Hardware Company, of which he is president. He has other important connections in Lewistown, and is ever ready to lend his influence and assistance to any worthy enterprise which will advance the industrial and material prosperity of the city and county. Mr. Hilger is one of the leaders of the Democratic party in the county. He was chairman of its first Democratic county convention and the first chairman of the county central committee. He also served as chairman of the first municipal convention of his party in Lewistown. For fourteen years he has held the state office of sheep inspector and commissioner in the county. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, being a charter member of Lewistown Lodge No. 456, and one of the most popular men of this organization.

On the 20th of October, 1884, Mr. Hilger was united in marriage to Miss Christina Fergus, a daughter of William Fergus, of this county. (See sketch of Mr. Fergus elsewhere in this volume.)

They have two children, Maude and David J. Two other children were born to them, Eddie and Agnes, who are deceased.

THEODORE H. HINSDALE.—In the very early days of the colonial epoch the original American ancestors of Mr. Hinsdale, in both the agnatic and maternal lines, were among the citizens of New England, and in that and each succeeding generation have been found men of virile powers and sterling character and women of gentle and gracious refinement. Fortunate, indeed, is he who stands as a scion of worthy ancestry. Such is the happy lot of Mr. Hinsdale, who holds the office of county surveyor of Lewis and Clarke county, and has himself achieved distinction in his profession and been identified with many important undertakings, and who is today one of the popular citizens of the capital city, where he has made his home since 1893.

Theodore R. Hinsdale was born in Prince George county, Md., on January 31, 1865, the son of Solomon R. and Julia M. (Jackson) Hinsdale, natives of Connecticut and New York. Both are living, having their home in Washington, D. C., where the father was formerly connected with the federal treasury as special agent of customs. The grandfather of Theodore R. was Theodore Hinsdale, a native of Connecticut, a manufacturer of scythes and cutlery, and one of the first to engage in this line of enterprise in his state, where he passed his entire life. He was the son of Bissell Hinsdale, a member of a Massachusetts regiment of the Revolution. From him the ancestral line traces back to Rev. Theodore Hinsdale (who lived in Hinsdale, Mass., which town took his name), John Barnabas, Barnabas, Jr., and Robert, the original American ancestor, who, a native of Scotland, came to Massachusetts, of which colony he was a freeman in 1639. He and his sons, Barnabas, John and Samuel, were killed by the Indians on September 18, 1675, while at work in the cornfield, this being at the time of the massacre of Bloody-brook, near Greenfield. A paternal great-grandmother of Mr. Hinsdale was Temperance (Pitkin) Hinsdale, a daughter of Rev. Timothy Pitkin, a son of Gov. William Pitkin, of Massachusetts. His paternal grandmother was Jerusha (Rockwell) Hinsdale, whose paternal ancestry traces back through Solomon, Samuel (who died in 1794, in his

old house in Colebrook, Conn.), Joseph, Joseph (2), Joseph (1), and Dea. William Rockwell, who came from England to Dorchester in 1630. From his daughter Ruth, who married a Huntington, Gen. U. S. Grant was descended. Mr. Hinsdale's maternal grandfather was Samuel Jackson, a prominent shipbuilder of New York city, where he was born.

Theodore R. Hinsdale passed the major portion of his boyhood in the public schools of Connecticut, after which he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y., where he graduated in 1886, from which time forward he was associated with railroading until he took up his residence in Helena. He was connected with the Pennsylvania railroad, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Wabash, the Illinois Central, the Freeport, Dodgeville & Northern, and the Fort Worth & Rio Grande, being locating engineer of the last. He was also assistant engineer for the United States war department, in which connection he laid out Rock Creek park, in Washington, D. C. For nine years he was inspector of surveys under the secretary of the interior, and was one of the three engineers who compiled the United States manual of surveys. He was also connected with the surveys of the boundaries of the Yellowstone National Park; the Colville (Wash.) Indian reservation, the Klamath (Ore.) reservation, and the Red Lake reservation in Minnesota. He has also held other positions of responsibility in connection with his profession, in which he stands as an authority. He had the distinction of being the chief engineer of the first underground trolley electric railway system in the United States, that installed in the city of Washington. For three years he was the business manager of a Washington, D. C., newspaper, his administration showing executive ability and greatly promoting the success of the enterprise. Coming to Montana, in 1893, Mr. Hinsdale has since been engaged as a civil engineer and in dealing in timber and mineral lands and mining investments. His technical education and his experience have made him an expert in engineering, and his services as such have been in great requisition since he has lived in Montana. He is identified with the Rensselaer Engineers' Society, an organization composed of graduates of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Recognizing his peculiar eligibility for the office, Mr. Hinsdale was placed on the Democratic ticket as candidate for county

surveyor of Lewis and Clarke county in 1900, and he was elected by a satisfactory majority. In 1887 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hinsdale and Miss Frances Crandall, who was born in Louisiana, her parents being natives of New York. Her father, Lee Crandall, was a politician of national reputation, and editor and publisher of the *National View*, issued at the national capital in the interests of the free silver cause. In politics Mr. Hinsdale supports Democratic principles, and in religion he holds to Christian Science, being an earnest and devoted worker in the cause and the "first reader" of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Helena.

JOSEPH J. HINDSON is distinctively one of the representative business men of Helena, being a member of the important mercantile corporation of Steele, Hindson & Co., wholesale commission merchants and dealers in agricultural implements, located on North Main street, Helena. The business dates its inception back to 1890, and was incorporated two years later with William Steele as president and Mr. Hindson as secretary and treasurer. The concern has well equipped and eligibly located storage and warerooms, where hay, grain, flour, feed, etc., are handled, and where is maintained the local agency of the Studebaker wagons, carriages and buggies, Oliver chilled plows, Plano harvesting machines, as well as other standard lines of implements. The death of Mr. Steele occurred in 1896, since which time the management of the enterprise has been assumed entirely by Mr. Hindson, the interests of his deceased friend and partner being still retained in the business.

Mr. Hindson was born in Liverpool, England, April 19, 1850, the son of Joseph and Hannah (Jameson) Hindson, the former a native of Westmoreland county and the latter of Cumberland county, England. The father was a representative of the wholesale grain trade in Liverpool, where he did a large commission business, Joseph J. early becoming identified with the enterprise and thoroughly familiarizing himself with all its details—an experience that has been of incalculable value to him in the conduct of his present thriving business, so closely allied in character. His educational discipline was received in private schools in his native city, where excellent advantages were afforded, and he remained there until he reached

years of maturity. In 1874 he immigrated to America, first settling in Canada, where he purchased a farm and was engaged in agricultural pursuits for five years. In April, 1880, he came to Helena, Mont., where he devoted his attention to various business occupations for a term of years, being for a full decade associated as bookkeeper and confidential clerk with the well known firm of Sanford & Evans. In 1890 the present business was established, and the success which has attended it has been due in a great measure to the unflagging industry, executive ability and thorough knowledge which Mr. Hindson has applied to it, and which have made it rank among the most important in the state in its line, its annual transactions reaching a large aggregate by reason of the progressive and honorable methods which have been invariably followed.

Politically Mr. Hindson renders stanch allegiance to the Republican party; in religious faith he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, holding membership in St. Peter's church in Helena, and being also a trustee of the hospital maintained by the parish. He has long been a zealous exemplar of the noble fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, in the various bodies of which he has held distinguished preferment, having served as worshipful master of his lodge and as a member of the grand lodge; in symbolic Masonry, as grand high priest of the state; in the chapter as deputy grand commander of the state; in Templar Masonry, as recorder of the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, the most exclusive order of Masonry, the total membership in Montana being only eleven. Both he and Mrs. Hindson are members of the Order of the Eastern Star, Mr. Hindson being past patron and Mrs. Hindson past grand matron therein. His present affiliations with the subordinate bodies of the fraternity are with Morning Star Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M.; Helena Chapter No. 2, R. A. M.; Helena Council No. 9, R. & S. M.; and Helena Commandery No. 2, K. T. He is also identified with the social adjunct of Masonry, the Mystic Shrine, having crossed the sands of the desert and been crowned a Noble in Algeria Temple, at Helena, which body he served as potentate in 1900.

In 1875 Mr. Hindson was happily married to Miss Amelia Banford, the daughter of Robert Banford, of Middleton, England. They have one surviving child, Isabel, who is the wife of J. P. Marks, of Townsend, Mont.

The business career of Mr. Hindson has been eminently successful in Helena, for he has brought to its development excellent judgment and broad, progressive views. In the municipal prosperity of his home city he takes a lively interest, and has won, both as business man and citizen, the esteem, confidence and cordial regard of his friends, neighbors and acquaintances everywhere.

HON. SIMEON S. HOBSON.—In the upper house of the legislature of Montana the interests of Fergus county have been most ably represented by Senator S. S. Hobson, one of the most honored citizens of that county. He was born in Buxton, York county, Me., on April 29, 1839, a son of Enoch and Nancy (Strout) Hobson. Enoch Hobson was a farmer who passed his entire life in York county. His father was also born in Maine and the family is of old Massachusetts stock, prominent in Maine when it was a district. The paternal great-grandfather of Mr. Hobson was a valiant soldier in the Continental army of the Revolution, who, with three of his sons, participated in the ever memorable battle of Bunker Hill. After the Revolutionary struggle had ended he made his permanent home in York county, Me. Three of his sons and three daughters attained maturity, and three are now living. One brother of the Senator, Frank A. Hobson, came to Montana in 1881, and was associated with him in the stock business until his death on January 8, 1901. He was a man of noble character, and in his death Fergus county lost a valued and honored citizen. He had ably served in the Maine legislature and was a worthy scion of the stock from which he sprang. The Fergus County Argus, in an appropriate obituary, voiced the sentiment of all who knew him in these well-chosen words: "Frank Hobson was a man whose friends were legion. His modest, unassuming manhood, his kindly, charitable nature and sterling integrity had won for him a host of friends in Fergus county who keenly feel his loss."

Hon. Simeon S. Hobson was reared to maturity in his native county, and was educated in its public schools and in the academy at Limerick, Me., from which he was graduated with the class of 1858. After leaving school he assumed the practical duties of life, initiating his business career in a general store in his native state, where he continued his residence until 1865, when he came to Iowa,

located in Davenport, and was successfully engaged in the dry goods business there until 1880, when he came to Montana and the Judith basin. Here he was one of the pioneers of stockraising. A building erected by him was the first in the county to have a shingle roof. He has had marked success and owns a ranch of five thousand acres in the loveliest and most fertile section of the Judith basin, and here fine herds of cattle, sheep and horses are ranging. His agricultural operations are carried on in an extensive and scientific manner and the enterprise has been successful from the time it was inaugurated.

Mr. Hobson was one of the organizers of the Fergus County Bank at Lewistown, and has been its president from incorporation. He was one of the first to make investment in the development of the sapphire mines of Montana, having provided the necessary equipment and funds which enabled Jacob Hoover to pursue the prospecting which resulted in the discovery of the mines from which are taken these beautiful Montana gems. The Senator is now vice-president of the New Mine sapphire syndicate, and also has other interests in the sapphire mines of the Judith basin. Fraternally he is identified with the ancient craft body of Freemasonry, holding membership in Lewistown Lodge No. 37, A. F. & A. M., at Lewistown. In 1860 he wedded Miss Addie H. Bickford, also a native of Maine, who died eighteen months after marriage.

Mr. Hobson has ever been an able exponent of Republican principles and a powerful factor in their success. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1889, and assisted in framing the constitution under which Montana was admitted as a state of the Union. In 1898 he was elected to represent Fergus county in the state senate, and is still incumbent of this dignified and responsible office in which he has proved himself a true conservator of the best interests of his constituency and the state. He is an active working member of the senate, one whose course is guided by mature wisdom and integrity. But above and beyond all these characteristics, Senator Hobson has attained and maintained the eminent position he occupies in the regards of the people of Fergus county, and of a large circle of leading people of this and other states, by the plain, unassuming nature which causes him to pleasantly meet and greet rich and poor alike and by the fatherly interest he has manifested in the welfare of so many of its citizens.

Without noise or parade, quietly and unostentatiously, his aid is given to deserving causes everywhere, and his left hand never is informed of what his right hand has done, while his friends, and they are legion, are bound to him as by hooks of steel.

JOSEPH H. M. HOFFMAN.—There is always satisfaction in noting the progress of a young man who sums up the responsibilities of life and determines to make for himself an honorable place in the world. In biographical history it is quite essential that the progress and status of the younger generation of representative families in the various fields of industrial activity should have place along with those of the pioneers and founders of the commonwealth. The process of development is cumulative in character, and each generation contributes its quota toward the advancement of material prosperity. The subject of this review is one of the active and successful young farmers and stockgrowers of Gallatin county, where he has practically passed his entire life.

Mr. Hoffman is a native of Madison county, Mo., where he was born January 17, 1873, the son of Joseph S. Hoffman, reference to whom is made on another page of this work. He accompanied his parents on the long and weary overland trip to Montana, the journey requiring four months. The Indians followed the party on many occasions, but were outwardly friendly, their apparent desire being to secure possession of the emigrants' horses. As our subject was a mere child he entered the Indian camps with impunity, and on no occasion was he mistreated in any way. The family settled in Gallatin valley, coming by way of Dillon in order to avoid the Nez Perce and Crow Indians, who were then at war. The family located on a ranch in the valley in the year 1881, and in this locality our subject received his educational training in the public schools. He remained on the home farm until 1898, having had charge of the same for the two years preceding, and then effected the purchase of the Monforton ranch, and has since devoted his attention to farming and stockgrowing. His estate comprises about 600 acres, the greater portion of which requires no irrigation, being sufficiently watered through natural resources. Here he secures large crops, giving his attention to diversified farming. He raises excellent grades of shorthorn cattle and

English draft horses, and in every department of his ranching operations shows excellent judgment and discrimination, proving himself unmistakably one of the most progressive young men in this section of the state. His ranch is located five miles northwest of Belgrade, his postoffice address. In politics Mr. Hoffman renders allegiance to the Democratic party and its principles.

The domestic chapter in the life history of Mr. Hoffman dates from May 20, 1896, when he was united in marriage to Miss Mamie Wright, who was born in Kentucky, a daughter of Joseph Wright, one of the pioneers of Montana. She is a sister of Mrs. Thomas Gibson, and in a sketch of Mr. Gibson, to be found elsewhere in this volume, appears fuller data concerning her family. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman have two daughters and one son: Annie Mary, Eliza Elizabeth and Joseph S., Jr.

JOSEPH S. HOFFMAN.—Belonging to the class which make up the productive and developing element of a community, Joseph S. Hoffman, of Belgrade, and his excellent wife have done their part toward the advancement of their section, and have displayed in a conspicuous manner the best traits of American citizenship.

Mr. Hoffman was born in southeastern Missouri December 14, 1841. His parents were Jacob and Margaret (Ryan) Hoffman, natives of North Carolina, where their respective families had lived for generations. The father removed to Missouri when a young man, and remained seven years. He then returned to his native state, and after residing there some years he married and settled in Missouri, making it his home until 1882, when he joined his son in Montana, dying five years later at the age of eighty-seven. The mother died October 8, 1899, aged ninety years, leaving more than 200 descendants, many of whom were great-great-grandchildren.

Joseph S. Hoffman spent his school days in his native state, remained on the homestead with his parents until 1863, and then engaged in farming on his own account. On the day before Christmas in that year he was married to Miss Lavina Stevens, of Madison county, Mo., a daughter of William and Lavina (Bailey) Stevens, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of North Carolina. Mr. Stevens' family were early pioneers in Kentucky, and also among the early settlers in Madison

county, Mo. They are the parents of three sons, two of whom, Columbus and William, are deceased; the third, Morgan, married Miss Ann Wright, and is now engaged in ranching. A more extended review of his life will be found elsewhere in this work.

In 1880 Mr. Hoffman, deciding to seek the more promising opportunities offered in the northwest, came to Montana, making the trip with a wagon train, being four months and one day en route. The Indians hovered around the train much of the time, but as it was a large one feared to make an attack and no positive trouble from them was experienced. He came direct to Gallatin valley and purchased the Frank Weaver ranch, to which he has added by subsequent purchases until he now has some 600 acres, all of which that needs it being under irrigation. Here he has since made his home, improving his property, making it most desirable in attractiveness and comfort as well as in productiveness, and fully up to the high standard of valley homes. It produces excellent crops of wheat and oats, and an abundant yield of hay and always has a good sized herd of stock, preferring shorthorns.

WILLIAM ENNIS.—Among those who were founders and builders of the great state of Montana, particular reference should be made to Mr. Ennis, for he was one of the honored pioneers of Madison county, and he contributed in large measure to the development and material prosperity of the beautiful Madison valley, and was among its earliest settlers. He led an eminently active and busy life and attained a position of high distinction in the community. He was the founder of the village of Ennis, which was named in his honor, and he was highly honored by its residents. But, sad to relate, he was assassinated by one whom he had never injured and who was led to the dastardly act from passion resulting from reports of absolute falsity. Such a close to such a life is lamentable in the extreme. William Ennis was born in County Down, Ireland, on March 17, 1828, the son of John and Mary (Stewart) Ennis, both of whom passed their lives in the Emerald Isle. At the age of fourteen years William Ennis came to the United States and located in Holyoke, Mass., where he attended school for a time and removed to Detroit, where he made his home with an uncle. In that

city he entered the railroad machine shops and learned the trade, and he was thereafter for years identified with railroading. He was promoted to the position of conductor of a gravel train, and was soon made conductor of passenger trains, and going to Chicago, he was there made roadmaster on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, in which connection he had charge of the erection of bridges and other important work. Closing his railroading life in 1858, he came to Kansas, where he was living at the time of the gold excitement in Colorado. With that keen business sagacity typical of his entire career, he now discerned a profitable opening, and engaged in freighting from Kansas to Colorado and other far western states. He also freighted between New Mexico and Colorado and from Omaha to Colorado, then known as Jefferson territory. He became the owner of a ranch near Central City, Colo., where he also conducted a general store.

In 1863 Mr. Ennis came to Montana, and on the 13th of August located on a ranch in Madison county, on which the present village of Ennis is situated. He was one of the first three to make a permanent location in the Madison valley, and he raised large crops of hay, for which he received from \$100 to \$125 per ton in Virginia City. In 1879 he built a store at Ennis and engaged in general merchandising. In 1881 he erected a commodious residence on his ranch, hauling the material from Franklin, Idaho. His first home here was in a shack without windows and whose roof was made of dirt. He was the first in the Madison valley to put a shingle roof on a house and he also had the first brick chimney. When he erected his residence, in 1881, it was generally conceded to be the finest country house in the state. In the early days, while freighting, Mr. Ennis had many exciting experiences, and encountered many dangers. He was for some time engaged in freighting between Fort Benton and Helena, disposing of this business in 1874. At the time of his death his various ranch properties showed an aggregate area of more than 2,000 acres, and he was extensively engaged in farming and stock growing, enterprises now ably carried on by his only son. As a stalwart Democrat Mr. Ennis was an active worker in the county and was prominent in the state. In 1876 he was a candidate for representative of Madison county in the territorial legislature and was defeated by only two votes. Fraternally he was an honored member of the Masonic order, affiliating with Montana Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., at



William Emis

Virginia City. In 1873, when Mr. Ennis and his family made a trip through the Yellowstone National Park, his were the first white children who visited this "wonderland."

On June 18, 1898, Mr. Ennis was standing in front of the Madison House in Virginia City in conversation with L. S. Briggs, when Martin Peel, a pioneer of the Madison valley and a neighbor of Mr. Ennis, approached and shot Mr. Ennis in the left side, he having been entirely unaware of Peel's proximity. Peel was led to commit the fearful crime by believing the false statement that Mr. Ennis had made derogatory remarks concerning him and his character. There was not the slightest foundation for this statement, and the crime was committed without actual provocation. A good citizen and honored pioneer was thus sacrificed by untoward fate, and the community was inexpressibly shocked. Mr. Ennis did not long survive his wound, his death occurring on July 4, 1898. On August 5, 1861, Mr. Ennis was united in marriage to Miss Katharine Shriver, who was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, the daughter of John and Rachel (Summer) Shriver, natives of Maryland, whence, at the age of ten years, the former accompanied his parents to Ohio. He eventually took up his residence in Carroll county, Ohio, where he lived long. His death occurred in Indiana at the age of eighty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Ennis were the parents of two children, who, with their widowed mother, survive the father. Jennie W. is the wife of Charles W. Chowning, who is in business at Ennis; and William J., who was educated at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, resides on a part of the old homestead and has charge of the estate. He is a progressive young business man, paying particular attention to stock raising on an extensive scale.

HON. THOMAS S. HOGAN.—It is signally consistent that the vigorous young state of Montana should summon to her official positions of trust and responsibility men imbued with the same comparative youth and vitality. Mr. Hogan, ex-secretary of state, is a young man of forceful individuality and executive ability, and his services redounded to his credit and to the welfare of the commonwealth. Mr. Hogan is a native of Chippewa county, Wis., born near the city of Chippewa

Falls, on December 23, 1869, the son of John and Bridget (Ahren) Hogan, natives of the Emerald Isle and representatives of staunch old Irish stock. They emigrated from Tipperary county to the United States about the year 1850, their marriage having been solemnized after their respective families had located in America. John Hogan was for a time a resident of the city of Boston, whence he removed to Ohio and followed his trade of stonemason. His marriage to Miss Ahern was celebrated in the old Buckeye state, and about 1860 he removed with his family to Wisconsin, being one of the first settlers in Chippewa county. They were compelled to walk a distance of ninety-eight miles to reach their new home, located in what was practically a wilderness. By vigorous and unremitting effort Mr. Hogan cleared and put under effective cultivation a farm, and with his wife are now honored pioneers of the city of Chippewa Falls. They are the parents of nine children, of whom Thomas S. Hogan is the only resident of Montana. In his native county Thomas S. Hogan was reared to years of maturity, receiving his educational training in the public schools of Chippewa Falls, graduating from the high school at the age of sixteen years. Thereafter he put his acquirements to practical test by successfully engaging in teaching for a period of three years. In 1889 he went to the state of Washington, where he tarried for several months, but two years later he came to Montana and was identified with the mining industry for one year at Butte. In 1892 he removed to Anaconda, where he was employed for four years in the smelter. In 1896, as the candidate of the Populist party, Mr. Hogan was elected to the office of secretary of state, having been a prominent and effective party worker, and unwavering in his allegiance from the time of attaining his legal majority. In 1894 he was a candidate from Deer Lodge county for representative in the lower house of the legislature, but was defeated by a majority of only sixteen votes after a vigorous canvass during the campaign. Fraternally Mr. Hogan is a prominent member of the Knights of Labor, having been district master workman of the state. Since retiring from the office of secretary of state he has devoted his attention to the practice of law and mining interests in the state of Idaho. In 1894 Mr. Hogan was united in marriage to Miss Kathleen Donovan, who was born in Chippewa county, Wis. They are the parents of four children: Ralph J., Emmett V., Mary T. and T. Fritz.

GEORGE D. HOLLECKER.—In sunny France the paternal ancestors of Mr. Hollecker lived and thrived for generations, and from them he inherits much of the vivacity and versatility of his disposition, his quickness of apprehension, his readiness in action, and his breadth and grasp of mind. In that country his father, Donat Hollecker, was born in 1835. Coming to the United States when a young man, he took up his residence at Ottawa, Ill. He was a soldier in the Mexican war and followed the gallant Taylor until he was superseded by Gen. Scott, and then went with him into the very capital of Mexico. After the war he returned to his home at Ottawa and was a merchant there until the time of his death in 1898. His widow, whose maiden name was Annie Blust, and who is still living at Ottawa, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1843.

George D. Hollecker first saw the light of day at Ottawa on November 25, 1866, and was there reared and educated. After going to the elementary and grammar schools he attended the city high school, from which he was graduated at the age of sixteen. He then took a course in a Chicago business college, and in the fall of 1883 secured a position as bookkeeper in the dry goods store of Baum & Schobert, at Marshalltown, Iowa, where he remained two years. In 1886, in partnership with a Mr. Marshall, he opened a general store at Ackley, Iowa, as Hollecker & Marshall. After six months of successful operation they were burned out, and in the fall Mr. Hollecker went to Chicago where he secured, and for seven years held, a responsible position in the wholesale dry goods house of John V. Farwell & Co. In 1893 he came to Glendive, Mont., bought a one-half interest in the general merchandise business of A. M. Coleman & Co., and, when Mr. Coleman's death occurred in September, 1895, purchased his interest in the store and since that time has conducted the business alone. In addition to his merchandising he has a large stock ranch on Deer creek, fifteen miles west of Glendive, and also one on Red Water, forty-five north of Glendive, each embracing thousands of acres of good grazing land, on which he raises sheep, cattle and horses, having four flocks of sheep, numbering about 12,000 in all and a large number of cattle and horses. He is also a large shipper of stock to the eastern markets.

In politics Mr. Hollecker belongs to the Republican party, but is not a seeker of its honors or emoluments. Fraternally he is allied with the

Masonic order in several of its branches, being a member of Glendive Lodge, Yellowstone Chapter, Damascus Commandery, all of Glendive, and of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Helena. He was married at Marshalltown, Iowa, January 2, 1890, to Miss Sallie E. Parrett, a native of that town, where she was born in 1869. They have two children, namely, Jesse, aged nine, and Marie, aged seven. Mr. Hollecker is one of the most prominent and useful citizens of his community, and has the esteem and confidence of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

SAMUEL L. HOLLIDAY.—It is not an easy task to describe adequately a man who has led an eminently active and busy life and attained a position of high relative distinction in his community. But biography finds its most perfect justification in the tracing and recording of such a life history. Mr. Holliday has won an enviable place as one of the stockgrowers and business men of Park county, and taken a prominent part in public affairs, being an enthusiastic Montanian and having contributed his quota toward the development of the state. He was born in Hamilton county, Ind., on June 16, 1840, one of the six sons of John P. and Annie (Garrett) Holliday, natives of Ohio, and the former the son of Samuel Holliday. The ancestry in the agnatic line traces to the seventeenth century and to Belfast, Ireland, where the family was prominent. Mr. Holliday was reared on the Indiana farmstead, and in the public schools acquired his education. In 1854, his father having died, he accompanied his mother to Iowa, there completing an academic course and graduating in 1860. With the exception of himself the family eventually returned to Indiana. He taught two terms of school in Madison county, Iowa, was thereafter engaged in farming and in merchandising, becoming one of the influential citizens. He served two terms as county auditor, and was also an alderman of Winterset, the county seat. He was successful in business, but became imbued with the idea that Montana offered a superior field for endeavor, and, selling his interests in Iowa in the spring of 1880, he came to Montana, by rail to Ogden, Utah, and thence overland to Helena, whence he proceeded to Bozeman and in the spring of 1881 took up a claim in Park county, on the Yellowstone river, this constituting the nucleus of his present

valuable property. To his original claim Mr. Holliday has added until he now has an estate of 1,200 acres, and here he has been particularly successful in stockgrowing, which he has conducted with marked discrimination. His ranch is located seven miles south of Livingston, where he conducted a meat market for some time in connection with ranching. He then returned to his ranch and to the raising of stock for a number of years, giving precedence in cattle to shorthorns, and usually wintering from four to six hundred.

It was but a natural result that a man of so marked intellectual vigor and executive ability should be called upon to serve in responsible positions of trust. As a Republican he was a member of the territorial convention of 1887, was prominently concerned in the formation of Park county, having been elected to the board of county commissioners in 1883, while in 1894 he was elected county treasurer, of which office he was incumbent for two years. Fraternally he is identified with the time-honored order of Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has advanced to the Knight Templar degree. Mr. Holliday is a man of genial nature and of inflexible integrity and is held in the highest public esteem and confidence. His interest in the advancement and material prosperity of Park county and of his adopted state is unflinching. On January 31, 1861, Mr. Holliday wedded Miss Ellen Dabney, born in Illinois, the daughter of Henry and Maria Dabney. To Mr. and Mrs. Holliday six children have been born: William V., deceased; John H., associated with his father in business; Orrin S., engaged in ranching on Cottonwood creek; Florence M., wife of Charles S. Hefferlin, a banker of Livingston; Adaliza, deceased, and Nellie, wife of John W. Hefferlin, of Seattle, Wash.

WILLIAM L. HOLLOWAY.—A modern philosophical writer has aptly said, "Within yourself lies the cause of whatever enters into your life; to come into the full realization of your own awakened interior powers is to be able to condition your life in exact accord with what you would have it." It is this understanding of his own capacities and intrinsic predilections that has unmistakably led the subject of this review to select a vocation for which he is specially fitted, and thus enabled him to gain distinctive prestige as one of the representative young members of the bar of

Montana. He now holds the responsible office of district judge of the Ninth judicial district of Montana, and is conspicuous among other prominent jurists herein mentioned who lend dignity to the bench and bar of Montana.

William Lawson Holloway is a native of Missouri, having been born near Kirksville, Adair county, on November 8, 1867, the son of Silas N. and Charlotte (Alred) Holloway, the former a native of Frankfort, Ky., where he was born in 1828, the latter of Monroe county, Mo., the year of her nativity being 1832. Silas N. Holloway, a farmer by occupation, was a staunch Republican in politics, and once served as probate judge of Adair county, Mo. He served as a volunteer in both the Mexican and the Civil wars, and died in Kirksville, Mo., in 1896, after a life of earnest usefulness and honor. He was a son of John Holloway, born in Virginia, and died in Milton, Mo., in 1891, at the patriarchal age of ninety years. He was by occupation a planter, was a slaveholder prior to the Civil war, and lost heavily in the emancipation of his slaves. The mother of our subject died at Hurdland, Mo., in August, 1889, at the age of fifty-seven years. William L. Holloway was the seventh in a family of ten children, and was reared to maturity under the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the old homestead farm. He attended the district schools in the vicinity of his home until he attained the age of fourteen years, continued his studies in a private boarding school and later in the State Normal School at Kirksville, Mo., where he graduated with the class of 1887. Thereafter he turned his attention to pedagogic work, teaching four terms in the vicinity of St. Louis. His plans for a future career were early formulated and matured, and he entered the profession of law, possibly influenced in such choice by his father's experience in the office of probate judge, and the incidental privilege afforded him through ready access to the Missouri statutes. As a youth, and even as a boy, he was fond of perusing and studying these volumes. In 1890 he matriculated in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and was there graduated as a member of the class of 1892. In August of the same year he came to Montana and established himself in the practice of his profession in Bozeman, where he has gained a position as one of the leading members of the bar of the county, his precedence being the natural sequence of his thorough knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, his power of practical application, his signal fidelity

to the cause of his client and to the ethics of his profession. As advocate, counsellor or judge he has ever shown himself a worthy representative of his profession, thoroughly fortified for its work, and a stern conservator of right and justice.

In politics Judge Holloway has ever rendered unwavering allegiance to the Republican party, his first presidential vote having been cast for William McKinley. In 1894 he was elected county attorney of Gallatin county, and though the normal political complexion of the county is strongly Democratic, he received a majority of 414 votes. At the general election of 1900, though the district gave the head of the Democratic ticket nearly 400 majority, Mr. Holloway, as the Republican candidate for judge of the Ninth judicial district, received a majority of 147 votes. These facts have significance as showing the personal popularity of Judge Holloway and the public appreciation of his ability. Fraternally the Judge is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has passed the degrees of the caputular body; the Knights of Pythias, in which he is a member of the Uniform Rank; and is also a member of the Gallatin Valley Club. His religious faith is that of the Christian church. In the city of Butte, Mont., February 17, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Holloway and Miss Lalia Holmes, who was born in Grant county, Ore., the daughter of Dr. L. E. and Sarah (Hall) Holmes, the former a physician by occupation. Judge and Mrs. Holloway have an important part in the social life of Bozeman, where they are held in the highest regard.

CHARLES HOLMES.—A native of the southern part of Sweden, where he was born on May 11, 1834, the son of Hulmes Quixote Holmes, a prosperous farmer, and reared among the quiet scenery of that progressive country, Charles Holmes saw in his childhood visions none of the terrible exhibitions of savage cruelty of which he was a witness in his later western life. He attended the excellent Swedish schools until he was thirteen years old, and then, with a sister and an older brother, embarked in 1847 for America, the land of promise. After landing in New York they went at once to Knoxville, Ill., where he passed a year or more, and then went with an uncle to Minnesota, remaining there until the spring of 1858, working at house building and other attainable oc-

cupations. In that year he joined the Minnesota and Dakota Land Company, organized for colonizing purposes. They began settlement on what they supposed to be government land in Dakota and commenced to lay out towns, farms, etc. But Yankton Indians from the Missouri valley, numbering fully 1,000 braves, claimed the land and ordered the colonists to leave and, owing to the superiority of the opposing forces, they were obliged to go, although they had laid out one town, Madeira, and made extensive preparations for colonizing.

Mr. Holmes then returned to Minnesota and worked for Major Brown on the Yellow Medicine about a year, then crossing the river he took up a ranch on which he lived while making improvements and until the fall of 1862, when the Sioux outbreak occurred and compelled him to leave. The first disaster was the massacre of the lower agency. At Major Brown's, Mr. Holmes and a number of the neighboring residents collected. The Major was not at home but his son was organizing the settlers for defense, there being five men and a larger number of women and children. The night before he left home a friendly Indian, Little Dog, had waked him and told him that the Cut Head Indians had come down and were killing everybody and burning and destroying all property, but did not say that the lower Indians were on the warpath, and this the party at Major Brown's did not know. Among the buildings at the Major's headquarters was a large stone house which Mr. Blair wished the men to fortify and occupy as a fort. But some objected and finally they all agreed to go to Fort Ridgley, thirty-five miles down the river. When they had gone eight or ten miles, they met Chief Cut Nose, who refused to shake hands with Mr. Holmes, telling him that all the Indians were on the warpath and intended to exterminate the whites and take back the land. Major Brown's wife, a halfbreed, who was one of the party, gave her pipe to Mr. Holmes and he offered it to the chief, who smoked a little and passed it to the other Indians, some of whom smoked and some did not.

The chief then made a speech stating that his orders from Little Crow, the head of the Sioux, were to kill the men and take the women and children prisoners, but, as some of this party were of his own blood and others were their friends, he did not wish any of them killed. He took them prisoners, but later allowed Mr. Holmes and two other men to go free, advising them how to escape. After leaving the Indians they got within three miles of

Fort Ridgley, where they heard the firing in the fight at that place. They retraced their course, reaching Cumming's place by night, where they got food and remained till morning. Then they started for St. Peter, on the Minnesota river, and, as the feet of his two companions had become very sore, Mr. Holmes left them and reached St. Peter, where he found Major Brown, who was raising soldiers for the war. Mr. Holmes enlisted, and the regiment of 1,600 men started for Fort Ridgley under command of Gen. Sibley. On the way, while Mr. Holmes was on picket duty, he shot an Indian who came too near in a threatening manner. Major Brown, taking two companies, one for each side of the river, started for the lower agency to bury the dead under orders to return in two days. Mr. Holmes was of the party and did valuable scouting.

Before daylight on their second morning out they were furiously attacked in their camp at Birch Coulee, and all their horses and twenty-six men were killed, not a soldier escaping without a wound, Mr. Holmes being struck on the lip by a spent ball. The fighting lasted until noon of the second day when relief came. At the end of his sixty days' enlistment Mr. Holmes enlisted again for a year, and when this second service was over he re-enlisted in Company H, Second Minnesota Cavalry. During all his services his commands were actively fighting the savages with varying success, at one place killing 140 of them. He was mustered out as a sergeant in 1866, and, as all was then quiet, he started overland to Montana with cattle he and Richard Hobeck had bought in company, and brought them to Helena without mishap. Mr. Holmes prospected on the Boulder during the winter, and the next summer mined with moderate success on French bar. In the fall of 1867 he worked as a carpenter at Fort Ellis until the fort was completed, then held a wood contract until 1872, making fair profits. He then homesteaded on his present ranch, a mile and a half from Bozeman court house, where he has since lived enjoying the fruits of his faithful labor in large crops of oats and barley, and the cordial regard of his fellows. He was married in October, 1875, to Mrs. Mary J. Banks, a native of Illinois, a widow with one daughter, Eveline, now Mrs. William Nelson. They have three children: Rose B., now Mrs. Ed. Hughes; Charles W. and Morris. Mr. Holmes is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Odd Fellows, in which he has passed the

chairs. For the past sixteen years he has been keeping the county poor and has won commendation for his management.

OLIVER M. HOLMES.—"The talent of success is nothing more than what you can do well, and doing well whatever you do without any thought of fame," are the pertinent words of Longfellow, and the career of Mr. Holmes is illustrative of the sentiment, for he has lived and labored to good ends with a capacity for determined consecutive endeavor that merits and generally achieves success. He was born in St. Paul, Minn., on April 16, 1861, the third child of the large family of James B. and Carolina V. (Friend) Holmes, the former of whom was born in Pittsburg, and the latter in Philadelphia, Pa. In his earlier years James B. Holmes was engaged in the rolling mill business and later in a wholesale hardware enterprise in the then western country bordering the Mississippi, and later still was on the grain market, owning elevators through the Red river wheat belt, where he inaugurated the Duluth & Manitoba Railway, incorporated it, secured the money for its construction and built it. This is now the Winnipeg branch of the Northern Pacific Railway.

Oliver M. Holmes received his education in private educational institutions, and the first years of his labors were associated with his father. In October, 1891, he came to Montana, locating in Great Falls, where he established the Great Falls News, continuing its publication as editor and proprietor until the fall of 1898. During this period Mr. Holmes took active part in politics, lending his advocacy and personal efforts to the side of reform and acting with the Populist party, which secured marked success in several state and local campaigns. In the fall of 1898, Mr. Holmes came to Helena as assistant commissioner of agriculture, labor and industry, which office he filled with acknowledged credit until he resigned to become deputy state auditor, which position he is now occupying. He is also interested in the development of large mining properties and was the first to have the Flathead oil region explored, and, associated with J. H. Calderhead, the state auditor, has secured a large tract of land in the most promising section of the district. Mr. Holmes was married at Detroit, Minn., on December 27, 1883, to Miss Virginia Johnston, the second daughter of Col.

George H. Johnston, and they have had four children: George Brickell, Marion Ethel and Dorothy, who are living, and Oliver Maxwell, who died before the family came to Montana.

EDWARD C. HOWARD.—An enterprising and honored citizen of Custer county is the gentleman whose name appears at the initiation of this sketch, and such is his standing in the community that he is particularly eligible for representation in this volume. Mr. Howard was born on November 6, 1833, in Canada, of English lineage on the father's side and of Irish on the mother's. His father, Tilton Howard, was likewise born in Canada, where the family was established in an early day. He served for a number of years as sheriff of County Lambton, Canada, whence he removed to Minnesota in the early 'sixties and there passed the remainder of his life in comfort and ease surrounded by his children. His wife, who in girlhood was Jane Stevens, was born in Ireland of Scotch stock. She accompanied her parents on their emigration to Canada when she was ten years old. She also died in Minnesota. She was mother of nine children, of whom three are living. Edward C. Howard having been the fifth of the family, his twin sister, Mrs. W. L. Watson, is now a resident of Minnesota.

The early educational advantages of Edward C. Howard were those of the public schools of his native province, where he learned the trade of blacksmith, serving an apprenticeship of about four years. He removed to Terre Haute, Ind., about 1857, and at the outbreak of the great Civil war his sympathies were fully given to the cause of the Union. After his residence in Indiana he located as a blacksmith at Red Wing, Minn., where he remained two years, and turned his attention to farming in Goodhue county, where he resided ten years. He then located at River Falls, where he was engaged as a hardware merchant for six years, disposing of his business in 1862 and coming to Montana. Shortly after his arrival he located on his present ranch, which is located thirty miles south of Miles City, Garland being his postoffice address. His estate has an aggregate area of seven hundred acres, and is equipped with the best of improvements and devoted to the raising of cattle and sheep, in which latter line of stock he runs an average of 3,000. He has a good residence and other

substantial buildings on his place. In his political adherency Mr. Howard is stanchly arrayed in support of the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Masons. He is a man of strong mentality, well read in the best literature and thoroughly public-spirited in his attitude, while he and his family are held in the highest esteem in the community, being prominent in its social affairs. On October 16, 1859, at Featherstone, Mr. Howard was united in marriage to Miss Annie Featherstone, who was born in Paynesville, Ohio, the daughter of William Featherstone, whom the town of Featherstone was named after. Her father was a farmer and a banker who removed from Ohio to Minnesota, where he died in the town of Red Wing, as did also his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have had four children: Frank and William, who are deceased; Wells T., a successful ranch man of Custer county; and Kate, the wife of Elmer E. Crawford, who is engaged in farming and stock growing on Tongue river, Custer county.

HON. JOHN HORSKY, receiver of the United States land office at Helena, Mont., was born in Austria on May 16, 1838. At the age of seventeen he came with his parents to the United States in 1855, and settled in Johnson county, Iowa, near Cedar Rapids. He acquired a good education in his native land, and added to this a knowledge of English in the schools of Iowa. From Iowa after an indeterminate residence the family removed to Nebraska. In 1864 Mr. Horsky started from Omaha for Idaho, but on reaching Virginia City, Mont., on August 30 of that year he stopped his travel and there remained until April, 1865, when he came to Helena, and of which city he has been a resident since. Up to 1898 Mr. Horsky was engaged in the brewing business in connection with mining, and in these enterprises he was successful.

His qualities as an upright business man of high ability caused his appointment on May 6, 1898, by President McKinley, to the office of receiver of the United States land office at Helena, and he is now ably and efficiently discharging the duties of that office. Politically Mr. Horsky has always been an ardent Republican, and is ever alive to the interests of that party. He served in the first and second sessions of the Montana state legislature in 1890 and 1891, and in 1892 he served the unexpired term of Mr. Burriss, county commissioner of Lewis and

Clarke county, and was elected to succeed himself, his service in this office occupying two years. He then resigned in order to become a candidate for the legislature, to which he was elected a second time in 1895. He represented the First ward of Helena from the time of its incorporation for two terms in the city council. In brotherhood circles Mr. Horsky is a valued Freemason and a United Workman. In 1869 Mr. Horsky was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Seykora, a native of Austria, who came to the United States when a child. To them have been born three sons: Rudolph, Edward and John. The career of Mr. Horsky has been marked by an industrious application to all the duties of life as they presented themselves. He is a man of sound business judgment, of broad, progressive views and the strictest integrity. Financially, politically and socially his life has been eminently successful. In the municipal welfare of the city of Helena he takes a lively interest, and is highly esteemed in the community in which he has for so many years made his home and been an active citizen.

DR. RUDOLPH HORSKY, one of Helena's leading physicians and surgeons, is a native of Montana. He was born in the capital city on November 27, 1870. His parents were John and Louisa (Seykora) Horsky, natives of Bohemia, born near historic Prague. They came to the United States in 1855, met and were married in Iowa, and in 1869 came to the territory of Montana. Further mention of the family will be found elsewhere in this work. Rudolph Horsky was reared in the salubrious climate of Montana, where in early life he laid the foundation of an excellent physical constitution. His preliminary education was received in the schools of Helena, and his classical and literary accomplishments were acquired at the University of Iowa and the Montana Wesleyan University at Helena, from which he was graduated in 1891. The same year he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, where he took the junior course, and he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania with honors on June 13, 1895.

Dr. Horsky began the practice of medicine at Helena in 1895. In this he has continued with success and is now engaged in applying himself to general practice, but making a specialty of internal medicine. In the interest of his profession he has passed some time during these years in Philadelphia

and New York. He is a member of the state and county medical associations and the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Society. He has also been secretary of the Helena board of health. Fraternally he affiliates with the Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen and United Workmen. On October 6, 1898, he was united in marriage with Miss Annie Brooke, daughter of Dr. Benjamin C. Brooke, of Helena. They have one child, Brooke R. Dr. Horsky is highly esteemed in a wide circle of acquaintance, and his abilities and his winning traits of character have made him popular as a physician and surgeon and to these and to his generous and kindly character are due his marked and increasing patronage.

CHARLES E. HOY.—With a fine farm of 960 acres, making a beautiful home near the foothills of the mountains in the eastern part of the famous Gallatin valley, well watered and in a high state of cultivation, one-half producing hay and the residue oats, barley and other grain, improved by a handsome residence, ample barns and other out-houses, and enlivened with fine herds of cattle and swine, Charles E. Hoy would seem to have nothing to long for in a material way, and when it is added that he is held in high esteem by the people of the valley, and considered a good representative citizen, an excellent farmer, a man of wide information and a serviceable, benevolent neighbor and friend, the civic and social side of his life is as complete in its combination of satisfactory elements as is the financial side.

He was born in Cedar county, Iowa, on May 16, 1852, a son of D. W. and Catherine (Doty) Hoy, natives of Ohio, who emigrated to Iowa in early life, later lived in Illinois a few years, then came overland by wagon to Montana in 1877, stopping one summer on their way in the Black Hills. They had many Indian scares but no serious trouble. They did have, however, unusual and difficult labor in making their advance, being compelled to construct their own roads in places for long distances. They came direct to Bozeman with their five children, and located on a portion of the present ranch, adding by subsequent purchases to the homestead. After occupying the tract for a number of years, Mr. Hoy sold it to his son Charles E. He married May 22, 1880, Miss Rachel Miller, daughter of James L. Miller, also a prosperous and progressive farmer of the valley, who came from his native

state of Illinois and settled near Mr. Hoy's place in 1893. Three children have been born to the Hoys: Katie, Joseph and James D., deceased. Mr. Hoy has for years been extensively engaged in raising fine shorthorn cattle. He has recently added swine to his stock and has at this writing over 200 head. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has passed the chairs in his local lodge. He was one among the first to see the necessity for a large canal for irrigating purposes from the West Gallatin river, eastward along the foothills in the southern part of the valley. A company was organized in 1885 and the canal started, but, being short of means, it was sold to Albert Kleinschmidt, who completed it. It was purchased from him in June, 1901, by a company of farmers, of which C. E. Hoy is one of the largest stockholders.

JUDGE HENRY N. BLAKE, ex-chief justice of Montana, by territorial appointment and subsequent election, and the present master in chancery for the state, and also a leading member of the Montana bar, was born in Boston on June 5, 1838. The founders of the Blake family came from England to Massachusetts colony about 1630. They became prominent factors in the early history of Dorchester, now a part of the city of Boston. The representatives of the family were makers of colonial history and played many important parts. One of the ancestors of the Judge, of the third generation in America, James Blake, Jr., wrote "Blake's Annals of Dorchester," a history of Dorchester from 1630 to 1753, a valuable contribution to New England colonial history. His great-grandfather, Jonathan Blake, served through five campaigns in the momentous struggle for American independence and for his Revolutionary service received a pension. He had nine children, the eldest of whom, James Blake, was the father of eleven children, of whom James Howe Blake, the father of Henry N. Blake, was the third. He was born on December 7, 1804. Throughout the greater part of his life he was engaged in milling, and died in 1863 in Boston. He was married on November 26, 1829, to Miss Mary Nichols, who died in 1881. They had five children, and one of their sons, William Edward, gave his life to the Union cause while serving as a soldier in the Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry, in 1862. The parents of Mr. Blake's mother, Joseph and Elizabeth (Beal) Nich-

ols, were natives of Hingham, Mass., of which "Mr." Thomas Nichols was one of the founders. English in descent, they settled in Hingham in 1637.

Hon. Henry N. Blake, the fourth born of his father's family, was graduated from the Dorchester (Mass.) high school and from the law department of Harvard College, receiving from the latter eminent institution the degree of LL. B. in 1858. He began the practice of law in Boston in 1859, but at the first call for volunteers to crush the Rebellion in April, 1861, imbued with the patriotic spirit of his sires, Mr. Blake enlisted in Company K, Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry, as a private. Through different grades of promotion he rose to be captain. He continued in the service, and it was active, arduous duty and at all times perilous, until 1864, when he was mustered out. He was in the Army of the Potomac and participated in twenty battles and numerous skirmishes. At the first battle of Bull Run he was slightly wounded, and again at Spottsylvania he received a wound which resulted in his being mustered out. In 1866 Mr. Blake came to the territory of Montana via the Missouri river to Fort Benton, and went from there to Virginia City, where he began the practice of law, and for twenty years devoted himself to his profession, with the exception of a brief period, when he was editor of the Montana Post, the initial newspaper in the territory. Judge Blake inherited a talent for literature and is a graphic writer, showing a fine ability and descriptive power. Soon after the war he wrote a history of his regiment, a book of unusual interest and brilliant literary style, entitled "Three Years in the Army." On April 22, 1869, Mr. Blake was appointed by President Grant United States attorney for Montana Territory. In March, 1871, he resigned this office to accept the position of district attorney for the First judicial district, comprising the counties of Madison, Beaverhead and Gallatin, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. W. L. McMath, while in the next November he was elected to succeed himself and served two years. On January 9, 1872, he was appointed reporter of the supreme court of the territory. He prepared the first volume of Montana Reports, and assisted in the preparation of the second and third volumes. In 1874 he was elected to the Montana territorial legislature, but resigned his seat in 1875 to accept a place on the supreme bench. Here he served with distinction until 1880, winning a reputation for high legal ability, courtesy and conscientious devotion to the principles of law. Subsequently he served in



Henry N. Blake

the legislative sessions of 1880-2-6. In 1884 he was elected district attorney for the First judicial district, and, on March 23, 1889, was appointed chief justice of the territory of Montana, serving as such until November 8, 1889. At this period Montana sprang from a mere northwest territory into being as a state. Then Judge Blake was elected chief justice of the state and served until 1893. In the election of 1892 he was the candidate of the Republican party for the same position, but, as the People's party had united with the Democrats, he was defeated by Judge William Y. Pemberton, the candidate of the fusion element. In 1897 Judge Blake was appointed master in chancery for the state and is now serving in that capacity. On January 27, 1870, he was married to Miss Clara J. Clark, of Massachusetts, a daughter of Benjamin F. and Maria (Choate) Clark. They had three daughters, Bessie M., Ellen A. and Mary Milley (deceased).

The military record of Henry N. Blake is an enviable one and his ancestors, on both sides distinguished colonial patriots, were they living would see that the unflinching love of liberty possessed by them was but intensified in their descendants. He bravely served in these historic battles of the Civil war: Bull Run, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Bristow Station, second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness (seven days), Spotsylvania and many minor engagements, and was commissioned captain on April 26, 1864. He also served with distinction with the Montana militia, which responded to the governor's call for troops to fight hostile Indians in May, June and July, 1867, and was commissioned colonel of militia by Gen. Meagher, then acting governor. Fraternally the Judge is a member of the G. A. R. and the Loyal Legion. Of the former he is past commander. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

GEORGE W. HUBBARD, now serving with signal ability as sheriff of Yellowstone county, is a native of Greene county, Ill., where he was born on April 24, 1857, the son of William and Martha (Kline) Hubbard, the father being a farmer, as was his father, John Hubbard. George attended the public schools until 1877, then removed to Oregon and to Walla Walla, the historic old city of Washington, where he engaged to care for stock

on the range, remaining thus employed until 1879, when he located at Pocatello, Idaho, and secured a contract for furnishing beef for the Indians at Ross Fork agency, also was in the stockraising industry in that locality until 1884. In that year he came to Montana and engaged in the stock business on the Musselshell successfully. In 1895 he was appointed city marshal of Billings and his excellent service caused his nomination for sheriff on the Democratic ticket in 1896. He was elected and gave a very acceptable administration and was elected as his own successor in November, 1900. Fraternally Mr. Hubbard holds membership in the orders of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen and the United Workmen. In 1888 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hubbard to Miss Marguerite Steinbrueck, of Billings, and they have four children: George A., Aline, Florence and Leona, all of whom are at the parental home.

STILLMAN HULING, who came to the territory of Montana with but a small share of this world's goods, has achieved a handsome competence through his business capacity and tireless industry. The men endowed with western enthusiasm accomplish the largest results in any one of the state's industries, and Mr. Huling is a successful type of this class. On his handsome ranch near Manhattan, in Gallatin county, there is every evidence of the truth of this statement. He was born in Miami county, Ind., on July 14, 1850. His parents were Peter and Mary Jane (Barss) Huling, the father a Pennsylvanian and the mother a native of Indiana, to which state Peter Huling came a young man and where he was married. In 1852 he crossed the plains to Yuba county, Cal., where he died in 1855. Stillman Huling, one of a family of six children, passed his boyhood's days in California, and in 1872 removed to Nevada, where for six years he was in the cattle and horse business, and in Boise City, Idaho, on March 10, 1879, he married Miss Carrie Mott, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of John Mott, of New York, and Victoria (Brown) Mott, of Indiana. John Mott was one of the pioneers of Wisconsin.

Soon after his marriage in 1880, Stillman Huling came to Bozeman, Mont., passed the winter and then bought horses in Washington and brought them to Montana for sale. In the spring of 1881

Mr. and Mrs. Huling started for the Bitter Root country, but lost their way owing to the extraordinary depth of snow and took refuge in an Indian camp, not the safest thing to do in those perilous days. The Indians, however, piloted them across the river, but Mr. Huling had a very fine horse which attracted their attention and they followed them two days with the intention of stealing it. Fortunately they met a white man living with the Indians who prevented the theft and saved Mr. Huling his horse. In 1883 Mr. Huling made a trip to Utah and purchased a large herd of cattle, which he brought to Montana, and, locating on Sixteen Mile, he engaged in stockraising, which he profitably continued until 1889, when he purchased the Simpson ranch on Bull Run creek, where he remained with his family until 1899, when he removed to his present valuable property, three miles east of Manhattan, in Gallatin county. In 1900 he added to this the James M. Fly property and the Dickie Wright place of 640 acres, the whole comprising a ranch of 1,500 acres. Here he usually winters between 700 and 1,000 shorthorn cattle. In horses Mr. Huling is interested in the Norman breed and generally has 100 or more on the place. Mrs. Huling is a chicken fancier, and has a large number of white crested Polands, light Brahmas and other valuable breeds. It is a beautiful home that Mr. Huling has here made for his family, and his comfortable residence is surrounded by good barns and other commodious outbuildings. He is one of Montana's representative men, wide-awake, enterprising and progressive.

WILLIAM B. HUNDLEY, one of the pioneer residents of Helena, came to Montana in 1875. He was born in Kentucky on May 19, 1823. His father, John Boswell Hundley, was born August 14, 1799, in Pennsylvania, and married a Miss Dorsey and settled in Trigg county, Ky., in 1826. Ten years later he removed to Alton, Ill., and died there on June 12, 1847, his wife surviving him until March 17, 1867. He was a civil engineer for many years and also a deputy United States marshal in Illinois. His two sons reside in Montana. W. B. Hundley was reared in Kentucky and educated in her schools and at Shurtliff College at Upper Alton, Ill. He was a farmer until 1867, when he engaged in milling until 1870, in which year he was elected to the Illinois legislature, serving through

1870-1 and the extra session of 1871-2. In 1872 he was elected to the state senate, resigning that office in 1875. In that year he came to Helena, where he has since resided. In 1847 he married with Miss America Luckett, a native of Virginia. Their two children, Mrs. W. G. Preuitt and Mrs. W. L. Miner, are both dead. Mr. Hundley voted for President Polk and has ever been a Democrat. Shortly after his arrival in Montana he was elected to the territorial council, to which he was twice re-elected. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1884 and an honorary member of those of 1889 and 1892. He was elected a county commissioner of Lewis and Clarke county in 1896 and in 1900 and he is still in office. His Montana career has been successful and honorable and he has a wide circle of friends.

HON. WILLIAM O. HUTCHINSON was a member of the house of representatives of the Sixth general assembly, in which he was representative of Lewis and Clark county and numbered among the alert and progressive business men of Montana. He is descended from stanch old southern stock, being a native of Macon county, Mo., where he was born on March 17, 1861, the son of Elijah W. and Sarah (Coleman) Hutchinson, natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky. The father of the former removed from Pittsylvania county, Va., to Missouri, when the father of our subject was a child. He was a planter, as he had been in the Old Dominion, and his death occurred in Missouri. Elijah W. Hutchinson grew to maturity in Missouri and engaged in agricultural pursuits, removing to California in 1853, but eventually returned to Missouri, where he now resides.

William O. Hutchinson, the immediate subject of this review, was the eldest of three sons who grew to years of maturity, and received his educational training in his native state, attending the public schools and later entering the State Normal School, at Kirksville, Mo., where he took a two-years' course. On laying aside his text-books he engaged in teaching for two years, and in 1883 came to Helena, Mont., where his time was divided between school teaching and working on a ranch. By careful methods and close application he was enabled to engage in business upon his own responsibility, opening a drug store in East Helena in 1893, an enterprise which he has since success-

fully continued. In 1893 he was appointed postmaster of East Helena, under Cleveland's administration, serving for a term of four years and doing much to better the facilities of the mail service in his jurisdiction.

Mr. Hutchinson has ever been a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party, and his effective services in the cause brought to him distinctive recognition, his eligibility for positions of public trust and responsibility being unmistakable. In 1898 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature, serving through the session of that year. He was renominated by his party in 1900. He was also the nominee of his party for county commissioner in 1900, was elected and is now serving. The father of our subject was also called upon to hold distinctive preferment in public capacities, being a man of prominence and influence in Missouri. He served as county judge for four years and as presiding judge of Macon county. In his fraternal relations our subject is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a charter member of his lodge, with the Knights of Pythias, and is a charter member of the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Hutchinson has been twice married. On August 10, 1887, he was united to Miss Cora Burns, a daughter of Capt. Alexander F. Burns, of East Helena, concerning whom individual mention is made on another page of this work. Of this union two children were born: Jessie D. and Annie E. The wife and mother was summoned into eternal rest in October, 1890, and subsequently Mr. Hutchinson was married to Miss Alice Updyke, in 1890, who was born in Stark county, Ill. They are the parents of a little daughter—Alma Atta. The family occupy a prominent position in local social circles, and the home is one in which the courteous amenities of life are ever in evidence.

GEORGE W. IRVIN.—In studying a clear-cut, sane, distinct character like that of Mr. Irvin, interpretation follows fact in a straight line of direction; there is not any need of indirection or puzzling. His character has been the positive expression of a strong nature. Among the pioneers of Montana there is none held in higher esteem than this well known citizen of Butte, of which city he is now postmaster. His connection with the productive activities of Montana has been from the early territorial epoch. George W. Irvin is a native

of Chicago, Ill., where he was born on February 22, 1844, the son of John B. and Ellen M. (Walton) Irvin, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father was an early settler in Chicago, but from there removed with his family to his native state in 1848, returning to Illinois again in 1853, and locating this time in the southern part. Later he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where he is now engaged in railroad construction. George W. Irvin diligently attended the public schools until 1861. The integrity of the Union then being menaced by armed rebellion, he sought to enlist in a Kansas regiment for the three months' service, but was rejected with his entire company, the regiment having filled before its arrival at Ft. Leavenworth. In July, 1863, he assisted John Bozeman in the organization of a party to make an overland trip to Idaho, of which territory western Montana was then a part. When the company reached the place where Buffalo, Wyo., now stands, they were intercepted by Sioux and Cheyenne Indians, 700 strong, and, after a few days detention, Mr. Irvin and another man were dispatched 175 miles to Ft. Laramie to secure relief, traversing a hostile Indian country and making the trip in three nights' riding. Relief to the beleaguered train was refused by the post commandant, and the party thereupon returned to the Platte river. Bozeman, Irvin and eight others of the party, however, decided to continue their journey, and started onward, each equipped with a horse, a rifle and ammunition and rations for one day, depending on the wild game of the country for food. In August the little company reached the summit of the Belt mountains and gained their first view of the beautiful Gallatin valley. Mr. Irvin applied to the gap the name of Bozeman Pass, which it has ever since borne, and at the location where they camped is located the city of Bozeman. At the confluence of the three branches of the Gallatin river the party encountered two men, who informed them of the discovery of gold in Alder gulch (Virginia City). Mr. Irvin reached this gulch on August 22, 1863, and engaged in mining, a line of enterprise to which he gave his attention in that locality and in California gulch for two years with his accustomed energy.

Mr. Irvin's associations with public affairs had early inception. In 1865 he was appointed one of the clerks of the commission to codify the laws of the territory, and was retained in the office of Col. W. F. Sanders, the first senator from Montana in congress. In 1866 he was appointed assistant

assessor of internal revenue for the district comprising Deer Lodge, Missoula and Beaverhead counties, and also served as deputy United States marshal. He was the first postmaster at Deer Lodge in 1866-67; under sheriff of Deer Lodge county in 1874-76; public administrator of the county in the centennial year, and clerk of the Second judicial district in 1879. After his removal to Silver Bow county he was sheriff from 1882 to 1884, inclusive. From 1870 to 1874 he was associated with his brother-in-law, Thomas H. Irvin, Jr., in mercantile and mining operations. He changed his residence to Butte in 1881. There he was United States marshal in 1889 and 1890, being the last United States marshal in the territory and the first one in the state. He was also, in consequence of this, ex-officio superintendent of the territorial penitentiary, because the United States government owned it, but this office he resigned when the territory became a state. In 1893-94 he was state commissioner of mineral lands. While holding this office he employed counsel and fought the Northern Pacific Railway to a successful issue in the case of the Northern Pacific Railway vs. Richard P. Barden, et al. Upon the decision of the supreme court in favor of the defendant, through the aid of the senators and congressmen from Montana, Mr. Irvin secured the enactment by congress of a law for the examination, classification and segregation of 17,000,000 acres of land within the Northern Pacific land grant, saving for the prospectors about one-half of the land involved and relegating it to the public mineral lands of the United States. For six years under this law, three commissions of three persons each in Montana, and also one commission in Idaho, have been in the field and have carried to completion the segregation of the mineral land from the Northern Pacific grant.

The various public positions herein enumerated which Mr. Irvin has successfully filled show by implication the mental capacity and executive ability of the man. They also show clearly the character of his services to his party and the esteem in which he is held by its managers and high officials. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. In March, 1898, he was appointed postmaster of Butte, a position which he holds at this writing, winning high commendation for his ability and skill in the administration of its affairs and the improvements he has made in the service.

In Deer Lodge valley on October 23, 1867, Mr. Irvin was united in marriage with Miss Bettie H. Irvine, daughter of Thomas H. Irvine, one of the prominent pioneers of the territory. The fruit of the union is one daughter, Mary B. Of the marriage ceremony and accompanying festivities, a local chronicler recorded that "three hundred citizens of the territory attended the reception at the Deer Lodge hotel, among whom were many Indian women, wives of white settlers." The affair was one of those joyous ones peculiar to the time and place, and one that can never be duplicated in modern Montana.

MISS MARY E. JACKMAN, principal of the Jackman Commercial College, Helena, is one of the most accomplished and progressive women of the state. She was born in DeKalb county, Ind., and is a daughter of Wesley and Sarah (Baxter) Jackman. The father was a native of Ohio, the mother of Washington county, Pa. The early education of Miss Jackman was acquired in the common and the high schools of Auburn, Ind. She completed a course at the State Normal School at Danville in that state, from which she was graduated in 1883. Having completed her high school studies she taught in the district schools of Indiana, earning enough money to complete her normal course. Her early life was passed in a sharp competition between brains and worldly adversity, and brains gained a brilliant triumph. Almost by her unaided efforts she acquired financial and social prosperity and she is recognized in her home city as one of its most capable business women. Following her graduation from the State Normal School Miss Jackman taught in the State University (colored) at Marion, Ala. Later she prepared herself to teach shorthand and typewriting, and taught these branches in Prof. Garland's business college at Indianapolis, Ind.

Miss Jackman first came to Montana on a visit to her brother, Charles Jackman. The attractions of Helena were not lost upon her quick and appreciative mind, and so pleased was she with the city and its surroundings that she decided to remain here and teach. At first she had a desk in the office of the New York Life Insurance Company, and there her initial work was of a private character, in stenography and in typewriting, with occasional lessons to others. In 1892 she found it essential to

have larger quarters to accommodate her rapidly increasing number of pupils, and she secured offices in the Bailey block. In 1893 the Montana University organized a department in shorthand and Miss Jackman was selected as its principal. In addition to her duties at the university she continued teaching on her own account. Many of her pupils have obtained substantial recognition in their profession. One of them became county court reporter at Deer Lodge, and another was in the surveyor-general's office at Helena. In 1895 Miss Jackman located at her present offices in Kleinschmidt block, Sixth avenue and Warren street. Here she organized her business college, and here she met with the success which is merited by her acknowledged ability, practical common sense and business sagacity. The college occupies two flats, and she employs five teachers in stenography, type-writing, bookkeeping, telegraphy, plain and ornamental penmanship and the elementary studies. Prof. S. A. D. Hahn, one of the most accomplished penmen in the northwest, is one of her corps of teachers and has charge of the important branch of practical penmanship.

Miss Jackman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Epworth League, of which she has been president, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which she has served as treasurer. For five years she has been state superintendent of the jail and prison work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She is a member of the Florence Crittenden Home Society, of Helena, one of the board, and chairman of the devotional committee. The business and social career of Miss Jackman is above criticism. She is regarded, not only by the community in which she resides, but throughout the state, as a high-minded, accomplished and philanthropic woman, one whose influence is for good and for the advancement of society in general. On June 12, 1901, she purchased the Engelhorn Business College which had been established in 1883, and consolidated it with her school under the name of the Jackman Commercial and Helena Business College, thus forming an institution of increased power and influence, and, at the same time, enlarging its prosperity.

THOMAS JACKSON.—The lamented subject of this memoir, whose death occurred at Sea Breeze, Fla., April 4, 1901, was born at Rochester,

N. Y., in September, 1843, a son of Joel and Julia A. (Southworth) Jackson, both natives of Dutchess county, N. Y. The father resided for most of his mature life on his farm at the edge of Rochester, now well within the city limits, and being a man of strong personal magnetism and great force of character, and a prominent member of the Society of Friends, he was one of the representative men of that section of the state. He was descended from one of two brothers who came to America from the north of Ireland in early Colonial days, and settled in Massachusetts, some of their posterity afterwards locating in New York. The Southworths, ancestors of the mother, also settled in New England in Colonial times, having come over from England. Mr. Jackson passed his school days in Rochester, going through the public schools, and was graduated from its celebrated free academy. He then took a special course of training at a good business college, and also learned the carpenter's trade. After completing his apprenticeship, he followed teaching in the public schools of Rochester for some years. In 1878 he was married to Miss Emma Gordon, of Allegany, N. Y., daughter of F. F. and Sarah (Smith) Gordon, natives of the now far famed village of Chautauqua. The Gordons were of Scotch ancestry, and the great-grandmother of Mrs. Jackson, a highly esteemed lady in her day, was Miss Sally Lyon, of French descent. Mrs. Jackson died in 1888, leaving her husband and four children as her survivors. The children are Faith, Edith, Ernest and Joel. Another son, Rollin, is also deceased. Mr. Jackson was married to her sister, Miss Virginia Gordon, May 22, 1891. She survives as his widow, with their one daughter, Grace.

Mr. Jackson came to Montana in 1869 and taught school for a number of years in Madison county. In 1875 he bought the property now occupied by his widow. It consists of over 300 acres of land and produces large quantities of grain and hay, and supports numbers of stock. Horses were given especial attention by Mr. Jackson for a long time prior to his death and he had some of the finest in this section of the country, both in draft and carriage horses. He paid \$3,000 for William Allen, a thoroughbred stallion with a record of 2:13, which had won many famous races, and which he bought for breeding purposes to improve the stock of his neighborhood. In addition to his ranching, stock and other monetary affairs Mr. Jackson took great interest in educational matters

and in everything which had a tendency to promote the best interests of the community. He was a gentleman of excellent character, possessing a genial and obliging disposition, and was beloved by everybody who had the good fortune to know him well, and respected by all who knew his life and record. Mrs. Jackson was a fit companion for such a man. She is a highly cultivated and well balanced lady, who has much of the knowledge of the schools and much also of that more practical kind which comes from experience. She was educated in the schools of Rochester, N. Y., and at the Buffalo normal school. She taught with great success for a number of years in her native state and also in Montana. She has a fine residence in Bozeman, where she lives in the winter to secure the best educational advantages for her children.

HYMAN JACOBS (deceased), so long the leading general merchant of East Helena, was born at Dubejenskey, Poland. Here he received his education and in 1848, at the age of nineteen, he came to the United States. His first three years here were passed in peddling dry goods in the smaller towns of New York. He then went to California, where he opened a store at Drytown. For three years he had a lucrative trade and then he went to St. Louis, Cal., and continued in the same business three years. Fortune had smiled upon his efforts in the new country which he had adopted for a home, and he was now on the high road to prosperity, and he returned to Germany and was there united in marriage to Miss Rosa Engler, daughter of Elias Engler, a capitalist, and during his stay at Thorn, Germany, he engaged in the elevator and grain business. Mr. Jacobs returned to Nevada in 1867 and for two years conducted a general merchandising at Belmont. In 1869 he went to Pioche, Nev., continuing in the same business. He first came to Helena in 1889 and in 1890 he opened the store he operated at East Helena until his death on October 20, 1901.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs had five children: Louis, now a prosperous merchant in Utah; Max, at present conducting the East Helena store, and Adolph, a merchant of Globe, Ariz. Of the daughters, Tina married Louis Sultan, also a merchant at Globe, and Jennie is the wife of Leopold Flatlow, a member of the firm at East Helena. Mr. Jacobs affiliated with the Democratic party, but

was not a strong partisan. He was an active member of the Jewish church, and one of the most respected, influential and progressive citizens of East Helena. He overcame the seemingly insurmountable obstacles of the great west, and had a busy life crowned with financial and social success. In his death the commercial activities of this section met a great loss.

Max Jacobs, son of the late Hyman Jacobs, and an active member of the mercantile house at East Helena, was born in Germany in 1865, and at the age of five years came to the United States with his parents. They immediately pushed on toward the west, and located at Pioche, Nev. Here the youth received his education in the public schools, and then, in company with his brother, Adolph, opened a dry goods store at Royal City, Nev. In 1888 Mr. Max Jacobs came to Montana for the first time. He was still a partner of his brother, and they opened up a general stock of merchandise for sale. In 1890 this business was consolidated with that of his father and Mr. Leopold Flatlow, another partner, went from Helena to Globe, Ariz. The death of his father left Max in sole charge of the business at East Helena. Mr. Jacobs is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World and the Sons of Herman, and a prominent member of the Jewish church. He is a Republican in political creed. He is a young man of promise and superior business ability. So long has he been in this country that he is thoroughly identified with all its interests. He is highly esteemed by the residents of his home city, and throughout the state he has a large number of friends and acquaintances.

O W. JAY, late of Pony, Mont., who departed this life June 11, 1898, leaving a stricken community and a large number of devoted friends to mourn their untimely bereavement, has on record a career of useful citizenship, faithful discharge of duty, elevated manhood and congenial companionship, which is an incitement to generous endeavor in others and a pleasing recollection to all who knew him. He was born in the state of New York, May 2, 1838, and belonged to a family which occupies a high place in the annals of that great commonwealth, having given to the country its first chief justice, distinguished diplomats and divines, and men eminent in other lines of public life. Mr. Jay

was left an orphan by the death of his mother when he was five years old, and that of his father when he was seven. He was, however, carefully reared by his older brother, John, who gave him such educational facilities as the circumstances of the case would permit. In 1861, when he was twenty-three years of age, he left the peaceful fireside at which he had grown to manhood, and sought a new home in Denver, Colo. Two years later he removed to Montana, arriving in October and locating at Alder gulch, where he was engaged in mining until 1874, winning abundant results from his labor and losing them in other mining ventures. On the whole, however, he was successful, and was a man of considerable consequence and property when he died.

On the last day of March, 1874, he was married to Miss Helen J. Wilcox, a Canadian by nativity, born at Brantford, Ontario, a daughter of Allen and Phoebe A. (Ryerson) Wilcox, also natives of Canada. After his marriage he sold a property he owned in the Ruby valley and purchased the home which his family now occupies, known as the Cook ranch and located about five miles from Pony. It contains about 1,600 acres, well improved with good buildings and other necessary appliances, and brought to a high state of cultivation by skillful farming. Here he enjoyed the quiet life of a successful agriculturist and stockraiser, securely fixed in the cordial regard and confidence of his community, and contributing to its advancement in every good way both by precept and example. He was a member of the pioneers of Montana, and very prominent in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he was one of the founders. In this order he represented his lodge in the grand bodies on many occasions, and was its master workman for five years in succession, retiring with a record of which any man might be proud, and receiving from the lodge an elegant gold medal as a recognition of his valuable services. He was also a Master Mason. At his death he left a widow and three children, who still survive him. Mrs. Jay's mother, who is living with her, and is a well preserved old lady, also descends from a distinguished family. Her father was the Rev. William Ryerson, one of five brothers, all clergymen, and all prominent in educational matters, and among the best known and most useful men in the Dominion. One of them was sent by the provincial government on a two years' trip to investigate the school systems of different countries and report with recommen-

dations on his return. The result was the exceptionally fine free school system now in operation in the Province of Ontario. Their father and a brother were colonels in the British army, and won distinction in the service.

JOHNSON & JENSEN is the firm name of two of the progressive and successful business men of Great Falls. Their enterprises have been numerous and widely diversified, including a laundry, brewery, a profitable ranch and other interests. They have now sold the laundry and ranch and own a controlling interest in the stock of the Montana Brewing Company. This valuable plant, located at Great Falls, has an annual capacity of 45,000 barrels of beer. Running on full time it manufactures 200 barrels per day and is provided with the modern pneumatic malting machinery, being the only plant in the northwest equipped for this highly improved method of manufacture. Their products are mainly sold in Montana.

The city of Great Falls was just springing into life when Messrs. Johnson & Jensen, brothers-in-law, decided to cast their lot therein. Mr. Jensen was the first to come, but he preceded Mr. Johnson but a few months. They purchased two lots on First Avenue North, and erected a brick building 30x50 feet in dimensions, with two stories and a basement, in which they established a steam laundry. Three years later its capacity was inadequate and a second building was erected adjoining it, 22x100 feet in size, with two stories and a basement. In its rear a two-story frame was built in which to house their employees. A fifty-horse power engine was employed to drive the machinery and they were the second laundry firm in the country to use electricity to heat their rolls and flatirons. Electric light was manufactured from their own dynamo and from the first the business was a pronounced success. Meanwhile on their two-hundred-acre ranch near Great Falls the brothers-in-law kept a fine herd of cattle and were making a superior article of dairy butter. They also raised and sold vegetables and poultry with marked success. In various parts of Great Falls they still hold valuable real estate. In fact the unqualified statement can be made that their every investment since first coming to Great Falls has proved financially successful.

In Sweden, on December 19, 1858, was Fred. G.

Johnson born. His parents were Andrew G. and Sophia (Peterson) Johnson. In 1866 they emigrated to Minnesota, remained there nearly twenty-one years and then, in 1887, made their homes in Great Falls. In 1890 Andrew G. Johnson, the father, died at the age of sixty-nine years. When he came to Minnesota Mr. F. G. Johnson was but six years of age, and after receiving his education he was in the draying business in Minneapolis. In 1887 he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Johnson, a native of Indiana. They have two sons and two daughters, Frederick Leroy, Edna May, Myrtle Evaline and William Stuard. In 1887 he made his home in Great Falls and is now president of the Montana Brewing Company. He is a Populist.

In Denmark, on August 25, 1851, was born Stuard R. Jensen, the junior member of this eminently successful firm, of old Danish ancestry. He was educated in his native country by his father, who was a school teacher. He came to this country at twelve years of age, locating first in Wisconsin where he began life in America by working on a farm for \$8 a month. Two years thereafter he found his way to Minnesota and there learned the cooper's trade but for the last two years of his Minnesota life he was engaged in the grocery business. Mr. Jensen was united in marriage to Miss Selma Johnson, a sister of his partner, on August 24, 1875. They have two children, Adel and Walter. Politically Mr. Jensen is an active Populist. The First ward of Great Falls has been represented in the city council by Mr. Jensen for two years and as alderman he has rendered efficient service. In the November election of 1900 he was chosen from Cascade county to a seat in the lower house of the Montana legislature, where he served as the chairman of the committee on education and as a member of the committee of affairs of cities, showing in both relations legislative powers of a fine character. In January, 1899, Mr. Jensen was chosen secretary and treasurer of the Montana Brewing Company, which position he is now filling.

ROBERT S. HAMILTON.—The touch of Midas, which transmutes everything to gold, when unaccompanied by that unhappy monarch's sordidness, is a source of great power for good among men, and they are most fortunate on whom the rare gift is bestowed who use it properly.

Among this number must be reckoned Robert Stavelly Hamilton, of Helena, to whom the science of finance in all its bearings has seemed as easy of mastery as the acquisition of his native tongue. He is one of those men whose mental capabilities run naturally to the acquisition and large use of money, and who handle propositions involving its manipulation on scales of magnitude with great caution yet with a facility and a fruitfulness surprising to nearly all who witness the operations. He was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1839, and is of Scotch ancestry. His parents were James and Mary (Hemphill) Hamilton, also natives of Ireland, who died there after long and useful careers, leaving three sons and six daughters, of whom one son is now a resident of Ohio, and was during the Civil war a volunteer in the Seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry. The Hamilton family is an old Norman one, coming to England with William the Conqueror in 1066, and the name appears in the Doomsday Book. The descendants have been long established, not only in England but in Scotland and Ireland. Mr. Hamilton's parents were Covenanters, followers of John Knox, whose ancestors came originally from Airdrie, Scotland, among the number being Francis McKinley, a grand-uncle of President McKinley. Following his settlement in County Antrim, the grandfather, James Hamilton, bore arms in the Irish rebellion, and after the battle of Belna-hinch fled to Scotland with William John Stavelly, where he remained until amnesty was declared, when he returned to Ireland, but the magnificent estate of the family at Airdrie had been confiscated to the crown.

Robert Stavelly Hamilton emigrated from Ireland to America in 1852, locating at East Cambridge, Mass., where he worked in a hardware store until 1856. In that year he came west and after passing a short time at Minneapolis, settled at Little Falls, Minn., and opened a hardware store. He served as postmaster of the town by appointment from President Lincoln in his first term. The appointment was made in March, 1860, and Mr. Hamilton resigned in the spring of 1864, at which time he started with an overland train to Montana, he leaving it, however, to pay a visit to Henry county, Ill., where, on March 23, 1864, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Fergus, daughter of James Fergus, a well-known western pioneer and a distinguished citizen of Fergus county, which was named in his honor. (Mr. Fergus, of whom extended mention is made in another part of this



Robert Stanley Hamilton

work, left his family in Minnesota and came to what is now Montana in 1862 with the first of Capt. Fiske's expeditions, locating at Bannack.) Mr. Hamilton and his wife and the rest of the Fergus family joined the western-bound ox train and they crossed the plains on their wedding trip, arriving at Virginia City on August 20, 1864. He at once opened a hardware store and began an active and profitable business, which he conducted until 1870, when he removed to Helena, where he has since been an important factor in the commercial and social life of the city. In 1875 he turned his attention to the stock industry, a business in which he has been continuously engaged since that time, and in which he has been eminently successful. He began by raising cattle and Norman horses and is one of the extensive stockgrowers of the state. It is but just to say that in this branch of industry his success is largely due to the unusual executive ability of his wife, who, from the beginning, has had a partial management of the ranch and its interests, and has exhibited in connection therewith a breadth of view, an enterprise and an indomitable industry sufficient to command success and indicative of the highest quality of business capacity. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have four children, Mary A. (Mrs. Frank E. Hawksworth), Robert Emmet, Thomas Moore and R. Stavelly, Jr. Mr. Hamilton is a staunch Republican in politics, but has never sought or desired the honors or emoluments of public office, and in social life is characterized by great modesty. Fraternally he holds membership in the Masonic order.

GUSTAF. G. JOHNSON.—Among the progressive and popular farmers in Gallatin valley, whose productiveness is unequaled by that of any section in the state, is the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph and is familiarly known to his many friends as "Gus." Johnson. He is a native of Helmstad, Sweden, where he was born October 7, 1848, being the son of James Johnson, who was born in the same town. In 1870 he came to America, located in Johnson county, Kan., and engaged in agricultural pursuits; within the following year he was joined by his wife and their eight children. He remained in Kansas about thirteen years and then removed to Utah, which continued to be his home until his death, which occurred in 1895. He had purchased property in the latter

state, had accumulated a not inconsiderable fortune, and was able to pass the latter years of his life in comparative retirement from active labors or business.

Gustaf G. Johnson attended the public schools in his native land until he had attained the age of sixteen years, assisting his father in his farming pursuits. He came to America with his parents, and aided the family until 1871, followed farming in Kansas until 1874, when he joined the Collins company and made the trip overland to Prescott, Ariz., where he devoted his attention to mining operations and to freighting. He was thus engaged for nearly three years, but afterward associated himself with a German named Philip Schriener, in the purchase of a freighting outfit, with which they made the trip westward to California, passing through Los Angeles and up the Owens river valley to Bodie, where they engaged in freighting to the mines for three years. Having disposed of his interest in the outfit to his partner within the second year, he started a road station, but soon afterward Mr. Schriener was taken ill and Mr. Johnson purchased the freighting outfit and placed his partner in charge of the station, while he continued the freighting business for one season thereafter and then sold out, his partner having died in the meantime. During the time of his holding the freighting contract in Bodie, in 1881, he was associated with Don Cameron, to whom reference is made on another page of this work. Mr. Johnson disposed of his business and equipments in the spring of 1882, and started for Montana in company with Mr. Cameron, arriving in Bozeman in May of that year, their intention being to engage in the raising of live stock, but they finally deciding that they had not sufficient capital to justify the venture they then determined to look up suitable land for farming purposes. They made a tour through Gallatin valley, the result being that Mr. Johnson selected his present location in West Gallatin valley, two miles from the Cameron bridges, or the "benches," as the title is familiarly applied. Here he now has a fine ranch of 640 acres. Within the first summer after taking up his claim Cameron and Johnson made an arrangement with Matthew Neible, whose farm was located on the Neible ditch, to enlarge the ditch sufficiently to afford irrigation for their property. Others in the locality became identified with the enterprise, and the work of improving the waterway was completed in six months, the ditch carrying 3,600

inches, and through this supply Mr. Johnson secures ample irrigation for more than 500 acres. In the past our subject devoted his attention more particularly to the raising of wheat and oats, but eventually gave these cereals a secondary place and utilized a large acreage in the production of barley, often harvesting as high as 12,000 bushels in a single season, but the average yield is about 9,000 bushels. Mr. Johnson has land that is peculiarly fertile and productive, raising a superior grade of barley, equal to that secured in any section of the world, and his product commands the top-notch price. He is a man of fine business and executive ability, and has made a number of trips to the east in the interest of the barley producers of Gallatin valley. Owing to the depression of prices on this staple product, through the influence of the combination or trust, Mr. Johnson and other prominent farmers in the valley are of late devoting more attention to the raising of flax and hay. His ranch has the best of improvements, including a well constructed and commodious dwelling with all necessary outbuildings, and is considered one of the most valuable in this favored section of the state. His political support is given to the Republican party, and while he ever maintains a deep interest in all that concerns the development and substantial prosperity of his county and state, he has never sought public office. Mr. Johnson's home is located six miles southwest of Belgrade, his postoffice address.

JAMES H. JOHNSTON.—As one of the representative young members of the bar of Montana, and as incumbent of the office of county attorney of Custer county, Mr. Johnston is well worthy of consideration here. He is a native of Illinois, where he was born on a farm in Carroll county, on February 16, 1869, the fourth of the nine children of Joseph and Harriet (Meyers) Johnston, the former of whom was born in Canada and the latter in Pennsylvania, where her ancestors located in Colonial days. Joseph Johnston was of Scottish lineage, his first American ancestor locating in Vermont. Some of the descendants settled in Canada, where Joseph Johnston was born. In 1848, in his early manhood, Joseph Johnston became one of the pioneers of Illinois and was a farmer there, later removing to Nebraska with his family, where they now reside. Of the nine children seven are now living.

James H. Johnston was reared in Nebraska, as farmers' sons are raised, attending school winters and working on the farm summers. From the age of sixteen until he was twenty he was a successful teacher. Then he matriculated in the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, from which he was graduated with the class of 1894 as a Bachelor of Arts. In the meantime he had prosecuted a course of study in the law department of the university, and in 1895 was admitted to the bar. In March, 1895, he came to Montana, and, locating in Billings, was associated with his brother, W. M. Johnston, in legal practice for four years, gaining reputation as an able attorney and counselor. In May, 1899, he came to Miles City, where he has since continued in a highly successful practice. At the election of November, 1900, he was the candidate of the Republican party for county attorney for Custer county, was successful at the polls and entered upon the duties of this office in January, 1901. He has shown marked ability in conducting cases for the county, especially in his conduct of criminal causes.

In a fraternal way Mr. Johnston is prominently identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, in which he is exalted ruler of his lodge; with the Knights of Pythias, in which he is chancellor commander, and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. While a resident of Billings Mr. Johnston was a member and sergeant of Troop M, of Grigsby's "Rough Riders." On July 11, 1900, Mr. Johnston was united in marriage with Miss Beatrix Matheson, who was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, the daughter of Judge Matheson and his wife, Rebecca Matheson, natives respectively of Scotland and Canada, and now residents of Billings, Mont.

E. H. JOHNSON, of Miles City, was born in Arkansas in 1846, the son of J. H. and Ann (Newton) Johnson, both natives of Arkansas, and was the oldest of their six children. His father, then a prominent lawyer of Texas, joined the Confederate army at the beginning of the Civil war, and after the war practiced his profession in Texas, whither he had removed in 1857, and where he died. Mr. Johnson, while yet a youth, joined the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Texas Confederate Volunteers under Col. Scott Andrus. The services of this command were all within the state, but not free from active engagements. Mr.

Johnson was mustered out in 1865, and in 1869 went to driving cattle on the trail from Texas to Aberdeen and Ellsworth, Kan., continuing at this for three years, and during the next two making Fort Randall his destination. In 1874 he began dealing in and raising cattle on his own account in Wyoming, which he continued until 1880. During these years he had considerable trouble with the Indians, four of his men being killed within six months time, and an entire herd of beef cattle was run off by them in the night. These he never recovered and was embarrassed by the loss, for in January, 1877, he had taken a contract to furnish beef to the butchers and dealers in the Black Hills and needed all the cattle available to him for his engagements. He lived in Denver part of 1880 and in Cheyenne the rest. In 1881, when he came to Montana, he located on Little Powder river and had cattle there. In 1885 he sold this ranch and took up his residence in Miles City, where he has since lived. He still has cattle on the north side of the Yellowstone, however, and since 1889 has been stock agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Johnson is an unwavering Democrat. He was elected to the lower house of the territorial legislature in 1884, and re-elected in 1886. In the sessions he gave evidence of superior capacity for public affairs, and rendered good service to his constituents. He was also the first mayor of Miles City. In fraternal relations he is identified with the Order of Elks, and socially with the Miles City Club. He was married in 1875 to Miss Fanny Davis, a native of Colorado. They have no children, but are social favorites and dispense a genuine and agreeable hospitality, which makes their home a popular resort. Mr. Johnson is a director in the State National Bank. He finds recreation from the sterner cares of business in hunting, and is quite an enthusiastic sportsman in this line. He has seen hundreds of buffaloes and killed scores.

DR. C. I. JONES, the pioneer dentist of Great Falls, of which place he is a highly respected and successful citizen, was born in Stamford, Fairfield county, Conn., on January 15, 1860, the son of Charles S. and Sarah (Briggs) Jones, both of whom were born in Connecticut. The father was an extensive manufacturer of shoes, retiring from active business in 1895, and both of the parents are still living. The paternal grandfather, Thaddeus

Jones, was a farmer and railroad contractor and passed his life in Connecticut and in New York city, where he died.

Dr. Charles I. Jones is the only living child of his father's family. He was reared through boyhood in Connecticut, and in the public schools of his native town received his elementary education. After this he attended Columbia College, in New York city, and later began the study of dentistry in Connecticut. To fully master the technical branches of his profession he attended the New York College of Dentistry. In 1883 he located in South Norwalk, Conn., fully reinforced by mental equipment and by the latest mechanical appliances necessary to a successful accomplishment of his dental success, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1890 he removed to Montana, locating at Great Falls, where he has since remained in the enjoyment of a most successful and lucrative business and a practice that is constantly increasing as his superior abilities are becoming recognized. In years of practice he is the oldest dentist in the city. Fraternally the Doctor is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, being a charter member of the local lodge. In his profession Dr. Jones is still an earnest worker and enthusiastic student, and last summer he took a post-graduate course in dentistry. Throughout the state he is well known and in the community in which he resides he is highly esteemed.

JOSEPH JOHNSON, whose finely improved and valuable ranch is located near West Gallatin the remainder of his life, his death occurring in is recognized as one of the enterprising and thoroughly reliable farmers of this section, and we are pleased to incorporate a review of how his success in life has been gained. Mr. Johnson was born in the southern part of Sweden, August 15, 1864, being one of the eight children of James Johnson, who immigrated with his family to America in 1870, settling in Johnson county, Kan., where he devoted his attention to farming for some thirteen years and then removed to Utah, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1895.

Joseph Johnson, the immediate subject of this review, received his educational discipline in the public schools of Kansas. He continued his residence in that state and devoted his attention to

farming until 1883 when he went to Texas, where he remained a short time and then proceeded to Colorado and engaged in stockraising until 1888, coming thence to Montana, where he pursued the same line of business on Elk creek. After two months he joined his brother Gustaf, in Gallatin valley, and was on the latter's ranch for a period of two years before homesteading his present ranch, located near West Gallatin river, his original entry being 160 acres, to which he has since added until he now has a fine place of 400 acres under most effective irrigation and well improved, the principal crop raised being large crops of barley, wheat and oats. Our subject is thoroughly progressive, and always avails himself of the best machinery and other accessories which facilitate and advance the work of his farm. The farm buildings are of substantial and attractive order, including a good residence, located on a natural building site, surrounded by beautiful trees and shrubbery. Mr. Johnson is honorable and straightforward in all his dealings, and retains the respect and confidence of the community. His supply of water for irrigating purposes is fully adequate to the demands of the farm. He has an interest in one ditch ten miles in length and carrying 3,600 inches, which affords a reliable source of supply during the season when water is demanded. The land is of excellent grade, being very prolific, as is shown in the fact that Mr. Johnson has raised as high as seventy-six bushels of barley to the acre, while the average is sixty bushels. He has thus raised an annual average of 10,000 bushels of grain.

MATTHEW M. JOYCE.—Among the conspicuous firms which lend honor to the bar of Montana is that of Joyce & Mulroney, of Missoula, the interested principals being young men of distinctive individuality and excellent professional ability. Mr. Joyce, a native of Fort Dodge, Iowa, was born on April 29, 1877, the son of Matthew and Ella (Healy) Joyce, natives of Ireland and Iowa, the father being of sterling Irish stock, and enjoying uniform confidence and respect. He was for many years a merchant in Iowa, where his death occurred. His widow is now living in Missoula. Matthew M. Joyce received his preliminary education in the schools of Fort Dodge, Iowa, a state in which the percentage of illiteracy is held as the smallest shown by any commonwealth in the

Union, completing a course in the high school, after which, from 1895 to 1897, he prosecuted his studies in the literary department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He then entered the law school of the university, completing his course in June, 1900. He was admitted to the bar in both Michigan and Iowa, practicing for a time in Iowa, and coming to Missoula in October, 1900. He was admitted to the Montana bar on motion, without preliminary examination, and thereupon associated himself with Mr. Mulroney. The firm is admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state, and, though in practice here for but a comparatively short time, the foundation for an excellent business has been firmly established. Mr. Joyce is a young man of engaging personality, and both he and his partner are acquisitions to the social and business life of Missoula.

EDWARD C. MULRONEY.—This gentleman is the junior member of the firm of Joyce & Mulroney, attorneys and counselors at law, Missoula, and in the preceding paragraphs has been given an outline of the career of the senior member. Mr. Mulroney proves a most able coadjutor to Mr. Joyce, and his professional ability has contributed a due quota toward the precedence of the firm. Mr. Mulroney, like his associate, is a native of the city of Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he was born in July, 1877, his father, long an Iowa merchant, being a native of Iowa and his mother of Ireland. E. C. Mulroney attended the public schools of Fort Dodge, there fitting himself for entrance as a student in Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, whence, in 1896, he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he matriculated in the literary department of the state university, the following year entering the law department of the same institution, graduating as a member of the class of 1900. At the university was formulated the plan which resulted in the present alliance with Mr. Joyce, Mr. Mulroney, like his confrere, having been admitted to the bar of both Michigan and Montana.

J. M. KEITH.—The men of nerve and enterprise who conduct vast and fruitful industries in a community are fortunate if they have always available for their needs banking facilities ample

in scope, responsive in action and adapted to specific wants. Such facilities are furnished for the people of Missoula by the First National Bank, which has maintained, wherever it is known, an exalted reputation for financial soundness, prudent and skillful management, a spirit of liberal accommodation and abundant resources for every requirement. It was chartered in 1873 as the Missoula National Bank with a capital stock of \$50,000, increased in 1882 to \$75,000, and subsequently to \$100,000. Its first officers were C. P. Higgins, president; D. J. Welch, vice-president, and Fred. Kennett, cashier. The directorate consisted of C. P. Higgins, D. J. Welch, A. G. England, F. L. Worden, J. P. Reinhard, Samuel T. Hauser and Hiram Knowles. In 1889 the institution was reorganized, the capital stock increased to \$150,000, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Eddy and Mr. Bonner became interested, the name was changed to the present one and a new set of officials were elected, who were: president, A. B. Hammond; vice-president, A. G. England, and cashier J. M. Keith, the present incumbent and controlling spirit, under whose conservative yet liberal policy, skillful and careful management, and large and exact knowledge of financial matters it has prospered handsomely, now having a surplus of \$50,000, undivided profits of \$40,000, and deposits averaging \$750,000.

Mr. Keith is a Canadian by nativity, born in the province of New Brunswick, on June 5, 1859. His parents are Lewis and Rebecca (Blakney) Keith, also natives of New Brunswick, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The father was a well-to-do farmer. They lived respected by all who knew them, and when they died in their native land they were laid to rest with many demonstrations of universal esteem. Two of their sons are residents of Montana, H. C. Keith, who is in charge of the Missoula Mercantile Company's extensive mercantile business at Kalispell, and J. M. Keith, of Missoula. He was reared and educated in New Brunswick, and began life as a clerk in that country, being six years in service at the same place. In 1881 he came to Montana, locating at Missoula, and entered the employ of the Missoula Mercantile Company as a book-keeper. He remained with the company until 1888, with entire charge of its financial affairs and exhibiting such superior qualifications as a financier that when the reorganization of the bank was affected he was placed in charge of its management almost as a matter of course. He is also secretary of the South Missoula Land Company and vice-president

of the Missoula Real Estate Association, having large interests in these enterprises and contributing by wise counsel and energetic activity greatly to their success. In April, 1890, Mr. Keith was married to Miss Harriet A. Beckwith, of New Brunswick. In politics he is not active and has no strict party identity, but is always deeply interested in the welfare of his county, state and country. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. In all his business ventures he has been eminently successful and in social and civil life no man stands higher or is more universally esteemed.

WILLIAM D. KELCH.—Born in Oneida county, N. Y., September 8, 1839, reared from the age of eleven to manhood in Genesee county, Mich., giving three years to the arduous service of the Union army during the Civil war, in which he saw many a hard fought battle, working at his trade and seeking gold in California, and successfully farming in several places, William D. Kelch has had a varied and interesting experience in life. His parents were John and Betsey Kelch, both natives of Oneida county, N. Y., who removed to Michigan and Genesee county in 1850, when William was eleven years old. There the mother is still living, the father having died in 1862. Mr. Kelch's education was begun in the public schools of New York and finished in Michigan. At the early age of fifteen he joined the gold hunters of the Sacramento valley, Cal., where he was for two years prospecting and mining. But not finding the work or its results to his taste, he returned home and worked on his father's farm for the next three years. In 1858 he went to Buffalo, N. Y., served an apprenticeship of three years at the blacksmith's trade, then in 1862 enlisted in the Fourth Michigan Cavalry in Lapeer county, in that state. He served until the end of the war, being in the commands of Generals Thomas, Sherman and Rosecrans. He was honorably discharged at Marshall, Tenn., in 1865, and at once returned to Michigan, where he bought a farm, which he sold five years later and again went to the Sacramento valley, Cal., where he followed blacksmithing two years and again returned to Michigan.

Locating at Flint, in Genesee county, he remained there three years, and in 1883 went to Fort Buford, Dak., worked at his trade a year and the next was ranching on the Little Missouri. In 1885

he located on his present place, adjoining the village of Sidney, first taking up 160 acres as a homestead, and four years later purchasing 640 acres of railroad land. These tracts make up one of the finest ranches in the Yellowstone valley, and keep Mr. Kelch well occupied. He is largely engaged in raising fine horses and cattle, and in diversified farming, his land producing enormous crops of wheat, oats and other agricultural products. In politics he is a Republican but not an active partisan. He was married first in 1868, in Genesee county, Mich., to Miss Ellen Stoddard, who died there in 1872, leaving one child, Delaskei, now thirty-two years of age. In 1881 he contracted a second marriage at Flint, Mich., this time with Miss Annie Taylor, a native of Williams, Ohio, who still abides with him. They are well esteemed in the community and have a host of cordial friends.

JOSEPH J. KELLEY.—"No man ever made an ill figure," says Dean Swift, "who understood his talents, or a good one who did not." Joseph J. Kelley, the subject of this review, seems to have found his proper vocation early in life, if one may judge by the success he has had and the special adaptation for it which he exhibits.

Mr. Kelley was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, May 22, 1851, and came with his parents to Kingston, Canada, when he was three years old. There he received the educational advantages afforded by the public schools, and in 1869, after the death of his parents, he came to the United States, settling in St. Louis, Mo. But young as he was, before leaving Canada he began his experience in the hotel business, a line of activity which he has followed successfully ever since, serving for many years as manager for different companies.

In 1892 he went to Great Falls, Mont., and took charge of the Park Hotel, which he conducted in connection with Hon. Paris Gibson until 1897, when he contracted for the management of the boarding houses and stores of the Boston & Montana Smelter Company, and remained in charge of these until July, 1900, when he removed to Bozeman and became proprietor of the Bozeman House, in which he is still engaged.

In the different hostelrys under his management where he has had to cater to the wants of men and provide for their physical comfort, Mr. Kelley has been eminently successful and displayed especial

aptitude for the business, winning high commendation from all classes of his patrons, and keeping up the tone of his business to a high standard. He was married June 9, 1884, to Miss Matilda B. Bliss, a daughter of M. W. Bliss, a well known pioneer of Ohio, a neighbor and intimate friend of Hon. Allen G. Thurman. The marriage occurred at Columbus, Ohio, and has resulted in the birth of three children: Marvel Bliss, who was born in 1885, now a student in the Bozeman high school, is the only one living. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley have hosts of friends wherever they are known.

JAMES KELLY.—The incumbent of the responsible office of city treasurer of Billings, James Kelly, is one of the old and honored citizens of the county, who is held in high esteem by all who know him. Mr. Kelly comes of stanch old Irish lineage, born in County Cavan, Ireland, on December 4, 1832, the son of John and Anna (Cullen) Kelly. His father was a farmer, as had been his ancestors for generations, and James was reared on the farm, with such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools. At the age of twelve he came to America, disembarking in New York city and proceeding to Hollidaysburg, Pa., where he made his home with his aunt, Mrs. Michael McDermott, for three years, continuing his education at night schools. In 1847 he removed to Rock Island county, Ill., where he was identified with farming for nearly two years, and then went to Mississippi, where he worked on levees until 1861, with the exception of 1856, when he attended school in Illinois. In 1861 he removed to Minnesota, purchased a farm, and there made his home for three years, after which he was for two years engaged in driving cattle to Lake Superior. He next purchased a half interest in a transportation train of one hundred teams and for seven years freighted for the government. In 1871 he became a contractor with the government in the supplying of cattle, and this enterprise engaged his time until 1874, when he was in merchandising at Blakely, Scott county, Minn., where he remained seven years and in 1882 came to Montana and located in the old town of Coulson and there engaged in the stock business.

In 1884 he was appointed United States deputy marshal, holding this office until 1888, from which year until 1894 he was tiler at the Masonic temple in Billings, acting for all the Masonic bodies util-

izing the building. In 1888 also Mr. Kelly was elected justice of the peace, being re-elected in 1896 and 1898 and thus serving until January 7, 1901. He is now engaged in fire and accident insurance, deals in real estate and conducts a collection agency. He is also a notary public, and is accorded a representative support, being well and favorably known to the people of the city and county. On April 1, 1901, Mr. Kelly was elected city treasurer of Billings, an office for which he was peculiarly eligible, and one in which he is giving an able administration. In politics Mr. Kelly gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, and fraternally he is identified with these Masonic bodies: Ashlar Lodge No. 29, A. F. & A. M., Billings Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., and Aldamar Commandery No. 5, K. T. He is also a member of Billings Star Lodge No. 41, I. O. O. F. In April, 1858, Mr. Kelly was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Mulligan, who was born in New York, the daughter of Thomas Mulligan, a wheelwright by vocation. To them eight children have been born: Anna E., wife of G. A. Sunwall, of Minneapolis, Minn.; John T., now in Alaska; James, deceased; Mary, Emmett, Frank, Norbert D. and Dennis.

GEORGE W. KING, M. D.—The medical profession in Montana has an able representative in Dr. King, whose ability as a physician and surgeon is undeniable. Dr. King was born at Malone, N. Y., October 20, 1854, a son of Cyrus W. and Louisa E. (Duncan) King, the former born in Vermont of sterling old English stock, while the latter is a native of the city of Quebec, Canada, and daughter of James Duncan, of Scotch birth and lineage, and an early settler in the province. Cyrus W. and Louisa E. King were the parents of six sons and four daughters, of whom George W. was the ninth, and the only one of the family to locate in Montana. The paternal grandfather of the Doctor served in the Continental army during the American Revolution, and was with Washington at Valley Forge.

Dr. King, after his education in the public schools, took a special course in Cornell University, where he began to prepare for his chosen profession, subsequently entering the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated with the class of 1877. His class standing and effective clinical work were

so pronounced that he was appointed assistant surgeon at the university, remaining one year after his graduation, thus fortifying his technical knowledge through study, original research and practical work. A year later he located in Kempton, Ford county, Ill., where he was in practice for two and one-half years, then for one year in New York city, after which he located in Chicago, where he was in active medical practice in 1883, when he was tendered the position of surgeon for the Montana Mining Company, with headquarters at Marysville. Accepting this Dr. King went to Marysville in July, 1883, and entered upon his professional duties, and establishing himself in a general medical practice. In 1889, Dr. King removed his family to Helena, that his children might avail themselves of the superior educational advantages of the capital city. In 1897 he personally located both his home and professional headquarters at Helena, but continuing his position as surgeon for the Montana Mining Company, leaving Dr. Jordan as resident physician at Marysville, which place he visits as exigency demands.

In 1896, holding as ultimate nothing less than the highest possible attainment, Dr. King made a trip abroad, taking a special post-graduate course and visiting many of the leading hospitals in London, Paris, Berlin and Italian cities, and meeting many of the most eminent European physicians. In Helena he has built up a practice distinctively representative in character, and is recognized by his professional confreres as one of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the northwest, while he is frequently called for consultation in critical cases and to distant points. He is essentially a student, and is thoroughly en rapport with his profession, keeping constantly in line with the advances made in medicine and surgery. He is a contributor to leading medical journals, and the author of several technical works that have met with hearty appreciation by the medical fraternity. He has also invented valuable appliances for surgical use, one being a device for facilitating the setting of fractured limbs, and another an effective apparatus for carrying injured men out of the mines. In 1896-7 he took a special course in New York city on treatment of disease by the application of electricity, and now has in use the most expensive and improved appliances, and is thoroughly informed regarding the technical and therapeutic values of electrical treatment, his finely equipped offices in the Power block having a most elaborate electrical

machine for this purpose, while his facilities for the employment of the Roentgen or X-rays are of the latest and most approved order.

Dr. King is distinctively unselfish in his observation of the professional ethics, and is never reluctant to give his fellow practitioners the benefits of his researches and experiments, aiding them through his published articles and his active association with medical organizations. He holds membership in the Montana State Medical Society, in which he has been honored with the presidency, also member of the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

In politics the Doctor supports Republican principles, and fraternally holds membership in the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias. He is a gentleman of pleasing presence, ever courteous, and showing a ready sympathy with those "in any way afflicted in mind, body or estate," so that he enjoys marked popularity. On July 25, 1881, Dr. King was united in marriage with Miss Aramilla J. Griffin, born at Sterling, Ill., the daughter of Elisha F. and Debora (Courtwright) Griffin, natives of Pennsylvania, and two bright daughters, Georgia E. and Mildred L., enlighten their home.

SENATOR C. W. HOFFMAN.—When a new state is being founded the conditions are not always such as meet the best ideals of government. The moral elements may be held in abeyance by overpowering influences that take the place of law and strangle justice. Sometimes, however, the influence and example of a straightforward, clean, courageous and resourceful man, such as Montana had in her early days, whose life among her citizens has been an inspiration and a creative potency of great value, can turn the tide of action and save to posterity that germ of good government which grows and expands in consonance with ever changing conditions. And such a man is Senator Hoffman, born at Niles, Mich., September 2, 1846, who there spent his first twelve years attending the public schools. The family then moved to Detroit, Mich., and two years later Mr. Hoffman went to Burlington, Vt., to attend school, where he remained till 1862. After leaving school he began the battle of life for himself at Fort Randall on the Missouri river, a battle destined to be sharp and severe for

a time, and to bring him into contact with many adventures and dangers. When the military post was established at Fort Buford, in 1866, he was appointed post sutler there, and being in the very heart of the Sioux country, and finding the fort almost constantly surrounded by hostile Indians, his days and nights were full of hazard and were thrilled with constant apprehension. In the fall of 1868 he made a visit to the east, and while there was married at Buffalo, N. Y., April 27, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth B. Penfield, daughter of George W. and Jane Eliza (Van Ness) Penfield. To this union two children have been born, Eugene B., born December 3, 1870, who is an attorney at Bozeman, and Mary L. (deceased), born December 25, 1871. He had been appointed sutler at Fort Ellis, Mont., and brought his bride west with him directly after the marriage, and made his home at Bozeman, where he has since resided. Here the Senator has been connected with many leading commercial and industrial enterprises, including coal mining, merchandising, farming, stock raising and banking, in which he is still generally engaged on a large scale and with great activity. At this writing (1901) he is president of the Bozeman National Bank, and his influence in all financial matters in the community is pleasantly felt and universally acknowledged.

In the politics of his city and state he has taken a leading and very active part, showing such unusual capacity and judgment in the administration of public office that his party's behest is always upon him for the performance of some public function whether he wishes to or not. He has always been an active Democrat and has served as alderman of the city of Bozeman, county commissioner of Gallatin county, representative in the Fifteenth territorial assembly of Montana, joint member of the council for Gallatin and Meagher counties in the Sixteenth assembly, senator in the First state legislature and was re-elected to the Second state senate and made president pro tempore of that body, of which he has been a member since that time.

He was appointed quartermaster-general on the staff of Gov. Leslie in 1888, was re-appointed by Govs. White, Toole and Rickards, and was retired at his own request at the close of Gov. Rickard's administration.

This narrative is but a brief resume of a career exhibiting elevated manhood, conspicuous business capacity and usefulness and distinguished public service, which have passed into the history of Mon-



C. W. Hoffman

tana as part of the foundation of that greatness now dawning and soon to command the wondering attention of the civilized world.

The family of which our subject is a scion has been distinguished in the annals of America for generations. His great-grandfather, John Conrad Hoffman, was a native of Germany, where he was born in 1750. His death occurred in New York city February 4, 1831. He was married in 1781 at Halifax, N. S., to Mrs. Sophia Steinfert Allgood, daughter of Sir John Steinfert, king's commissioner at Halifax, and widow of Col. Allgood, of the British army. They had two children, William and Leonard Hoffman, both born at Halifax; William, September 29, 1782, and Leonard, September 6, 1785. Of these William, grandfather of the Senator, was married to Catherine Driscoll, daughter of Adam and Mary Driscoll, of Norwich, Conn. The marriage occurred in New York city August 31, 1803. They were the parents of the following children: John Driscoll, who died in infancy; Henry Bates, William, George Washington, Mary Ann, Sophia Kedney, John Brady, Alexander Thompson, Catherine Smith, Amelia Frances and Satterlee.

This William Hoffman began for the family a record in the United States army that is truly remarkable. His career is briefly stated in the Army Register, United States Army, as follows: "William Hoffman, born in New York city (sic), September 27, 1782. First lieutenant Forty-first Infantry, November, 1813; transferred to the Second Infantry on May 17, 1815; captain on May 1, 1819; major of the Sixth Infantry November 4, 1838; lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Infantry July 15, 1845." To be more specific, he entered the service of the United States and was commissioned first lieutenant in Capt. Gilbert's company, Forty-first Regiment, United States Infantry, Col. Robert Bogardus commanding, in November, 1813, and served in that arm of the service until his death. He saw much of the danger and hardships of life on the frontier, being stationed respectively at Sackett's Harbor, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort Niagara, Fort Mackinaw and at Fort Smith, Ark., during the Seminole war, all then frontier stations. His wife accompanied him during all his frontier service, and her devotion and courage were subjects of much remark among her acquaintances. On one occasion, when Gen. Scott was about to leave Fort Sault Ste. Marie, after making an inspection of the post, he apologized to the officers for having to leave when it was too early for him to call on their

families, but added: "I will call upon Mrs. Hoffman; her quarters are always ready for inspection, and her husband's and her children's knapsacks packed ready for marching orders." William Hoffman died at Corpus Christi, Tex., as lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Infantry, United States Army, November 26, 1845. His wife, Catherine Driscoll, who was born at Norwich, Conn., March 22, 1782, died at Davenport, Iowa, August 14, 1873.

Their son William, uncle of our subject, who was born December 2, 1807, in New York city, received his education before entering the Military Academy at West Point, from the young officers at the various posts at which his father was stationed. Among the instructors were Kingsbury, Hannibal Day and Kirby Smith, who were then lieutenants. He was graduated from West Point in 1829, and after serving the usual period on the frontier, saw more active service in the Seminole war and the war with Mexico, in the latter of which he was twice brevetted for gallant conduct. He was unable to take any part in the Civil war, because at the time of its outbreak he was in command of the Eighth Infantry, but was unable to join his regiment before its surrender. He was made a prisoner of war, and, being released on parole, went to New York, and in 1861, while still under parole, was appointed commissary-general of prisoners, an office which he held throughout the war. The sphere of action was then a new one and required executive ability of a high order and much tact in the performance of its duties. For his service in this capacity, which was distinguished, he received the brevets of brigadier and major-general, United States army. In May, 1870, after forty years of active service, he was retired on his own application. His brother, Alexander T. Hoffman, who bore a commission as second lieutenant of the Sixth Infantry, died at St. Augustine, Fla., from disease contracted in the Seminole war. Satterlee, another brother, was killed at the battle of Churubusco in the war with Mexico while serving as second lieutenant First Artillery, United States Army, on August 20, 1847, at the early age of twenty-two. The daughters of this family all married into the army, as follows: Mary Ann, to Capt. James W. Penrose; Sophia Kedney, to Capt. James M. Hill; Catherine Smith, to Capt. I. B. S. Todd, and Amelia Frances, to Capt. E. B. Alexander. The military records of all are to be found in the war department at Washington. Penrose and Alexander died either as majors or major-generals.

George Washington Hoffman, father of the Senator, was born October 10, 1809, in New York city. He was married to Miss Esther Louise, daughter of Preserved Wheeler and Polly Johnson (widow of Isaac McNeill). The marriage occurred at Beardsley's Prairie, Mich., September 18, 1834. They were the parents of five children, namely: Catharine Louisa, Caroline Amelia, Charlotte William, George Brown and Charles Wheeler, all of whom are now deceased except George Brown, a resident of Hoffman, Park county, and Charles Wheeler, the immediate subject of this review, a resident of Bozeman, Gallatin county, Mont.

George W. Hoffman, as a civil employe of the government, left Mackinac in 1824 at the age of fourteen and went to Jefferson barracks, where he remained in the civil employ of the government until 1830. In 1831 he went into business at Niles, Mich. In 1857 he removed to Detroit as cashier of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad. In 1866 he became secretary of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company in New York, and in 1871 returned to Detroit as state agent for the Aetna and other insurance companies, and continued as such until he retired from active business. During his residence at Niles he held the office of clerk of the village for six terms; was justice of the peace, and in 1840 was probate judge. His death occurred at Detroit, January 5, 1886, and his remains are buried at Niles, Mich., where his wife, Esther Louise (Wheeler) Hoffman, died July 31, 1856. Charles Wheeler Hoffman, the person whose distinguished name initiates this sketch, was their fifth child and second son. It is enough to say of him in conclusion that, as will appear in the beginning of these paragraphs, he has borne out in his character and career the attributes of sterling manhood, exceptional business capacity and good citizenship for which his family has been universally noted since their advent into American history.

J. W. KING, of East Helena, Mont., is the popular and genial proprietor of the Prickly Pear Hotel, one of the landmarks of the days when the stage coach was the principal medium of overland transportation. Among his ancestors are numbered gallant heroes of the Revolution, and the patriotic fervor that inspired them had not lost its fire when the country called for defenders during the dark days of the Civil war. Mr. King was born at

Granville, Mass., on January 15, 1834. He is a son of Edmund and Clarissa (Bancroft) King, and is a descendant of William King, an English emigrant, who settled in Birmingham, Mass., coming to that place from Westfield, Mass., in 1730. Capt. George King, his son, was born about 1720. He was a soldier of the Revolution, dying at Ticonderoga in 1777. His son, Asahel, was born September 25, 1754. He was the grandfather of J. W. King, and married Rebecca Barlow, and died at Granville, Mass., on September 5, 1823. Edmund King was born on October 17, 1795, and died on December 11, 1854. He married Miss Clarissa Bancroft on January 2, 1796, and died April 29, 1859. Their children were Edmund Major, born June 12, 1820, died August 2, 1895; Sybil C., George T., born October 22, 1826, died March 30, 1881; Ansel, born December 20, 1828; Justus W., born January 15, 1834. On the maternal side Mr. King is descended from John Bancroft, who came from Lynn, England, in 1632, and was the colonial registrar of Massachusetts. Enoch Bancroft was the son of Samuel, and the maternal grandfather of J. W. King. He was a lieutenant in the Revolution, and a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1775. He married Miss Sarah Stow and died at Granville, Mass.

J. W. King was reared and educated at the public schools of his native place and his early life was passed on his father's farm. On leaving school he learned the cooper's trade, which he followed until 1854. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry. After serving three months, he was honorably discharged on account of being under regulation size. He moved to Independence, Iowa, in 1866 and engaged in the furniture and undertaking business for three years. Then he sold his establishment and followed the carpenter trade until 1871 when he moved to Bridgeport, Conn., and was employed in the cabinet department of the Howe Sewing Machine Company. In 1875 he again came west to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, but the same year came to Helena where he conducted a boarding house. In 1887 he purchased the Prickly Pear Hotel. In this old time popular hotel he has made great improvements, enlarging it until he has twenty-three rooms for the accommodation of guests. The table service is excellent, and the house as attractive as the most fastidious guest could demand.

In 1857 Mr. King was united in marriage with Miss Harriet A. Rose, daughter of S. P. Rose, of

Granville, Mass. During the Civil war Mr. Rose was drum major of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers. Mrs. King was a descendant on her father's side of Gen. Ephraim Howe, of the Revolution. Her grandfather, Justus Rose, was also a soldier of the Revolution, and Mrs. King is a member of Mercy Warren Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. King have two sons, Myron J. and Henry E., both commercial travelers.

Politically Mr. King is a Democrat. Though strong in his political convictions he is not a narrow-minded partisan, and his liberality toward all opinions and creeds is well known. Mr. King cut a stick of red cedar on Mt. Helena out of which he turned a gavel. This, just previous to the assembling of the first state legislature in 1889, he presented to Charles Blakeley, the speaker of the house, and he used it to call that body to order.

He is a justice of the peace for East Helena, and fraternally he is a member of the Pendo Society. Mr. King is a broad-minded, progressive, wide-awake man, a loyal, patriotic citizen and a genial host. Throughout the state he is well known and highly esteemed.

GEORGE W. KINNEY is one of Montana's citizens who has been favored in securing a fine ranch property in the beautiful Gallatin valley, where he has been located since 1887.

Mr. Kinney is a native of Appanoose county, Iowa, where he was born March 21, 1859, being one of the eight children of Jackson and Mary F. (Dugan) Kinney, both of whom were born in the state of Indiana, whence they removed to Iowa, where the father devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1867. The mother of our subject is now a resident of Oklahoma. George W. Kinney passed his school days in Iowa and assisted in the work of the homestead farm until 1880, when he started for Montana, coming by railroad as far as Red Rock, Beaverhead county, and thence by stage to Helena, where he remained about a year. In the fall of 1880 he went to Judith basin with 2,900 head of sheep, but during the winter all perished, with the exception of 190 head, owing to deep snow and rigorous weather. He then returned to Helena and was employed on the Flowergarden ranch for one year. Thereafter he was on a hay and grain

ranch in the vicinity of the capital city, and then went to Teton county and pre-empted a claim, but sold it two years later. In 1883 he devoted a year to the completion of a sub-contract, under Col. W. F. Sanders, of Helena, in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. After his return to Helena, in 1886, he took a contract for the supplying of wood and ties, and this occupied his attention during the ensuing winter. In 1887 Mr. Kinney came to the Gallatin valley, where he leased the Calvin Beach ranch, which he operated for nearly ten years and then purchased his present fine ranch of 320 acres, located at Cedar View, which is his postoffice address. The major portion of the farm is under effective irrigation. The East Gallatin river traverses the ranch; on the east side the water for irrigation is secured from Dry creek, while the tract on the west side is supplied from Cowan creek. Mr. Kinney devotes his attention principally to the raising of oats and annually secures large yields; he also has excellent crops of hay each season. He also is extensively engaged in raising shorthorn cattle. The ranch has excellent improvements, including an attractive residence and well equipped outbuildings, and the place gives unmistakable evidence of the care bestowed by its progressive owner. In politics Mr. Kinney gives his support to the principles and policies of the Republican party.

On October 23, 1884, Mr. Kinney was united in marriage to Miss Ella Beach, who was born in Missouri, August 12, 1864, being the daughter of Calvin Beach, a native of Ohio, whence he removed to Missouri and finally to Montana, being a pioneer of the 1864 period. He had considerable difficulty in crossing the plains, and not until four years later did he return for his family. They drove through with a mule team, delaying their trip at an intermediate point until a sufficient number of emigrants had arrived to make a train sufficiently large for mutual protection from the Indians. They located near Helena and Mr. Beach died in 1898, but Mrs. Beach is living with her children. Mr. and Mrs. Kinney have six children: Annie, Wesley, Clara, Mabel, Gertrude and Percy.

MATTHEW E. KING.—It will assuredly not prove uninteresting to the reader to observe the varying nationalities, early environments, and personal accomplishments of those who are rep-

resented in this volume, and specially a resume of the life history of Mr. King, a popular and influential farmer and stockgrower of Lewis and Clarke county, whose career has been marked by varied and interesting experiences. Matthew E. King was born in Linwood, Renfrewshire, one of the smaller counties of bonnie Scotland, on January 9, 1844, the son of Matthew and Annie (McEwan) King. The family came to the United States in 1869 and located in North Orange, N. J. Our subject secured his educational training in the public schools of Scotland, and in early life was an operator in the cotton factory at Linwood, Renfrewshire. At the age of eighteen years he went to sea in the capacity of fireman, shipping at Liverpool, from which port the vessel sailed, touching at various Mediterranean ports. Mr. King visited Lisbon, Leghorn, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria and other historic cities of the continent. He finally returned to Scotland on a visit to his parents and then returned to Liverpool, where he found employment as a member of the "shore gang," whose duties were to overhaul the engines and boilers of Atlantic liners of the Cunard Company and subsequently made two trips across the Atlantic as fireman on the steamship Persia. Coming to the United States for the purpose of making permanent location, he arrived in New York on the day when the remains of President Lincoln lay in state at the city hall. Earnestly desiring to view the remains as a mark of respect to America's deceased statesman, in company with a friend he joined the assembled throng, but found it difficult to gain admission, but finally did so. After remaining about six months with an uncle in New Jersey, Mr. King secured a position in a brassfinishing foundry and store in New York city, and afterward was for three years stationary engineer in the same establishment. Having determined to try his fortunes in the far west, Mr. King went to St. Louis, Mo., thence by steamer up the Mississippi and Missouri to Fort Benton, Mont., where he arrived in June, 1869. He at once proceeded to what is now the capital city, arriving there on the morning when it was practically destroyed by the memorable fire of that year. He tarried but one day, proceeding thence to Lincoln gulch where he devoted his attention to mining for several years. He subsequently passed a year at Penobscot prospecting, but returned to the vicinity of Lincoln, then in Deer Lodge county, and took up a tract of land on which he settled down to ranching, his home being one and one-fourth miles east

of Lincoln, in Lewis and Clarke county. He has a finely improved and well cultivated ranch of 720 acres, all of which lies on Keep Cool creek. He is at the present time completing an attractive and commodious new residence. Mr. King has the distinction of having been the first bonafide settler in Lincoln valley, being the first to file government and railroad land claims in this section. He has been very successful in his ranching operations, devoting attention both to general farming and to the extensive raising of cattle. Mr. King has lived the life of a celibate, but his bachelor home is a favorite rendezvous for his host of friends, and none of the pioneers in this section of the state enjoy a more distinctive popularity. In his political adherence Mr. King is arrayed in support of the Republican party.

JOHN N. KIRK.—Of the younger members of the Montana bar none stands higher in the profession than John N. Kirk, one of the leading attorneys of Butte. He was born in Pepin county, Wis., March 12, 1871. His parents were Eleanor (Nesbitt) and William G. Kirk, both natives of Canada. They removed to Wisconsin in the 'fifties and at the breaking out of the Civil war the father enlisted in Company C, Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He served two years and passed through some of the hardest campaigns of the war. This will be readily understood by veterans when it is stated that Mr. Kirk was with Gen. Grant's army at Fort Donelson, Island No. 10 and the terrible battle of Shiloh. He was mustered out as a private and is still living at Denver, Colo. The family was of English extraction. To them were born three sons and three daughters.

John N. Kirk received his literary education in Wisconsin and Minnesota, entered the law department of the Wisconsin State University, at Madison, in 1891, and was graduated therefrom with honors in 1893. At once he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Wisconsin and also the federal district and circuit courts. Subsequently he entered the field of journalism and began the publication of a newspaper in Pepin county, Wis., which he continued nine months. In 1894 he went as far west as Salt Lake City, but the same fall came to Butte, Mont., made this place his home and was admitted to practice in this state. He was nominated by the Republican party for county attorney

and also for mayor, but at both elections he was defeated, together with all other candidates on the Republican tickets. Notwithstanding this Mr. Kirk is closely affiliated with the interests of the Republican party, is a zealous worker in its behalf and stands high in its councils. In 1896 he was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Cather, a native of Virginia. Fraternally he is a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias and an Odd Fellow. The abilities of Mr. Kirk receive hearty recognition not only in his home city but throughout the state. He is highly esteemed and both socially and financially is on the high road to prosperity, a prosperity that the state in which he has wisely chosen to found a home and business offers with an ungrudging hand.

HUGH KIRKENDALL.—A life of signal usefulness and exalted honor was merged into the immortal when death set its seal upon the mortal lips of Hugh Kirkendall, one of the pioneers of Montana and long one of the sterling citizens and business men of Helena, where he maintained his home for a long term of years. He was born in Allegheny county, Pa., on December 21, 1835, the son of Andrew and Nancy (McCreary) Kirkendall, both of whom were natives of the Keystone state and of German and Irish lineage. They were among the early settlers of northwestern Pennsylvania, where the father was a pioneer farmer and where they reared their seven children.

Hugh Kirkendall, the oldest child of his parents, in connection with active labor on the farm had instruction in the primitive public school of the neighborhood and then served a three years' apprenticeship at the carpenter trade, becoming a capable artisan and receiving for his services as an apprentice the sum of seventy-five cents and a suit of clothes. Fully realizing that he must be the artificer of his own fortunes, Mr. Kirkendall gave prompt evidence of his self-reliant spirit by setting out for the west. He followed his trade in Missouri and Kansas, and early in 1858 entered the employ of the federal government, accompanying Col. Rollins and a party of government engineers to the far west to locate the headwaters of the Yellowstone river. Thus he made his first visit to Montana, though the territory was then Idaho. He remained in this country nearly two years and returned eastward in the government service under

Gen. Wilson, manager of transportation, and was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. During the Civil war Mr. Kirkendall was in charge of the quartermaster's department, was at Fort Scott during the fight there, and later was sent to the battlefield at Springfield, Mo., arriving the second day after the conflict, and taking charge of the wagon train. He was an able officer, true to duty and showing self-abnegation and bravery. He remained in the employment of the United States until the war closed and then outfitted for Montana, bringing with him a stock of groceries. He came by the Bozeman route to Virginia City, and thence to Helena late in 1866. He purchased land on the east side of Last Chance gulch, built the log structure yet standing at the corner of Ewing street and Sixth avenue and here conducted trade during the winter. From that time until the close of his life Helena was his home, and his affectionate interest in the welfare and advancement of the city never flagged and was manifested by the earnest aid and co-operation he gave every worthy project. During his second trip to Montana his party had several conflicts with the Indians, but repelled the attacks.

In 1867 Mr. Kirkendall took a government contract to deliver supplies to the army posts and Indian agencies and held it for several years in connection with contracting for supplies. He also, under another contract, erected Forts Ellis, Missoula and Shaw. In 1877, when occurred the trouble with the Indians under Chief Joseph, he was manager of transportation for Gen. Gibbons, and after the memorable battle of Big Hole was assigned to bury the dead and care for the wounded, taking the latter to the hospital at Fort Shaw. Mr. Kirkendall for a time engaged in freighting between Fort Benton and Bannack, and from Corinne, Utah, to Helena. He was a man of great energy and business capacity, and his varied operations gave him a wide acquaintance among the pioneers and government representatives. He finally made contracting his sole business and aided as a contractor in the building of the Montana Central Railroad. The last contract work he accomplished was the installation of the large dynamos at Canyon Ferry and railroad work in the Big Bend country, and at the Cascade mountains on the main line of the Great Northern Railroad. He was also one of the firm of Larson, Keith & Co., who built the road from Helena to Butte for the Great Northern and constructed a number of other

lines in Montana and Washington for the same company. He also raised highbred horses, owning a valuable ranch in the northwest part of Helena, and later owned ranch property in the Prickly Pear valley, contiguous to the city.

In politics Mr. Kirkendall gave allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally he was identified with Morning Star Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M., of Helena; Helena Chapter No. 2, R. A. M.; Helena Commandery No. 2, K. T.; and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of Capital Lodge No. 2, A. O. U. W., while he was prominently concerned with the organization of the Montana Pioneer Society. On Easter morning, April 18, 1897, this honored pioneer passed away after a brief illness, unable to rally from an attack of pneumonia. His death caused universal bereavement in his home city, while throughout the northwest many who had known this brave and lovable man felt his loss. He was a man of loyal friendships and was true to all of his ideals. On January 26, 1862, Mr. Kirkendall and Miss Isabella Jeffrey, of Leavenworth, Kan., were married. She was born in Ashland county, Ohio, in 1839, the daughter of Alexander and Isabella (McCardy) Jeffrey, both of whom were natives of Scotland, whence they came to the United States in 1835, locating in Ohio and later removing to Leavenworth, Kan., where they passed their lives, dying at the ages of seventy-three and seventy-six years. Mrs. Kirkendall and four children survive the husband and father, the children being Thomas B., who was associated with his father in business and now city treasurer of Helena, Nettie E., Bessie B. and Clara L. Mrs. Kirkendall is a member of the Baptist church.

THOMAS B. KIRKENDALL is city treasurer of Helena, Mont. He was born at Fort Scott, Kan., March 16, 1863, and is the son of Hugh Kirkendall, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this work. At the age of five years, in 1868, he came to Helena with his parents and was here educated in the elementary branches. Subsequently he was matriculated at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in 1883-4, and, after his studies at that celebrated school, he has resided here and grown with the progress of the capital city. He has been largely interested in stockraising, and in connection with his father in railroad building.

He organized the first transportation lines both in Butte and Helena. Mr. Kirkendall built the Boston and Montana smelter at Great Falls, also the old silver smelter at Great Falls. In the construction of the Neihart railroad, from Great Falls to Neihart, Mr. Kirkendall was the prime factor. In the spring election of 1900 he was elected city treasurer of Helena, and has filled the office efficiently and courteously since. Politically he is a Republican, and fraternally a member of the Masonic fraternity. In the city of Helena, which has for so long been his home, and where he is best known, he is highly esteemed and popular.

HENRY KLEIN.—The beautiful capital of Montana is fortunate in the character of the citizens who make up its quota of business men, for it is well established that a community is measured by its representative men. Honored and respected by all, no man in Helena occupies a more enviable position in industrial and financial circles than Henry Klein. His business policy has ever been in accord with the highest ethics, he possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution, and his magnificent success in industrial activities has come as a natural sequence, as has the respect and confidence accorded him. He has contributed in large measure to the material prosperity of the state which has been his home for many years, and was born on August 4, 1842, at Langendorf, Bohemia, Germany, the son of Gabriel and Mary (Greenhood) Klein, both of whom were natives of the same town and representatives of prominent old families. Of their children three sons preceded them to the United States, whither they came in company with their four remaining children in 1860, locating in San Francisco, where the sons were established in business.

Henry Klein received good training in the excellent schools of Bohemia, and in 1858, at the age of sixteen, came to America, first locating on Long Island, N. Y., for six years, after which he joined his brothers in San Francisco, where they were grocers. He remained there until 1866, when he came to Montana, making the trip from California by the way of Umatilla, Ore., with three pack trains of mules which carried dry goods, clothing, drugs and other merchandise, including quicksilver, which was ever demanded by gold seekers and

miners. The Indians had taken several of the immediately preceding trains, making away with the stock and mules and killing a number of men, but Mr. Klein's party escaped molestation. One night, while he was on guard over the mules, he thought he detected Indians and abandoned his charge and returned to camp, an experience which he recalls with amusement. The streams were so swollen that the trains were compelled to deflect from the proposed course and to come by Boise City, Idaho, and they arrived in Helena about June 1, 1866. Here Mr. Klein found his partner, Mr. Louis Gans, and they forthwith established themselves in the general merchandise business in the embryonic city, and they have ever since been associated, the utmost harmony attending their business and personal relations, while the original firm name of Gans & Klein has remained intact.

They opened trade in a building on Main and Wall streets, having erected it for the purpose, and there they remained for fifteen years, when they assumed their present fine location on Main street and Broadway. The building, which was erected by the firm, is four stories and basement in height, substantially constructed of brick and stone, and 27x115 feet in dimensions. It has all modern improvements and facilities and is a most attractive business structure, while the entire building is demanded for the accommodation of their extensive business in clothing and men's furnishing goods, the other branches having been dropped several years ago. In 1877 Mr. Herman Gans, a nephew of the senior member, was admitted to the firm, and has ever since been thus associated. They also conduct a store of equal magnitude in Butte, and the history of the firm has been one of liberal and honorable dealing and cumulative success, the house now leading all others in the two cities. Branches have been maintained in other places, but these have been abandoned and the enterprise centralized.

This magnificent enterprise represents only one phase of the industrial activity of Gans & Klein. The senior member has been for a number of years a resident of the city of New York, and a review of his career is incorporated elsewhere in this volume. The firm is interested in very extensive stockgrowing in this and other states, the American Sheep and Land Company in Broadwater and Meagher counties, the Two Bar Cattle Company in Meagher and Fergus counties, the National Sheep and Land Company in Wyoming and the Boise Cattle Company in Nebraska representing

some of the more important outfits. The Nebraska ranch is fenced throughout, and there they raised 500 calves during the last season. Mr. Klein is also a stockholder in the Cascade Land Company, and with his partners holds the ownership of much valuable real estate, improved and unimproved, in Helena and a large amount of ranch property in this state and elsewhere. He devotes his entire attention to the various enterprises, with which he is identified, being a man of fine business capacity and one well worthy of the success which has attended his efforts. He has been concerned in banking from the pioneer days, having been one of the stockholders in the old People's National Bank, one of the early financial institutions of Helena, and later a stockholder in the Helena National Bank, organized in 1890, and subsequently consolidated with the Second National, while he was one of the principal stockholders in and a corporator of the Union Bank and Trust Company, serving as its vice-president until the death of its chief executive, Henry Elling, being then chosen president of the institution, in January, 1901. Of Mr. Klein another publication has spoken thus:

"Mr. Klein has been thoroughly identified with Helena ever since he located here. Indeed, few men have done more to advance its interests. He took stock in the companies which brought gas, electric light and electric railways to the city. He served three terms in the municipal council, took an active part in the establishment of the public library, the erection of the library building, and also aided materially in the building of the beautiful Temple Emanu-El."

He is now the president of the congregation of the Temple Emanu-El, and was for two years president of the Associated Charities of Helena. Mr. Klein has ever maintained an intelligent interest in the issues of the hour, but has been content to use his right of franchise for the Republican party, without penchant for public office. He is one of the influential members of the Montana Club, and fraternally is identified with King Solomon Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M. On April 14, 1878, in Helena, Mr. Klein was united in marriage to Miss Annie Leon, who was born and reared in Cincinnati, Ohio, and they are the parents of five children, all dying in infancy except one son, Leon, who lived to attain fifteen years, when he too passed away. Mrs. Klein was summoned to those activities that know no weariness in 1887, deeply lamented, and Mr. Klein has never consummated a second marriage.

He disposed of his attractive Ewing street home, but he has since purchased another on Warren street and Fifth avenue. His business and personal life has been irreproachable, and he is honored as one of Montana's sterling pioneer citizens.

ADKIN W. KINGSBURY.—In reviewing the life work of the pioneers of Montana one will find many things to interest and entertain the reader. To become a pioneer in any new country is no small undertaking, and especially so did it apply to the settlement of Montana; not only were all the hardships and dangers to be endured that has followed the settlement of every part of this great United States, but before the country could be reached a long and perilous journey must be made across the plains by means of ox teams, which required months of travel. Nor was that all, for the wily red man did not take kindly to the invasion of his hunting grounds by the white settler, and the man who, in 1864, would carve for himself a home in the far west or try his fortune in the then but little known gold fields of Montana must risk his life and fortune, should he chance to be possessed of one, to the hazards of the then great American desert. It required a man of courage, endurance and a determination to succeed to even start on a journey of that kind. It is to men of that class that the subject of this review belongs, and the success with which he has met is but a fitting reward for the many dangers encountered and hardships endured while assisting to lay the foundation for one of the greatest states of our Union. It is with the biographies of such energetic and sagacious business men that the true history of this great state concerns itself. Mr. Kingsbury is a type of the early pioneers who have made the state of Montana what it is, and wrested fortune from what was a few years ago a wilderness. He is a native of Howard county, Mo., having been born there on October 20, 1842. His parents were Henry and Eliza (Brashears) Kingsbury. The father came from North Carolina, but the mother was born in Missouri. Mr. Kingsbury came from North Carolina to Missouri in an early day and the residue of his life was passed in that state, and there the subject of this sketch was reared and educated.

As early as 1864, in company with his brother Lilburn, he started for Montana. Their route was via Omaha and the Platte river. Their means of

locomotion were ox teams. The trip across the plains was uneventful as far as trouble with the Indians was concerned, and in due course of time they arrived at Beaverhead and subsequently moved to Jefferson City, where they passed the winter of 1864. In the following spring the brothers took up a ranch at the fork of the Prickly Pear river and Ten Mile creek. Here they engaged in farming in a small way, and at one time paid as high as \$18 an ounce for onion seed. This venture, however, did not prove a success. The brother returned to Missouri and our subject gave up ranching and moved to Helena, and opened a livery and feed stable, which he successfully conducted until 1871. In that year he became a victim of the mining fever, and engaged in placer mining in Overland gulch, but not meeting with success he abandoned that and soon after associated himself with Messrs. Davenport and Ray in the purchase of 1,800 head of sheep, which had been brought from Oregon to Deer Lodge, Mont., by William Harkness. These were undoubtedly the first stock sheep ever brought east of the Rocky mountains. The company ran their sheep on the Boulder river range for three years, and then brought them into what is now Cascade county. They were also the first sheep ever introduced into this immediate vicinity. The firm of Davenport, Ray & Co. continued in the sheep business exclusively until 1873. At that period they began handling cattle also, and have since made Choteau county their headquarters. In the year 1882 they organized the Choteau Live Stock Company, of which Thomas Ray was elected president, Maj. Davenport, vice-president, and Adkin W. Kingsbury, general manager. This company is still in existence and handles annually over 5,000 head of cattle. In 1892 the Big Sag Sheep Company was organized with the same officers. This company handles over 12,000 head of sheep per annum.

Throughout the state Mr. Kingsbury is largely interested in mines and real estate in addition to his large stock interests. He has never taken an active interest in politics nor sought political preferment, or has he ever affiliated with secret societies, but his business career has been eminently successful in all the various lines in which he has interested himself, and today he is one of the highly esteemed men of Montana.

In 1894 he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Britt, a native of Ohio. To them have been born two children, Adkin W., Jr., and Mary Margaret.



And Kingsbury

HON. HIRAM KNOWLES.—A man's reputation is the property of the world. The laws of nature have forbidden isolation. Every human being submits to the controlling influence of others, or as a master wields a power for good or evil on others. If any man be honest and successful in his chosen field of endeavor, investigation will brighten his fame and point the path along which others may follow. We are led to this reasoning in considering the life record of Hon. Hiram Knowles, an honored pioneer of Montana, one who has won high standing in his profession and one who has been an important factor in the history of the territory and state by reason of distinguished services in public offices of great trust and responsibility.

Judge Knowles, now presiding on the bench of the United States district court for Montana, and who was an associate justice of the supreme court during the territorial regime, is a representative of stanch old English stock, the original American ancestors having emigrated to New England as early as 1639. The American founder of the family was Richard Knowles, who located at Eastham, Mass., and married a Mrs. Bower. Many of the early representatives of the Knowles family in Massachusetts were sea captains and the father of the Judge followed in their steps, having been in command of a boat for a number of years prior to entering upon medical practice. Judge Knowles was born at Hamden, Me., on January 16, 1834, the son of Dr. Freeman and Emily (Smith) Knowles, both of whom were born in Maine ere yet it had been segregated from Massachusetts. After his seafaring life Freeman Knowles studied medicine in his native state, completing his technical education in St. Louis (Mo.) Medical College, where he graduated in 1839 or 1840 and thereafter devoted his attention to medical practice. A man of marked intellectual force and sterling character, he occupied a position as a leading physician. The family removed to Illinois in 1838 and in 1840 located in Lee county, Iowa, where both parents died, the father at the venerable age of seventy-three years, his wife having preceded him into those activities that have no weariness at the age of fifty-eight years. They had six children, Hiram being the only son. In religion the parents held to the faith of the Unitarian church.

Hiram Knowles received his preliminary education, graduated in Denmark (Iowa) Academy, and then in the public schools, after which he became a student in Antioch (Ohio) College, at

Yellow Springs. In 1850 he went with his father on the long and perilous trip across the plains to California, where the gold excitement was then raging, and passed some time in mining there, at Cold Springs, after which he returned to the east and matriculated in the law department of Harvard University, at Cambridge, Mass., where he was graduated in the class of 1860, being simultaneously admitted to the bar. In 1862 he again crossed the plains to Nevada, where he was in legal practice for three years, and also served as district attorney and probate judge of Humboldt county. He then removed to Idaho and one year later, in 1866, took up his residence in Montana, a state which he has dignified through his sterling manhood and eminent public services. Here he engaged in prospecting and mining in connection with his law practice, being thus occupied until 1868, when he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of the territory, in which capacity he served with signal ability for eleven years, leaving a distinct impress upon the jurisprudence of the territory. In 1884 he was the Republican candidate for delegate to congress and was defeated by Hon. J. K. Toole, the present governor of the state. After his retirement from the supreme bench Judge Knowles practiced his profession for a full decade, having his home in the city of Missoula, going there in 1891 and having resided in Deer Lodge and Butte prior to that time. In 1890 he was appointed to the bench of the United States district court, his appointment being confirmed on the 21st of February, and to its official duties he has since devoted his attention. In 1889 he was a delegate to the constitutional convention which formulated the present state constitution, and he also was a member of the first Republican state convention. Not only has he manifested an abiding interest in the development and legitimate progress of Montana, but few have been so prominently identified with those public affairs which are an integral part of the history of Montana.

Judge Knowles has ever rendered a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, whose principles and policies he has done much to advance, having been an active worker in its cause when not incompatible with the duties of his judicial functions. In religion he holds to the faith of the Unitarian church, being broad and charitable in his judgment of his fellow men. With a clear, analytical mind, distinctively judicial in his attitude, thoroughly read in the literature of the law and ever animated by an

absolute integrity of purpose, his rulings on the bench have been signally free from bias and have ever promoted the ends of justice. As a man and a public official he has retained the confidence and esteem of the public and is honored as one of the representative pioneers of the state. The Judge is prominently identified with the Masonic order, in which he has advanced to the higher degrees of the Scottish Rite bodies and served as grand master of Montana territory in 1879, and he is also a member of the Ancient Order United Workmen. On April 12, 1871, at Athens, Mo., Judge Knowles was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Curtis, born in Lima, Ohio, and they became the parents of three sons and four daughters, all dead but three daughters, Eloise, Hilda, wife of C. W. Blair, of Butte, and Lucretia. Since assuming the functions of district judge, Judge Knowles passes much of his time in Helena, but the family home is still in Missoula.

HON. CONRAD KOHRS.—No man in Montana is more appropriately entitled to prominent mention than Hon. Conrad Kohrs, because of his varied, enterprising, yet successful career. He is probably the largest cattle owner in Montana, and was born at Holstein, Germany, on August 5, 1835, the son of Carston Kohrs, a farmer and distiller, of Hanover, who died when Conrad was seven months old. His mother was Gesche Krause, a native of Wevelsfleth, Holstein, Germany, who came to the United States in 1854 and located at Davenport, Iowa, where she died on March 17, 1886. By her first marriage she had two sons, who are now living.

Conrad Kohrs, when fifteen, began life as a sailor; which career he followed many years, visiting the principal ports of the world. In 1850 he came to the United States and for two years sailed from New York to South American ports. He then came west to Iowa and for several years was engaged in rafting and steamboating on the Mississippi, after which he was in the meat business until 1856. He then went to California by the Panama route and engaged in mining in Siskiyou county. The Fraser river excitement drew him thither in 1858 and he mined successfully, averaging \$14 per day. Returning to California in the fall Mr. Kohrs engaged in different mining enterprises and lost all of his money. He then returned east and in 1862 started for Montana and arrived at Deer

Lodge in July. This journey was attended by the hardships and perils so vividly remembered by the ever-dwindling band of the surviving pioneers. He prospected and mined near Deer Lodge until the discovery of gold at Bannack. In this new camp of great activity he was employed in the meat business by "Hank" Crawford, at a salary of \$25 per month. In June, 1863, occurred the stampede to Alder gulch, and Mr. Kohrs joined in the procession and engaged in a successful meat business until 1865.

Those familiar with the early history of Montana know that civil law was preceded by the more rapid operations of the Vigilantes. "Road agents" were numerous, and desperadoes who recognized no law but force, and knew no pity. Like all good citizens Mr. Kohrs aided in ridding the country of these evil men. There was a strong personal incentive on his part to become an active factor in this work, for he once came very near falling a victim to their rapacity and greed. While on his way to Deer Lodge, in the fall of 1863, he stopped for the night at Camp Creek. In the early morning, while looking for a horse that had strayed away, he met a friendly halfbreed, a herder for Fred. Burr, of Big Hole bridge, who was stopping on the ranch now owned by Hon. Joseph Brown, who said: "Kohrs, I think you had better get out of here. Two of the boys were at the house last night. They were after some one, and I think you are the man." Mr. Kohrs replied that he would get out if he could find his horse. The halfbreed said he would get the animal and brought it to Mr. Kohrs, who had \$5,000 in gold dust with him. He hastily mounted and dashed away toward Deer Lodge. Two horsemen soon came galloping after him and he gave his horse the reins, hoping to outride them, and he threw away his overcoat and blanket to lighten the load. The two desperadoes continued in hot pursuit and it was a race for life. The distance to Deer Lodge, sixty-one miles, was made in six hours and Mr. Kohrs reached the town fifteen minutes ahead of his pursuers. He had the pleasure later to assist in the capture of these very men at Big Hole, Missoula county, and one of them, Bill Bunting, paid the penalty of his numerous crimes on the gallows.

Mr. Kohrs made his home in Deer Lodge in 1864, purchasing his present ranch, with its stock, of John H. Grant on August 23, 1866. It was started in 1863 by Mr. Grant and is a very handsome property, lying less than a mile north of Deer

Lodge. He widened his operations and soon became one of the largest stock purchasers in the valley. In 1865 he began the breeding of cattle and he has so extended his operations that he now has a national reputation as the "Cattle King of Montana." He was pioneer in the introduction of shorthorn cattle, purchasing his first herd in Illinois in 1871 and in 1890 he introduced the Herefords into Montana. He is also a member of the Pioneer Cattle Company, organized in 1885. Although these vast operations would seem to occupy all of one man's time. Mr. Kohrs is also interested in mines and mining. In 1867, in company with W. H. Irwin, F. H. Irwin, Christopher Horn, E. S. Newman and John C. Thornton, he constructed the Rock Creek ditch, which is thirteen miles long and carries over 3,000 inches of water. In the same year J. W. Belenberg became his partner in this and since 1885 they have owned the entire property. They own nearly all the mining ground at Pioneer and are largely engaged in hydraulic mining. Mr. Kohrs also owned a 10,000-acre ranch at Deer Lodge, considered one of the finest in the state, which now contains 30,000 acres. Mr. Kohrs is an influential factor in councils of the Republican party. He has served as a county commissioner, as a member of the Fourteenth Montana territorial legislature, and as a member of the constitutional convention of 1889. Socially he is a Freemason.

On February 23, 1868, Mr. Kohrs was married to Miss Augusta Kruse, a native of Holstein, Germany. Their four children are Anna, now Mrs. J. M. Boardman; Catherine, now Mrs. Dr. O. Y. Warren, of Warren Springs, Mont., and William, who died March 20, 1901, while attending Columbia College, and John.

SAMUEL W. LANGHORNE.—Back to that cradle of much of our national history, the Old Dominion, must we revert in tracing the lineage of this well known land and mining attorney of Helena. He was born in Buckingham county, Va., on January 19, 1836, the son of John W. and Martha (Branch) Langhorne, both of whom were natives of the same county in Virginia and descendants of old English families. John W. Langhorne was a physician and surgeon and one of the early graduates of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was for years in practice in Virginia and Missouri, later removing to

California, where his death occurred in 1889. He was a man of ability and broad information, kindly and generous in character and beloved by all. Samuel W. Langhorne was one of four children, two sons and two daughters, and one sister is now residing in Montana and the other is dead.

Samuel W. Langhorne was reared and educated in Missouri, in a home in which culture and refinement were ever in evidence. He attended the college at Lexington, Mo., and in 1852 accompanied his father to California, where he resided until 1863, when he went to Virginia City, Nev., whence, in 1865, he removed to Helena, which has since been his home, with the exception of fifteen years passed in Bozeman. He has been engaged in legal practice in the field of land and mining operations since 1890. He was appointed register of the Helena land office by President Cleveland in 1885, serving in this capacity for four years. His popularity and recognized ability have led to other official preferment and in every position he has rendered effective service. As a representative from Gallatin county he served in the first territorial assembly to meet in Helena, this being in 1876, and had the distinction of being chosen speaker of the assembly. He was again chosen to the legislature in 1896, representing Lewis and Clarke county. He also served two terms as judge of probate in Gallatin county and two years each in the offices of clerk and recorder of the same county. His prominence in and knowledge of the affairs of the state was shown still further in 1884, when he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention which framed a state constitution, which was never adopted. In his political views Judge Langhorne is one of the leading representatives of the Democratic party of the state and has done much to further its cause. Fraternally he maintains membership in the time-honored order of Free and Accepted Masons. In 1884 he served as grand master of the state in this fraternity and he has been chairman of the jurisprudence committee of the grand lodge since serving as grand master. As a pioneer of Montana and as one who has wielded a strong and vigorous influence in shaping the policy and advancing the material welfare of the state, he is held in the highest esteem throughout the commonwealth. The marriage of Judge Langhorne was solemnized in Montana, in 1872, when he was united to Miss Alice Leonard, a native of New York. They have six children: Maurice L., Alice, Helen M., Samuel W., Jr., John E. and Henry B.

ERASMUS D. LEAVITT, M. D.—It has been said that inherited tendencies determine one's career. It has also been said that environment and individual taste are responsible for the developed man. Perhaps truth lies in both. From his father Dr. Leavitt doubtless inherited tendencies toward medical study, but in medicine, as in all learned professions, success and advancement demand earnest study and close application. In observing the career of a successful practitioner it is invariably found that a tender sympathy and an earnest desire to aid the suffering are combined with skill and judgment. These attributes are acknowledged to belong to Dr. Erasmus D. Leavitt, one of the pioneer physicians of Montana, a man of the highest integrity in all the relations of life. He has been intimately identified with the development of the state, is scholarly in his attainments and has exercised a beneficent power in the work of his profession. In reviewing his career we shall have recourse in a large measure to a previously published sketch, which paid due tribute to him as a man and as a physician.

Erasmus Darwin Leavitt is a native of New Hampshire, and the son of Dr. Nathaniel and Frances M. (Powers) Leavitt, both of whom were born in the same state, and representatives of old New England families, his ancestors in the maternal line having been active participants in the Revolution. The mother of Dr. Leavitt died when he was a child, and subsequently the father, who had attained distinction in his profession, removed with his five children to Cayuga county, N. Y., where he was in medical practice for nearly a decade, after which he removed to Berkshire county, Mass., and there passed the closing years of his active and useful life. He was educated at Dartmouth College, N. H., and was a man of marked ability and sterling character. We now quote from the sketch to which reference has been made:

"Dr. Leavitt must have carefully improved his early advantages, for at the early age of sixteen years we find him a teacher in the common schools of Massachusetts. At that time, under the inspiration of Horace Mann, the schools of that state began to assume the high reputation which has since been justly accorded them throughout the nation. For several years he followed this vocation, during which time, by private study and some academical advantages, he so qualified himself as to be admitted to the sophomore class of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., and he would have

been readily admitted to the junior class but for the rigid rules as to age qualifications, his youth being his only ineligibility. Here for three years he so faithfully devoted himself to study that soon after his graduation he was selected as the principal of the Great Barrington (Mass.) Academy, where among his duties was the teaching of Latin, Greek and higher mathematics. The reputation he maintained as the head of that institution induced his alma mater to confer upon him the degree of Master of Arts a few years later. While occupying that position the desire to follow the profession of his father rather than that of a teacher took strong possession of him, and as time permitted he gave his attention to the study of medicine. The first course of medical lectures he attended was at the Albany Medical College, at Albany, N. Y. Subsequently he attended lectures and enjoyed instruction in medicine in the medical department of Harvard University, and while there, in the spring of 1859, the Pike's Peak gold excitement broke out. A friend in Iowa solicited him to join a prospecting expedition into the region now known as Colorado. There was no time for delay. The expedition must start within a few days. The question was presented: Should he wait a month during which he would receive little instruction and accomplish little study, and thus secure his diploma, or, on the contrary, should he join the proposed expedition and perhaps acquire in a day the wealth for which others sought with a lifetime of toil? The fabulous tales of gold discoveries were too alluring to be resisted. He joined, with his friend, Dr. C. R. Bissell, an expedition which bore on its banner "Pike's Peak or Bust," and the summer of 1859 found him a gold miner, delving in the ravines and canyons of the Rocky mountains. But the dream of gold, which lured so many of the first prospectors across the plains and sands of the great American desert was realized by but very few, and the accomplished young doctor belonged to the majority upon whom fortune did not lavish her mineral favors. However, with that courage and energy which has ever characterized his efforts, he followed the fortunes of that section, at times engaged in mining and at others following his profession. In 1862 reports reached him that the coveted gold lay farther to the northwest, and in its quest, in the fall of that year, he reached what is now Bannack, Mont., of which place he was one of the founders. It soon afterward became the capital of the young territory. Being among the first arrivals, the Doctor secured good mining claims,

and he delved with pick and shovel, and not without reward. Though some success here crowned his labors he soon found that he had more reputation as a physician than as a miner, and that there was greater profit, as well as fame, in allowing some one else to wield his pick and shovel while he attended to his profession. His thorough education, his professional ability and his ability to make friends gave him pre-eminence among the physicians of the new territory. During the time he lived in southern Montana Dr. Leavitt enjoyed a very extensive practice, which often extended into adjoining territories, where his reputation had reached. He possessed the true western spirit, with 'a heart large enough to enfold all men as brothers.' He shared the hopes and disappointments of the early miners, sympathized with them in their misfortunes and rejoiced with them in their triumphs. When one of them in sickness called for his aid, no matter whether in poverty, lingering on a bed of pine boughs in some lowly cabin, or in some camp to which access was to be obtained only by an obscure and dangerous trail or up some unexplored mountain canyon, he answered promptly, although it often caused him a perilous journey amid falling and drifting snows and across swollen mountain torrents. Perhaps never in any country has a physician enjoyed more fully the confidence and esteem of the people than did Dr. Leavitt that of the people of Beaverhead county during those early and eventful years of common hardship and vicissitude. In 1869 he returned to Harvard University, and, after attending another course of lectures, received the diploma to which he had for ten years been entitled and which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Since that time he has been admitted to several of the leading hospitals of New York city, and has there taken observations upon special and general diseases and their treatment. Dr. Leavitt is one of those physicians who hold that his profession is not only a learned one, but also a progressive one. Upon his table are found the most approved literary, scientific and medical periodicals, and these show significant marks of careful examination. In the struggle between law and order and the road agents in Montana in those trying early days, the Doctor was on the side of the former, but when Plummer and several of his confederates were arrested at Bannack he took the ground that they should have a fair and open trial before being executed. Many of the vigilance committee agreed with him, but their leader

replied to his plea by unrolling a coil of rope and saying, 'Boys, cut these ropes and tie the knots.' Delay and argument were then ended by action.

"The Doctor has always taken interest in politics. When the Civil war was inaugurated he was classed as a war Democrat, but before it ended he found himself fully in accord with the Republican party. Owing to his recognized popularity that party gave him its nomination in 1876 for delegate to congress from Montana. At that time the Democrats had quite a majority in the territory. He made no canvass for the position. It is just, however, to say that the usual Democratic majority of the territory was considerably lessened that year, in spite of the fact that it was the year of the presidential election, when partisan lines were most strictly drawn. Beaverhead county, usually Democratic, gave him a fair majority, and Bannack, where he lived, honored him with more than two-thirds of its vote. In 1884 the growing importance of the city of Butte, and its promise of soon becoming the commercial and mining metropolis of Montana, induced him to move to that place, where he now resides, an honored citizen and successful practitioner. He is by nature a genial and agreeable gentleman, courteous in his personal and professional relations and regardful of the opinions of others, though perhaps withholding his assent. He is guided in the matter of professional ethics not alone by the rules definitely laid down, but also by the unwritten principles of good breeding—by the requirements of the highest courtesy and most humane impulses. He is noted for his liberality toward other members of the profession and is very popular with them, and they, with commendable cordiality and unanimity, crowned his years of practice with professional honors by electing him president of the medical association of the state at the time of its organization. He has also been president of the state board of medical examiners, of which he is still a member. His name will be most kindly recalled, not only in the towns and villages and mining camps in the section of the state where he so long lived and labored, but also by many dwelling in isolated farm houses, situated on distant mountain streams or in lonely mountain gorges, and this by reason of his prompt attention and words of cheer and his skillful ministrations in the hour of distress. The 'old timers' will always point to him with warmth and pride as their ideal pioneer doctor."

Dr. Leavitt is a stockholder in the State Savings Bank, of Butte, and a member of its directorate,

while he has valuable real estate interests in the city. Fraternally he has been for many years identified with the time-honored order of Freemasons. His life has been ordered upon a lofty plane and in all its relations he has been true to its ideals and prolific of goodly influences. He stands in exemplification of the highest type of the sterling pioneers who laid fast the foundations upon which has been reared the magnificent superstructure of the great commonwealth of Montana. In 1881 Dr. Leavitt married with Miss Annie Thralkeld, who was born in Kentucky. They were parents of two sons and one daughter, of whom only the daughter, Frances Mary, survives. She is now attending a female college near Boston, Mass. The home life of Dr. Leavitt is ideal in character, and the family domicile is a center of gracious and refined hospitality.

MARK D. LEDBEATER.—Nearly half a century has elapsed since the honored subject of this review became a resident of what is now the state of Montana, and his early days were tense with stirring life on the frontier, almost beyond comprehension by the younger generation, to whom the tales of pioneer life seem like a romance on reverting to the privations, the sturdy good will and the self-reliance of those who laid the foundation of our prosperous commonwealth. The then delightful picture was only shadowed by the presence of lawless desperadoes and savage Indians; but the retrospective ensemble of the years agone will be a pleasurable theme for many years to come. Mr. Ledbeater, now past the psalmist's span of three score years and ten, is still hale and hearty, and is known as one of the popular and successful farmers of Gallatin county, where he has maintained his home for many years. He is a native of the county of Kent, England, where he was born October 18, 1830, a son of Thomas and Mary (Wells) Ledbeater, both of English nativity. The father was the superintendent of extensive potteries until his death. He and his wife became the parents of four sons and two daughters, Mark D. being the fourth in order of birth, and was reared in Kent and Surrey, receiving his education in the public schools. In 1845, when a lad of fifteen years, he came to the United States in company with his uncle, Wells. Upon beginning his business career in this country Mr. Ledbeater found employment in the copper regions of Mich-

igan, in the Lake Superior country, and there remained for a number of years, after which he traveled for a time, located at intervals in St. Paul, Minneapolis and St. Cloud, Minn., having been clerk in the Stearns house, St. Cloud, in 1856-7. He then went up Red river and assisted in laying out the town of Breckenridge; but on May 11, 1862, set forth on that long and weary journey which made him a pioneer of Montana. On that date, in company with a party of sixty-two others, he left Minnesota about the time of the Sioux uprising which culminated in the massacre at Spirit Lake, Minn., and passed through what are now the Dakotas. While there about 100 Indians came up and prepared to attack them. The emigrants were in corral at the time, but making ready to continue the journey. The captain of the train was Thomas Holmes, who could speak the Sioux language, and was thus able to bring about a council with the savages, who, after some parleying, finally moved off, but followed the train for two days, awaiting an opportunity to attack in the open, but finally withdrew. Later on the party fell in with bands of the Gros Ventres (Big Belies), who treated the emigrants in a friendly way, but it was not until August, 1862, that the jaded travelers arrived at Fort Benton. They continued together from that point until reaching Prickly Pear valley, going by way of the Mullan road, where a separation occurred. Mr. Ledbeater and others prospected for gold in the valley mentioned, but as no appreciable results were secured they remained only two days and then pushed on to Deer Lodge, where the disbanding of the company took place, some going to the Salmon river mining district and others remaining in Deer Lodge. Mr. Ledbeater and a number of his companions proceeded to Bannack, where he was engaged in mining with fair success until the following year, when he went to the Alder gulch district and worked at placer mining for a year and a half, being present at the time of the secret organization of the vigilantes and becoming an active member. To those not familiar with conditions at the time certain actions of the vigilance committee may seem to have been high-handed and inhuman; but the honest and law-abiding citizens felt that heroic measures were necessary to rid the country of the desperadoes and cutthroats who infested the camps and mountain fastnesses, way-laying and murdering inoffensive persons, plundering and robbing on every hand, and proving a

worse menace than the Indians. These outlaws were the source of one of the dark pages in Montana's history, and nothing but the gravity of the situation would have compelled the better element to have recourse to the methods adopted in freeing the country of the murderous robbers. In 1865 Mr. Ledbeater removed to Helena, where he was engaged in teaming and herding cattle until March, 1868, when he moved to the old town of Hamilton, in Gallatin valley, and for a year conducted a general store for a man named Dumphy, after which he took up a tract of land and engaged in farming and freighting for several years. He then engaged in mercantile business with John Potter at Hamilton. In 1883 they removed to Manhattan and continued business until 1887, when Mr. Ledbeater purchased the Philip Thorpe ranch of 180 acres of particularly fine land, most eligibly located one and one-fourth miles northeast of Manhattan, his present home. Two streams run through the farm, known as Big and Little creeks, and the confluence being on the place. Very little irrigation is required, although the facilities controlled are unexcelled. While carrying on diversified farming, Mr. Ledbeater devotes special attention to the raising of oats and potatoes, and to the breeding and raising of high grade poultry, in which line he is a fancier and an authority. He keeps from two to three hundred chickens, showing the best breeds, his favorite being the Wyandotte strain. He has the best of facilities for carrying on his extensive poultry business, and takes justifiable pride in this industry. The farm is improved with excellent buildings, including a comfortable and attractive dwelling, where our subject keeps bachelor's hall, having never married. The caller at his home finds it well cared for and scrupulously neat in every particular. In politics Mr. Ledbeater gives his support to the principles and policies of the Republican party, and fraternally is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has been raised to the Master's degree. He is well known, held in the highest esteem in the community, and is one of the sterling old pioneers of Montana.

HON. CHARLES R. LEONARD has been a resident of Butte since 1890, and during the greater part of that time he has been prominent and influential in the professional, political and social life of the community. He is one of the

acknowledged leaders of the bar, an ardent and skillful party worker, and a cultivated and agreeable gentleman. He was born December 3, 1860, at Iowa City, Johnson county, Iowa. His parents, Nathan R. and Elizabeth (Heizer) Leonard, are living in Butte, where his father is president of the School of Mines. After due preparation in lower schools Mr. Leonard entered the Iowa State University to complete his academic and professional education. He was graduated from the literary department of that institution in 1881 with the degree of A. B. (subsequently receiving the honorary degree of A. M.), and from the law department in 1883. He was at once admitted to the bar and entered upon his professional practice at Creston in his native state, winning substantial recognition from the community in a lucrative business and a gratifying personal popularity. In 1890 he was elected city attorney of Creston, but declined to serve on account of his removal to Butte, where he has since resided. Fortune has smiled upon his professional and other labors in his new home, rewarding them with a comfortable share of profit and honor. His practice is large and constantly increasing in volume and character. He has also valuable interests in mining operations, both in this country and in British Columbia.

Mr. Leonard is a prominent member of the Montana Bar Association, of which he was president two years, and in which he has served on many of the most important committees throughout his membership. He is enthusiastically desirous of the elevation and advancement of his profession, in all of its general and individual aspects, and contributes much of the inspiration necessary to that end. In politics he is an unwavering Republican, and for the good of his party has more than once led a forlorn hope at the election. He was defeated for the lower house of the state legislature in 1892, but two years later was triumphantly elected to the senate for a term of four years. In 1896 he was Montana's member of the national Republican committee, and did manly service in the campaign. Mr. Leonard has been twice married and has three children, Frank, Margaret and Olive. His present wife, Fanny (Sutphen) Leonard, is a native of Lancaster, Ohio, and a daughter of Capt. J. M. Sutphen, of that place. Among the fraternal societies he belongs to the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Order of Elks. His reputation is by no means confined to his own city,

county or section. Throughout Montana and adjoining states he is well and favorably known, and is looked upon as one of the most substantial, upright, far-seeing and agreeable professional men and citizens of the entire northwest.

PATRICK A. LARGEY.—In the life story of this versatile, masterful and well-beloved citizen of Butte the element of tragedy had a potential part. His early struggles for a foothold in the world of effort were discouraged and rendered more difficult while he was yet a very young man by the loss of his father through a distressing accident, and also by the business reverses of others, and yet they led to final and commanding triumph, but only to end at the very acme of his usefulness and power by violent death at the hand of a cowardly assassin, who had frequently fed upon his bounty. He was born on Palm Sunday in 1836 and reared on a frontier farm in Perry county, Ohio, far from the din and turmoil of the busy marts of traffic, and he saw in his childhood and youth nothing of the great world in whose contests he was to engage so vigorously and successfully. Yet it may be that with the imagination which was a part of his inheritance from a long line of Celtic ancestors he dreamed dreams of future conquests in mercantile and financial lines. If so his rosiest and most romantic visions could scarcely have surpassed the reality. Certain it is that he used the slender facilities for education afforded by the primitive public schools he attended to such good advantage that while many of his associates of the same age were still toiling through the grades he was creditably established among the teachers and saving the beggarly per diem he earned to assist in paying his way through the neighboring St. Joseph's College at Somerset, piecing this out with the fruits of hard labor on the farm during his vacations. After leaving college he continued teaching for a time, and then went to Cincinnati and became a book-keeper for a commercial house. A year later he went into the employ of John McCune, who owned steamboats on the Ohio, and in this way he worked his passage down that river and up the Mississippi to Keokuk, Iowa, where he filled a clerkship in a dry goods store for about two years, and until the firm failed. He then returned to his Ohio home and made a slender income by working on the farm in the summer and teaching in the winter. He was, however, shrewd, energetic and self-denying.

He shunned expense and dissipation. He was rarely or never seen at balls or frolics. He did what came his way, and did not hesitate because the job was disagreeable if it bade fair to be profitable. He laid up the major part of his earnings, so that when he went west again in 1861 and located at Des Moines, Iowa, he had enough money to buy a small stock of merchandise and open a store. Then, being long-headed as well as handy, knowing as well as skillful, when opportunity came his way he saw and seized it. After a year of merchandising at Des Moines he sold out and went to Omaha, and became purchasing agent for Edward Creighton, a renowned freighter, in buying horses, mules and oxen to be used in freighting across the plains.

In 1865 he was made captain of one of Creighton's trains of sixty wagons, safely conducted it to Virginia City, Mont., in the fall of 1865, losing only one man, who was shot from ambush by a hostile Indian, and Mr. Largey, seeing the great possibilities of the new country, concluded to remain, and the next spring opened a grocery store at Helena, but the business was too slow for him and he sold it in the fall. He then began freighting again, purchasing mule trains of Majors & Russell, and within a year carried \$60,000 worth of gold to Salt Lake City. He also engaged in cattle dealing in Jefferson county for a short time. He started merchandising in Virginia City, sold it out and became a salesman in the grocery store of Creighton & Ohle for four years, then was a hardware merchant for eight years, selling out in 1880 to Elling, Knight & Co., then found his true place at last in Butte, where he organized the Butte Hardware Company, a stock company, of which he was made superintendent. The company flourished under his able management to such an extent that in 1883 it established a branch house in Anaconda and laid that town and its surroundings under tribute to aid in filling its coffers. But prior to this he had been engaged successfully in works of construction of considerable magnitude. He erected telegraph lines for the Western Union in 1867 from Virginia City to Helena, in 1868 from Helena to Fort Benton and in 1869 from Helena to Bozeman. In 1879 he built a line between Deer Lodge and Butte. The company owning it, of which he was the prime factor, later became the Montana Central Telegraph Company. When the Northern Pacific Railroad was building through this territory he sold part of this line to the United States government. While engaged in these various and multiform occupations



P. A. Lantry,

Mr. Largey was also steadily and securely building up a sound and profitable banking business in Virginia City and Helena. But in these efforts he was apparently only pluming his pinions for a more ambitious flight. In Butte his aspirations in the direction of finance took definite form and reached full development. He there founded on January 29, 1891, the State Savings Bank, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and gave to this offspring of his matured and seasoned faculties his best mentality. He was elected to the presidency and controlled its policy, augmented its usefulness, popularized its vaults and directed the investment of its revenues. Meanwhile, with an eye quick to perceive and a hand ever ready to supply public needs, he, with two others, purchased a feeble and struggling electric light plant in Butte, developed and improved it to a condition of value and then sold it. He also founded the Inter-Mountain newspaper, and in connection with it the Inter-Mountain Publishing Company, of which he was the first president.

Mr. Largey was the son of Patrick and Jane (Cassilly) Largey, both natives of County Armagh, Ireland, where they were married in 1809. In 1814 they emigrated to America and settled on a farm near Somerset, in Perry county, Ohio. There they worked and prospered; there they reared their eleven children; and there in the fullness of time they died—the mother in 1857 at the age of sixty, and the father in 1859 at the age of seventy-two, from injuries received by falling into a well. Patrick A. Largey was the eleventh child. He was married in Chicago on April 30, 1877, to Miss Lulu Sellers, a native of Cincinnati, and daughter of Morris and Amanda (Patterson) Sellers, her father being a Pennsylvanian, whose ancestors came over with William Penn. Removing to Chicago, he is now one of the most prominent business men in that city, being president of the Sellers Manufacturing Company, a very extensive and important manufacturing enterprise. He was also long a successful mechanical engineer in railroad construction. Mrs. Largey's mother, his first wife, died many years ago and he has remarried. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Largey were blessed with six children, four of whom are living. The oldest, Morris Sellers, is an advanced student at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; Lulu is the wife of Frank C. McGinn, of Omaha; Edward C. is attending school at Salt Lake City, and Mary Montana, born the day Montana was admitted to the Union as a state, is still at home. Those deceased

are Grace Helen, who died in 1879, and Blanch, who died in 1882. The sensational and tragic event which ended Mr. Largey's life and shocked the entire northwest, occurred on January 11, 1898. On that day he was deliberately shot to death in his bank by an irresponsible miner named Riley, who had cherished an imaginary grievance until it became a mania. Three years before the murder he was injured in an explosion in a concern of which his victim was one of the stockholders. For several days before the tragedy he haunted the bank, where he was always kindly received by Mr. Largey, who frequently gave him financial assistance.

Mr. Largey was then in the full flush of manly vigor—every faculty alert, every function playing, all the resources of his active and prolific mind at work—with a promise of many years of usefulness. He had vast means, all of which were employed in enterprises which gave employment to labor, commodities to the market and growth and consequence to the state. His influence and substantial aid were harnessed to the car of progress and employed in the development of every laudable enterprise. In social life he was an ornament and an inspiration to the community—sunny in disposition, captivating in manner, entertaining in conversation through both wealth of wisdom and felicity of expression, and elevated in the tone and elevating in the influence of his sterling, dignified and benignant manhood. All these virtues pleaded "like angels trumpet-tongued against the deep damnation of his taking off." The Butte Daily Inter-Mountain, in commenting editorially on his untimely death, said: "P. A. Largey was one of the very foremost citizens of the state, and for twenty years has been a leading and influential citizen of Butte. His money is invested in a score of useful enterprises for the upbuilding of the commonwealth. In Madison and Jefferson counties he had profitable interests. In Silver Bow he has been merchant and miner on a large scale. As president of the State Savings Bank he was prominent in financial circles, being recognized as a conservative, honorable and able financier; and personally he was a very rich man. His estate will figure over a million dollars, the Speculator (copper mine) alone having yielded him a very large fortune. As a man, as a husband, a father and a citizen Patrick A. Largey stood high. A better hearted man never lived. He was devoted to his family and to his friends. He was public spirited and liberal to a fault. His quiet humor endeared him to everybody. He had oppo-

nents, but they were not his enemies; he had business differences with others, but he always thought he was right in his convictions."

Mr. Largey, as this writer suggests, left a very large estate. His bank was one of the most prosperous in the city. He owned, besides much real estate and valuable mining properties, the Speculator, which paid large dividends, and the Center Star at Rossland, B. C., being among the richest. Since his death his widow has taken active control of his extensive business affairs, and is conducting them with a breadth of view, a skill and a vigor which would do credit to a veteran of finance. She is the administratrix of the estate and conducts its vast interests in attractive offices in one of the elegant down-town office buildings belonging to it, where she spends a portion of her time giving personal attention to the multiplicity of details involved in the business. But while thus concerned with these extensive fiscal matters, she does not ignore her social duties, the claims of humanity or the teachings of religion. All public interests have her cordial and liberal support; and realizing that the prodigality of the rich is the providence of the poor, her benefactions are bountiful although not ostentatious. Especially has she been generous to church interests and their charitable coadjutors. She erected a chapel for St. James Hospital and made large contributions for the construction of the new Church of the Sacred Heart, at Butte. At Omaha, in New York city, by many a humble hearth at the mines, her bounty has been felt. And without the knowledge of her right hand, her left has made provision for sheltering the homeless, clothing the naked, feeding the hungry and nursing the sick, and also for the education, both academic and technical, of many a youth of promise, the child of poor but worthy parents. It would offend her modesty to detail these benefactions. But they are written on imperishable records, and shine with undimmed lustre to her credit—good deeds in this unappreciative and unsympathetic world.

PRESIDENT NATHAN R. LEONARD.—the great English litterateur, Dr. Johnson, once wrote concerning biography: "The accounts of the parallel circumstances and kindred images to which we readily conform our kinds, are above all other writings to be found in the lives of particular persons; and therefore no species of writing seems

more worthy of cultivation than biography." Especially do we recognize the significance and truth of these statements when we come to review the life work of such a man as Prof. Leonard, who has attained distinguished honors in the great field of educational action and whose life has been signally true to high ideals. The laws of nature have forbidden isolation. Every human being either submits to the controlling influence of others or wields a power for good or evil on mankind. Thus there can be no impropriety in scanning the acts of any man or his public, business and social relations. If he be honest and successful in his sphere of endeavor, investigation will brighten his fame and point the path along which others may follow. As the president of the Montana State School of Mines, and as one whose life has been one of signal usefulness, we are gratified in being permitted to here incorporate a brief review of the career of Prof. Leonard.

Nathan R. Leonard was born in Columbus, Ohio, on November 29, 1832, the eldest of the six children of Hiram and Elizabeth (Patterson) Leonard, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania. Hiram Leonard, who devoted the most of his life to agriculture, and accumulated a fortune, removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1825, and from thence to Iowa in 1844, being a pioneer of each of these great states. Originally a Whig he became an active member of the Republican party at its formation and was ever afterward a staunch advocate of its principles. He rendered valiant service in the great Civil war as major of the Fourteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. His death occurred at Iowa City, Iowa, in October, 1887. On January 17, 1832, Hiram Leonard was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Patterson, a descendant of old Pennsylvania families, who gave of their sons to be soldiers in the Continental army of the Revolution. Her maternal grandfather was taken prisoner by the British while in service and for some time was confined on a prison ship in Philadelphia harbor.

Nathan R. Leonard was about twelve years of age when his parents removed to Iowa, and after an academic course of study he entered Yellow Springs College (now succeeded by Parsons College) at Kossuth, Iowa, where he was graduated in the class of 1857. After this he studied one year in Harvard University, giving special attention to mathematics. He then engaged in teaching, and thus early began the educational labors to which he has devoted his life and in which he has been

so successful. He became a member of the faculty of his alma mater, and there did most efficient work for seven years, when he tendered his resignation, having been elected to the chair of mathematics and astronomy in the Iowa State University, at Iowa City. With the fortunes and work of this institution Prof. Leonard was identified for twenty-seven years. While filling this chair he contributed valuable articles to leading scientific journals, and was editor of the mathematical department of the Iowa School Journal for many years. He was appointed dean of the faculty of the university in 1863, and was its acting president from March 1, 1866, until April, 1869, and from September, 1870, to April, 1871, while he held the office of dean until he closed his connection with the institution. In 1887 Prof. Leonard removed to Fort Wayne, Ind., and there remained for a full decade, during which time he was editor and proprietor of the Fort Wayne Daily Gazette. He disposed of this property in 1897 and went to California for rest and recreation, and in 1898 he took up his residence in Butte, Mont.

Prof. Leonard was elected president of the State School of Mines in 1900, becoming the first incumbent of this office and thus assuming the executive control of the institution at its practical inception. This office involved exacting labor and great powers of discrimination, as the working policy of the school had to be clearly outlined and defined and its affairs thoroughly systematized. He proved fully equal to the task set him, and the prestige which the institution has attained within the short period of its existence is almost phenomenal and is creditable alike to the president and his able and zealous coadjutors, the members of the board of trustees, whose policy has been one of liberality and progressiveness. The school has a larger attendance for its years than any similar institution ever opened in the west, its roster showing an enrollment of thirty-nine students for the first year. The fact that the mining industries of Montana constitute one of the most important sources of its prosperity and progress (and will so continue during uncounted future years) makes the school an institution whose value can scarcely be estimated. The State School of Mines will supply the demand for scholarly men thoroughly trained in and cognizant of all of the scientific knowledge demanded in properly developing the rich mines of not only Montana, but the entire mineral regions of America. It is one of the wisest acts of the state government that

its establishment and maintenance were made possible. Prof. Leonard is enthusiastic in regard to the school and its future, and its destinies rest safely in his hands, for he is not only a man of the highest scholarship, but a careful and capable executive.

In 1875 Prof. Leonard was made a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and he has lectured on scientific subjects and educational topics in divers sections of the Union, particularly on astronomy, he having devoted special attention to those nomadic bodies which invade the solar firmament, comets and meteors. He prepared a most valuable and interesting monograph for the Journal of American Science on the meteoric showers of 1866-7-8, and also wrote an article relative to the great meteor which fell in Iowa in 1875. In politics the Professor gives his support to the Republican party. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, in which he is active and influential, and his name appears on the church roll of the First Presbyterian church of Butte. He is a member of the session and has been frequently a delegate to presbyteries, synods and general assemblies. On August 25, 1853, Prof. Leonard was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Heizer, who was born in Ohio, the daughter of Frederick and Margaret Heizer. Of the five children of this union four are living: Levi O., general traveling freight agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Salt Lake City; Charles R., of Butte, one of the representative members of the bar of Montana, and a member of the state senate from 1893 to 1897; Frank M., the manager of the Britannia mine near Vancouver, B. C., and also interested in mining and real estate; Minnie E., a teacher of Latin in the Butte high school.

JOSEPH M. LINDLEY, a Montana pioneer of note, and the first "cattleman" of the Yellowstone valley, helped to organize and was treasurer of the first cattle association of eastern Montana, and is now a retired capitalist and highly respected resident of Bozeman, Gallatin county. He was born near Vernon, Ind., August 6, 1840. His father, James M. Lindley, was a native of New York, but died in Indiana at the age of forty-five years, known as one of the pioneer farmers of Indiana, having accompanied his parents on their removal from New York in the days of his childhood.

The mother of our subject, Melissa (Biggs) Lindley, was born in Indiana and is now living with one of her children at Hastings, Neb., at the ripe old age of eighty-five years. She is the mother of five children. Following the death of his father, Joseph M. continued to reside at home until he was sixteen years of age. In 1857 he joined a party en route to Minnesota for the purpose of taking up farming land. He first located near Northfield, Minn., where he remained until the spring of 1858, when he went to Jacksonville, Ill., and entered the college at that place, graduating in 1860. The president of that institution was a brother of that eminent comedian of the American stage, the late Sol Smith Russell, of Minneapolis, Minn. In his earlier days Mr. Lindley enjoyed but brief terms at the few district schools in his neighborhood, and the supplementary education received at the college at Jacksonville was practically his stock in trade, so far as educational privileges are concerned. In 1860 he made a visit to his old home in Indiana, afterward he went to Atchison, Kan., and thence to Colorado, but returned to Kansas. Owing to the severe drought at that period he abandoned agricultural pursuits and passed the winter of 1860-1 at Atchison. In the spring of the latter year he entered the state service, the governor having made a call for troops to protect the frontier from depredations by the "border ruffians" and the gathering Confederate forces, and in May, 1861, he was mustered into Company K, First Kansas Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Lindley had previously served on the frontier, against the Indians, but was not regularly enlisted until the above date. The name of the captain of his company was George C. Fairchild. The regiment was at once ordered to the front and joined the troops at Wilson's Creek under command of Gen. Lyon, on July 7, 1861. The command followed Gen. Price down to the Arkansas line, and then fell back to Springfield, Mo., where Gen. Lyon participated in his last battle. During the terrific engagement at Wilson's Creek Mr. Lindley received a bullet which, to this day, the physicians have been unable to extract. While in the hospital at Springfield, Mo., he was practically discharged, being unable to perform further duty, and was then sent to the hospital at St. Louis, where he remained a month. Returning to Kansas he was employed as a "wagon boss" on a line of freight wagons. His division was from Nebraska City, Neb., to Denver, Colo.,

via Omaha, and from Denver on to Salt Lake City. Subsequently he made two trips from Salt Lake to Virginia City, Mont., and in the winter of 1862 returned to Salt Lake City, and engaged in the cattle business. He then secured passage by stage for California, going as far south in that state as Los Angeles, returning as a freighter with merchandise by the southern route to Virginia City. The experience of Mr. Lindley as a frontier pioneer and plainsman, in point of danger, hardships and excitement, is seldom equalled in the annals of early western life. It was in 1864 that Mr. Lindley returned to Virginia City, Mont. Shortly after his arrival in the territory he came to Gallatin valley, where he engaged in farming and freighting between Fort Benton and Helena. In 1865 he abandoned this enterprise and settled on a farm, where he continued to reside until 1871. He then engaged in the cattle business, selling out, however, in 1882. Removing to Bozeman, Gallatin county, Mr. Lindley began loaning money, and also opened a store for the disposal of farm implements, which was continued for two years, when he disposed of the business and engaged in real estate, insurance and loan business, and general pension agent, which variety of vocations he still profitably conducts.

On January 1, 1882, Mr. Lindley was married to the widow of Capt. H. C. Miles. She was born near Vernon, Ind., and her father was the stepfather of Mr. Lindley. Politically Mr. Lindley is a Democrat, and his initial vote was cast for Grover Cleveland for president of the United States. He is a charter member and was among the organizers of the William English Post No. 10, G. A. R., of Bozeman, named in honor of William English, an old schoolmate of Mr. Lindley's and adjutant of the One Hundred and First Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Adj. English was killed at the battle of "Big Hole", during the frontier war with the Indians. His remains were carried back to Jacksonville, Ill., and buried at his old home. Mr. Lindley is junior vice-commander of the department of Montana, G. A. R., and senior past commander of his home post in Bozeman. He was also prominent in the formation of that noble society, Pioneers of Gallatin County, Mont. Of this society Mr. Lindley is president, elected in 1899. In 1896-7-8 he served as its secretary. Too high praise cannot be accorded Mr. Lindley for the unselfish and willing aid he has given this organization, a noble monument for

posterity. Mr. Lindley was a member of the first city council of Bozeman. Practically he was the first president of the Chronicle Publishing Company, of Bozeman. He is a man who has won his way in the world, almost unaided, and is highly esteemed by the community in which he resides and for which he has done so much.

JUDGE JOHN LINDSAY.—This prominent jurist, one of the most eminent members of the Montana bar, is at present a leading and successful attorney in Butte, this state. He was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, September 23, 1864, the son of William and Agnes (Brown) Lindsay, who belonged to old conservative families of Scotland. They emigrated to the United States in 1878, locating in Burlington, Iowa, where they at present reside, and where Mr. Lindsay is engaged in business. John Lindsay attended the best schools of Scotland and acquired familiarity with both the French and German languages. On his arrival in this country he attended the Burlington (Iowa) College, and after his studies were ended entered the law office of Judge P. Henry Smyth, of that city. Three years later Mr. Lindsay entered the office of Ball & Huston, and served both as clerk and stenographer. His intense desire for a rounded out and full education in all lines caused him also to devote his evenings to study at a commercial college. With the technical knowledge thus acquired he was fitted for practical business life, and, in 1887, he became a stenographer in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railway, at St. Paul, Minn. He remained in the office of the general traffic manager for three years. During that time he attended the law class of the University of Minnesota.

Judge Lindsay first came to Montana in 1890, locating at Anaconda, where his ability and qualifications gave him the post of private secretary to the late Marcus Daly. He, however, in the fall of that year, returned to Minneapolis and completed the law course at the university, and, in June, 1891, was graduated therefrom with the degree of B. A. Securing an admittance to practice before the supreme court of Minnesota, the young lawyer at once returned to Montana, and made his home at Butte. Later he was associated for one year in legal practice with C. P. Drennen. From this time on success came rapidly. His tire-

less application, his extensive knowledge of law and his winning personal ways were all so many aids to a prominent position. Above and beyond these was his integrity. His best services were always given to his clients and every aid provided by the law for them was brought out for their service. His power was soon recognized. He became the attorney for the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway on right of way through the county of Silver Bow, and other valuable clientage came to him. He continued to practice alone until his election to the bench of the second judicial district. In this dignified office he served four years.

The platform adopted by the Independent Democrats of Silver Bow county in their convention in September, 1900, contained a plank indorsing the administration of the Democratic officials of Silver Bow county, and referred especially to the commendable record of Judge Lindsay, denominated his administration "a land mark in the judicial history of the county." On his retirement from the bench in January, 1901, the press of the county and state, irrespective of party, paid him many well-deserved compliments. The bar of Silver Bow county passed very complimentary resolutions, which were presented to the Judge at a banquet in his honor shortly after his retirement. Without doubt he "made a record" for expediting business, for cleaning the calendar and for prompt and rapid ruling. Politically the affiliations of Judge Lindsay have always been with the Democratic party, and he takes a lively interest in its campaigns. He was once a candidate for county attorney of Silver Bow county on the Democratic ticket, but met defeat at the polls. Judge Lindsay is well and favorably known throughout Montana. His abilities are of a high order and are recognized as such. His life has in all ways been a most successful one, politically, socially and financially. In 1886 he was united in marriage to Miss Cora Lee, of Burlington, Iowa. They have three children, Ruth, William H. and Marion.

PERRY LINNEY. of Bozeman, Gallatin county, one of the highly esteemed and influential ranchers of that productive portion of the state, was born in Grundy county, Mo., on November 22, 1845. His parents, Thomas and Julia Ann (Crockett) Linney, were natives of Kentucky, the father removing thence with his family to Mis-

souri, where he engaged successfully in the practice of law and also owned valuable farming land on which he resided until his death in 1883. Perry Linney, one of a family of two sons and six daughters, secured an excellent business education in the public schools of Grundy county, and was matriculated in a college, when the coming of the Civil war materially changed his plans. After several changes in his condition in 1863 he enlisted in Col. William's regiment of the Confederate service, under Gen. Leonidas Price, and remained in the army until peace was declared, participating in the active and fighting service for which Gen. Price's forces were distinguished. In June, 1865, the General surrendered at Shreveport, La., and Mr. Linney returned to his old home in Missouri, subsequently locating in Carroll county, where was his home until 1880.

In 1880 he came to Montana, his journey up the Missouri occupying fifty-seven days. From Fort Benton he drove immediately to the Gallatin valley, Gallatin county, where he engaged in farming and also followed the occupation of a carpenter. It was in 1881 that Mr. Linney secured a homestead near his present location, a few miles from Bozeman, but within a short period he disposed of this property and purchased an adjoining tract, which he also sold in 1900. At present Mr. Linney has 160 acres of excellent and thoroughly irrigated land in a most favorable location, upon which he bountifully raises all kinds of crops, oats and barley being the principal ones. In November, 1872, Mr. Linney was married to Miss Louisa Ellidge, of Illinois, a daughter of William Ellidge. Of their four children Everett is deceased and the survivors are Charles E., a resident of Bozeman; Frank and Lola. The fraternal relations of Mr. Linney are with the Odd Fellows, and in the community he is highly esteemed.

GEORGE W. LISCOM.—One of the sturdy pioneers of the great northwest and one whose career has not been lacking in thrilling experiences, both at sea and on the western frontier, is George W. Liscom. He is today numbered among the active and progressive stockgrowers of Custer county, and was born in Racine county, Wis., on May 4, 1844, the eldest of the three children of Martin and Elizabeth (See) Liscom, the former of whom was born in Vermont, a representative of an

old New England family, and the latter in Virginia, where her ancestors early settled. Martin Liscom emigrated to Wisconsin about 1840, one of its pioneers, and he was both a miner and a mechanic and both he and his wife died in Wisconsin. Their three children are George W., Stella and Frank.

Taught in the public schools of his native state, Mr. Liscom early went to Aurora, Ill., where he served a three years' apprenticeship in a machine-shop, becoming an expert artisan. Thoroughly qualified both by inclination and practice for work of mechanical order, he secured a position as fireman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and was employed in this capacity until 1861, when he enlisted, one of the very earliest recruits, in Company B, Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for a term of thirty days. He was in St. Louis, Mo., when he heard the news of the firing against the ramparts of old Fort Sumter. After the expiration of his service he returned to Wisconsin, remained a short time and started across the plains to Montana. He and Book Smith were in company, and they were equipped with ox teams, wagons and the essential provisions. They came up the Platte river, had a little trouble with the Indians and at last reached Fort Owen, near Missoula, having been six months and three days on the road. Mr. Liscom here disposed of his outfit and went to work for Maj. Owen on the buildings of the cantonment and post, and four months later he continued his journey to Portland, Ore., where he secured employment on the steamer Brother Jonathan, which had a donkey engine, as its engineer. He served in this capacity until January, 1863, when the ship was sunk, with 616 persons on board. The disaster was a frightful one, as only thirteen escaped, Mr. Liscom being one of the number. He swam three miles, reaching the shore when utterly exhausted. Returning to Portland, he remained there for a time and then started for Montana. Here he located in the Bitter Root valley, where he engaged in stockfarming, raising horses and cattle, while he also devoted considerable attention to mining on Gold creek and in the vicinity of Helena, while later he became a stage driver, in which employment he had a number of thrilling experiences, his coach being held up by the road agents on several occasions. On one occasion he was conveying a party of thirteen men equipped with shotguns, whom four bandits held up the stage and secured a large amount of booty, one of the men on the stage being so frightened that he be-

came temporarily insane. He later became a resident of the city of Walla Walla, Wash., where he made his home for many years. Mr. Liscom continued stage driving until 1874, when he went on the stampede to the Black Hills. There he remained two years, engaged in the livery business, and then sold his interests in that locality and went to Sidney county, Neb., where he devoted his attention to the cattle business until 1879, when he returned to Montana and located on his present ranch in Custer county, where he now has a landed estate of 2,296 acres, with improvements of the best, including a substantial and commodious ranch home. Brandenburg is his postoffice address. Here Mr. Liscom is engaged in raising highgrade horses and cattle upon an extensive scale, and in cattle operations are of much importance, and through his well directed efforts much has been done to advance the horse industry in the state. He has ever been a staunch Democrat, and he is a valued, honored and enthusiastic member of the Montana Pioneer Association. In 1864 Mr. Liscom wedded Miss Martha Boyd, a native of Kentucky, and she died in 1889, leaving no children. On May 10, 1891, he was married to Miss Myrt Gierhart, who was born in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Liscom are enjoying their life on the ranch in the improvement of which their time is happily passed.

ALBERT I. LOEB, of the law firm of Nolan & Loeb, Helena, a young attorney of brilliant attainments, is a Montanian by nativity, having been born in Helena January 22, 1872. He is the son of Bernhard and Jeannette (Kander) Loeb, both natives of Germany. Albert I. Loeb is the younger of two sons (Mr. B. K. Loeb, of Helena, being the elder). He received his early education in the public schools of Helena, studying law in the law office of Toole & Wallace, and then entered that superior scholastic institution, the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. From there he was graduated from the law department in 1892 with the degree of LL. B., and he was at once admitted to practice in the United States courts, and also in the state courts of Montana.

In 1899 Mr. Loeb was appointed assistant attorney-general for Montana, and he is now associated with Hon. C. B. Nolan in the practice of law at Helena. He was a member of the Fifth legislative assembly (1897) of Montana, and was elected

speaker pro tem. of that body. It was while a member of this session that Mr. Loeb introduced the present amendment to the state constitution relative to justices of the supreme court, which was thereafter adopted by the people, and hence he enjoys the distinction of having suggested the first amendment to our constitution that was ratified by the people. Fraternally Mr. Loeb is a Mason and a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of the Woodmen of the World and of the Knights of Pythias, and was the first president of the society of Sons and Daughters of Montana Pioneers. Socially he is highly esteemed in the community in which he was born, and in which he has so admirably succeeded in his profession. He possesses sterling qualities, and is regarded as a safe, conservative and conscientious attorney.

JONATHAN G. LOBB, M. D.—In the important professional field in which the practice of medicine and surgery is involved Montana has been signally favored in having enlisted able and skillful disciples of Aesculapius, and among them is numbered Dr. Jonathan George Lobb, of Butte. He is a native of Canada, born in Mariposa township, Little Britain, on August 2, 1866, the son of John and Lucy (Brown) Lobb, natives of Cornwall, England, who accompanied their parents to Canada in early youth, John Lobb having made the trip in a sailing vessel when a lad of twelve years. He eventually operated a chair factory at Darlington, Canada, where he died in 1880, his wife having passed away in 1867, when her son Jonathan was but one year old.

Dr. Lobb received the advantages afforded by the excellent public schools, completing a course of study in the high school at Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada. In 1888 he entered a factory in Toronto and learned the carriage trimmer's trade, removing to Syracuse, N. Y., in 1889, and there working at his trade for four years. He had early determined to enter a broader sphere of endeavor, and his leisure moments were given to a careful and well-directed study of medicine. In 1893 he matriculated in the celebrated Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and after its very thorough course of technical study and practical clinical work, he was graduated with the class of 1897, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. From Chicago he removed to Stanley, Chippewa county, Wis., where

he began medical practice, remaining there until October, when he came to Montana and located in Butte, where he has since been in general practice, associated with Dr. George H. Wells. His natural predilection for his profession and his signally thorough preparation have made him an able physician and surgeon. His genial presence and abiding sympathy have done much to advance his reputation. He is a member of the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Association, in whose affairs he maintains a deep interest. Fraternally the Doctor is identified with Damon Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and in politics he maintains an independent attitude.

HON. NEWTON W. MCCONNELL, chief justice of Montana under appointment from President Cleveland in 1887, is a distinguished member of the Montana bar, and one of the most highly esteemed residents of Helena. He was born in Marshall county, Tenn., of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather, Manuel McConnell, was born at Port Tobacco, Md., from whence he removed to South Carolina. A farmer and a devout Presbyterian, he served with distinction in the colonial army during the Revolution, participating in the battles of Cowpens and King's Mountain, and in numerous lesser engagements. He was married in South Carolina to Miss Armstrong, and with her removed to Tennessee in 1805, where he died in Marshall county in 1843. They were parents of three sons and five daughters. Their second son, Jeremiah, father of Judge McConnell, was born in Georgia in 1798 and was taken when a child of seven years by his parents to their new home in the wild woods of the unsettled Tennessee country. Here he received an elementary education in such schools as the primitive civilization of the state afforded. He married Miss Annabel Martin, a native of North Carolina. One of the earliest settlers in the south was her father, an Irish gentleman, and her ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were patriotic participants in the war of the Revolution. Jeremiah McConnell and his wife lived long lives in Marshall county, Tenn., where they reared their seven children and where the father, a man of a studious, retiring disposition and exemplary habits, died at the age of seventy-four, and the mother at the age of eighty-four. They were leading members of the local Presbyterian church.

Newton W. McConnell was the third child of

his parents, and received his earlier education at the academies of Pleasant Grove and Lewisburg and at Anderson College. He then entered Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa., and from that celebrated school he was duly graduated, and then taught school and soon became principal of Girard (Pa.) Academy for two years. The next two years he was principal of the Hartsville (Tenn.) Female College. Mr. McConnell early decided upon the law as his future profession and while at Hartsville he began the study of elementary law works, which he continued assiduously, thoroughly grounding himself in the fundamental principles of law, and it was in Hartsville that he began legal practice, and here he continued winning reputation and prosperity until 1887. In 1872 he was elected to represent the Ninth senatorial district in the state senate, and served on the committee on public schools. He here championed a bill which gave Tennessee its present liberal public school system, one of the best in the Union. To this measure, which gave negro children the privileges accorded to those of white parentage, there was strong opposition. Race prejudice was rife and a great deal of eloquence was displayed in the objections to the measure. But Mr. McConnell stood firmly by his principles, and never wavered until the bill became a law. In 1874 Mr. McConnell was a candidate for congress before the Democratic convention of the Fourth congressional district of Tennessee. The convention adopted the two-thirds rule, and after 200 ballots, in one of which he came within one-sixth of a vote of the nomination, he withdrew in favor of the Hon. S. M. Fite, judge of the Fifth judicial district, who was nominated. Mr. McConnell was then appointed by Gov. Porter to fill, until the next election, the vacancy on the bench caused by the nomination of Mr. Fite, and he was chosen without opposition to fill the unexpired term, which he did with credit to himself and to the bench. As a candidate for re-election, he was again successful after an exciting campaign. He remained on the bench until the fall of 1886, and during his term of office the University of Nashville conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. Without solicitation on the part of Judge McConnell, in 1887, he was appointed chief justice of Montana. In December, 1888, he tendered his resignation of this high office, but his successor did not take the position until March, 1889. Relieved from official duties he again entered the legal field in company with Senator Thomas A. Carter, of Helena.



N. W. McCombs

and Hon. J. B. Clayberg, in the firm of McConnell, Carter & Clayberg. This subsequently became McConnell & Clayberg, and later McConnell, Clayberg & Gunn. It is now McConnell & McConnell, Odell W. McConnell being the junior member. (See his sketch on another page of this work.) The firm was organized in April, 1896.

On February 26, 1856, Newton W. McConnell was married to Miss Nannie Elizabeth McCall, of Pennsylvania, a daughter of Samuel McCall. Mrs. McConnell died August 19, 1901. She was remarkable for her unselfish devotion to the good of others. She was universally beloved and never had an enemy. Their three children are as follows: Frank Winston, Odell Whitfield and Annie Eloise. While a resident of Tennessee Judge McConnell served successively as deputy grand master, grand orator and grand master of the Masonic order of that state, and is a Presbyterian, having been a member of that church since he was seventeen years old. It is almost needless to say that he has been a lifelong Democrat, untiring in his efforts for the success of his party, in whose councils he is a most influential factor. The history of Montana presents no abler or more distinguished jurist than Judge McConnell. His arrival in the state was followed rapidly by his advancement in his profession, a progress that has seen no backward steps and which has established him in a most enviable position. He was ever an alert, fearless and brilliant advocate, devoted to the cause of his client, and eloquent in his pleas. Many of the most important cases before the courts when he was in practice have been entrusted to his care, and his opponents have always found him armed at every point with facts, figures, authorities and the ablest presentations of the fundamental principles of law. Aside from his profound legal erudition Judge McConnell is possessed of a wide range of general knowledge, which always strongly fortifies and buttresses the legal attainments of our most successful practitioners. In civil as well as in professional life he is ever a broad-minded, liberal and progressive gentleman, revered as much for his kindness of disposition and admirable qualities of head and heart as for his superior legal and forensic ability.

character which the Emerald Isle has contributed to the complex fabric of our national commonwealth than Capt. William Logan, whose loyalty to the land of his adoption was signally shown in the valiant service that he accorded as one of her soldiers—a service which ended only when he met the grim messenger of death on the battlefield of Big Hole, Mont., on August 9, 1877. It is with marked satisfaction that we here give tribute to his memory. He was born in County Louth, Ireland, December 9, 1830, of Scotch-Irish parentage, being the son of Thomas D. and Margaret (Rohan) Logan, who passed their entire lives in Ireland. Of their family of three sons and five daughters, Capt. Logan was the only one to emigrate to the United States. His father was a clergyman of the Church of England, a man of high intellectual attainments and force of character. Of the sons it is worthy of record that Charles was colonel of the Sixty-first Highlanders, that Archibald was a captain in the British navy, Thomas is now a resident of Scotland, while Capt. Logan, the other son, has acquired national fame by his gallantry.

William Logan completed his educational discipline in famous old Trinity College, where he graduated about 1847, coming to the United States in 1848. He located in New Orleans, where he first found work at railroading, continuing to advance until he became assistant engineer. He resigned this office and enlisted in Company I, Seventh United States Infantry, as a private, the regiment having been recruited in New Orleans for service in the Mexican war. Capt. Logan served under Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande, and later under Gen. Scott, with whom he served until the fall of the city of Mexico, participating in all engagements in which his command took part. He continued with his regiment as first sergeant after the war, this having been assigned to the work of guarding the frontier in Texas and New Mexico, and to opposing the depredations of the Indians. The regiment finally surrendered to Gen. Kirby Smith, in 1861, at the commencement of the Civil war. Captain Logan was paroled and sent to Rouse's Point, N. Y., where he remained until the regiment was exchanged the succeeding fall. He again entered the service in the spring of 1862 with the Army of the Potomac, and was with his regiment until the battle of Fredericksburg, where he was severely wounded in the shoulder and was conveyed to the hospital at David's Island, in New York harbor, where he served as hospital steward after he had

CAPT. WILLIAM LOGAN.—None is more worthy of determinate representation in the pages of this work, as an example of that sterling

sufficiently recuperated. Prior to receiving this wound Capt. Logan had participated in the battles of Chancellorsville and Snecker's Gap. Having rejoined his regiment, he was commissioned first lieutenant thereof in 1864, and, after the surrender of Lee, he went to St. Augustine, Fla., where he served as quartermaster-general until 1866, when he accompanied his regiment to Fort Steele, Wyo., where it was engaged in construction work and in guarding the Union Pacific Railroad, then in construction. Capt. Logan moved on to Fort Beaufort, N. D., in 1870, remaining at that station until 1872, which was the year of his advent in Montana, and here he was one of the number to take part in the Yellowstone expedition. Being still in the military department of the United States service, Capt. Logan was called upon to show his mettle in conflict with the Indians, taking part in "Baker's fight" near Billings, and he was officer of the guard on the night when the attack was made by the hostile Sioux, and for his effective service on this occasion he received honorable mention. From 1872 to 1876 he was stationed at Fort Shaw, doing recruiting service at Dubuque, Iowa, during the first two years of this time, and in 1875 he was commissioned captain. In the centennial year he rejoined his regiment, was with Gen. Gibbon in the Sioux campaign, and was on the ground where Custer was killed the day after this memorable disaster. Returning to Fort Shaw, in the spring of 1877, he was removed to Fort Missoula, then in course of construction, where he remained until he was called forth to accompany Gen. Gibbon on the expedition which culminated in the battle of Big Hole, where he met his death at the hands of a vengeful squaw. His death ended a career of signal honor and valiant service of bravery and gallantry noted by his superior officers and was on the high road to further promotion. His loss was a distinct loss to the United States army, and it was deeply mourned not only by his companions in arms, but also by a very wide circle of devoted friends. His remains now repose in the national cemetery on the Custer battlefield, having been removed to that sepulcher in 1882.

In 1854, in Texas, Capt. Logan was united in marriage with Miss Odelia Furlong, a native of the famous old city of Strasburg, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, whence she came with her parents to the United States, the family settling in Texas. To Capt. and Mrs. Logan were born thirteen children: four sons and three daughters are now living:

William R., a resident of Helena; Frances, wife of Brig.-Gen. Comba, of the Fifth United States Infantry, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Thomas A., late of the First Washington Infantry, and who was in active service in Manila; Maggie, wife of Maj. J. T. Van Arsdale, now at Fort Davis, near Nome, Alaska, with the Seventh United States Infantry; Sidney M., a prominent attorney of Kalispell; Katharine, the wife of J. W. Luke, of Helena; and Archie, who served as second lieutenant in the First Montana Regiment in the Philippines, and now stationed at Fort Davis, Alaska.

A sketch of the life of Capt. Logan would not be complete without at least a passing reference to a romantic incident following his death at Big Hole. As stated in the foregoing biography, Capt. Logan was descended from a Scottish family one of his ancestors being the Bruce. Those familiar with the history of Scotland will recall the ambition of the Bruce to visit the Holy Lands, his death with that ambition yet unrealized, his request of the Douglas that, since fate had debarred him from the realization of his most cherished ambition, the latter carry his heart to the scene of the crucifixion; how the Douglas, complying with the dying request of his chief, placed the heart in a silver casket and how subsequently, in a battle with the Saracens, he cast the casket into the thick of the fight crying "Go first, brave heart, in battle, as thou wert wont to do, and Douglas will follow thee;" how the heart and casket were subsequently recovered, pierced with a barbarian spear, and how the "bleeding heart" has ever since been a part and parcel of Scottish history and tradition. In that battle were two brothers of the name of Logan (originally Lagan, a low place), Walter and Robert. One of them was killed in the battle and the other subsequently married a daughter of Robert Bruce and granddaughter of the Bruce. From that time the Logan crest has been a heart pierced by a passion nail surrounding by a belt bearing the inscription "In hoc majorum virtus." When William Logan started on his journey to America his father gave him a seal ring which had been in the family for many generations. The seal was the family crest engraven and enamelled on a violet-colored stone. During Logan's residence in Florida he became worshipful master of his Masonic lodge and when he moved north he was presented by his Masonic friends with a plain band ring covered with Masonic emblems in enamel. Both rings were on the little finger of his left hand until after his death. Capt.

Logan was killed very early in the Big Hole engagement, and shortly after his death the troops were driven back from the main battlefield to a timbered point, the bodies of the slain thus being left in the possession of the Indians. Capt. Logan's body was stripped of its uniform, his scalp taken off and the finger bearing the two rings removed by the Indians. His widow vainly endeavored for years to recover these rings, advertising in the Army and Navy Journal and in the territorial newspapers. About three years after the fight a Nez Perce Indian was killed near the international boundary line by an Indian of another tribe and the seal ring was found on his body. It passed from hand to hand until it finally came to the notice of "Billy" Todd, in Fort Benton, who recognized it as the one formerly worn by his old friend, Capt. Logan. He redeemed it from the old trapper who had it and sent it to the commanding officer at Cantonment Bad Lands on the Missouri river. An officer was sent to deliver the ring to Mrs. Logan at Helena and since then the ring has been worn by William R. Logan, oldest son of the Captain.

For years no trace was had of the Masonic ring and all hope of recovering it was given up by the family. In 1900, however, nearly twenty-three years after the fight, while William R. Logan was residing at the Blackfoot agency, a Piegan squaw entered his office to lay before the agent one of the many grievances with which the Indians are afflicted. On one of her fingers she wore a band ring much worn, but still showing faintly the outlines of many Masonic emblems. Mr. Logan immediately recognized the ring as his father's and easily succeeded in purchasing it from the old squaw, who gave this brief account of her connection with it:

A few months after the battle of the Big Hole a hunting party of Blackfeet and Piegans encountered a party of Nez Percés near the Cypress Hills in northern Montana and a brisk fight ensued in which a number of Indians were killed on both sides. Among the fallen Nez Percés was a buck who wore this ring. The finger was removed, precisely as the corresponding finger was removed from the lawful owner of the ring twenty-three years before, and was worn by the victorious Piegan until his death, when it came into the possession of his squaw who sold it to Capt. Logan's son. So after a separation of twenty-three years the rings again repose side by side.

WILLIAM R. LOGAN, oldest son of Capt. Logan, is a native of Texas, born at Fort Belknap on March 29, 1856. After educational training in the various sections of the country where his parents maintained their temporary home, attending St. Joseph College, Mo., for two years, inheriting the military ardor of his father, in 1876, he was a scout in the Sioux campaign. Being recommended by Gens. Gibbon and Terry for a commission, he was ordered to Fort Shaw for examination in the year mentioned. He successfully passed the examination, but refused to accept the commission, for it implied his assignment to the Ninth Cavalry, a negro regiment. In 1877 Gen. Sherman accorded him an appointment as post-trader at Fort Missoula, which he held two years. Soon after this he came to Helena, which city has since been his home and business headquarters. Here he is successfully engaged in the raising of sheep and cattle, and also has important mining interests. In 1898 he was appointed United States Indian agent at the Blackfoot agency, resigning the office in April, 1900, to devote his attention to his private affairs. In politics he gave a stalwart allegiance to the Republican party.

In 1890 were solemnized the nuptials of Mr. Logan and Miss Mary Redding, a native of Helena, and they have two children: Francis and Janet. Fraternally Mr. Logan belongs to the Modern Woodmen of the World. In social circles the family occupy a prominent position, their home being a center of refined hospitality.

SIDNEY M. LOGAN, fourth son of Capt. William and Odelia (Furlong) Logan, was born at St. Augustine, Fla., on March 2, 1867. He came to Montana in 1872 with his father, who was stationed at Fort Shaw, and here Sidney was reared, receiving his education in the schools of Helena and studying law with Wade, Toole & Wallace. He was admitted to practice in 1889 at the May term of the supreme court at Helena, but in a short time went to Seattle, remained one year, then came to Kalispell and established himself in that incipient city in 1891. In 1893, under the provisions of the law creating Flathead county, he was appointed its first county attorney and in 1894 was elected to succeed himself in that office. In politics he is a Republican. In religion his preferences are for the Disciples church; and fraternally he is connected with the

Royal Highlanders. Mr. Logan was married on June 25, 1890, at Helena, to Miss Cleora Stout, a daughter of R. P. and Ella (Toole) Stout, and a niece of Gov. Toole. She is a lineal descendant of the gallant Col. Porter, of Revolutionary fame. Their children are Cleora L., Luella, Eula, Sidney M. and William R. Logan.

JOSEPH P. LOSSL has contributed largely toward developing the resources of Beaverhead county and thereby conserving the general welfare. Though a young man he is the pioneer merchant of the town of Wisdom. He is a man of executive ability and force of character, and in all the relations of life his course has been such as to warrant the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact. Mr. Lossl was born in the beautiful little city of Racine, Wis., on March 6, 1860, being the eldest of the five children of Joseph and Louisa (Blessinger) Lossl, the former born in Austria, while the latter was born in the famous old German town, Baden-Baden. The father came to America in 1852 and located in Racine, where he conducted a successful tanning business for many years, owning his own tannery, moved to Pioneer, Mont., in 1885, and died December 9, 1900. His wife is still living at Pioneer, Mont.

Joseph P. Lossl attended the public schools of his native city and thereafter engaged in tanning in Wisconsin until 1882, when he came to Montana, locating at Pioneer, Deer Lodge county, and engaged in placer mining, which he followed for five years. In 1885 he supplemented his educational discipline by taking a course in a business college in the city of Helena. Eventually he opened a general merchandise store in Pioneer, conducting the same until 1895, when he came to Beaverhead county, locating in Wisdom, where he bought out a small store and opened the first general merchandise establishment in the Big Hole basin, there being but two buildings in the town at the time of his arrival. He also owns a good ranch of 160 acres contiguous to the village, also the ground and building where his store is located, and has an interest in a general store at Pioneer, being associated there with his younger brother, George Lossl, who has charge of the same. He started the first mercantile house at Jackson, Beaverhead county, but eventually dis-

posed of it. His business enterprises also extend still farther, for he holds an interest in promising quartz mines on Gold creek, Grant county. In politics Mr. Lossl supports the Democratic party, but has never aspired to the honors or emoluments of public office, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his business interests.

On May 1, 1889, Mr. Lossl was united in marriage to Miss Anna Hegerman, who was born in Wisconsin, the daughter of John Hegerman, engaged in the boot and shoe business in Racine county, that state. Mr. and Mrs. Lossl have two daughters, namely: Loretto L., who was born March 14, 1890, and Gertrude E., born September 12, 1893.

CHARLES H. LOUD, judge of the district court of the Seventh judicial district, at Miles City, is known as one of the able jurists and legists of Montana, as one who has served capably in positions of high trust and who has been identified with the industrial activities of the commonwealth in which he has made his home for more than a score of years. He was born in Weymouth, Norfolk county, Mass., on the 20th of November, 1858. The family dates back to colonial days in New England, and the family name is more than once enrolled on the muster rolls of the Continental army of the Revolution. Cyrus Loud, father of Charles H. Loud, was a manufacturer of boots and shoes at Weymouth, Mass., for many years, and that state was his home until his death in 1897. His wife, whose maiden name was Betsey Loud, belonged to a collateral branch of the family, and, like her husband, was born in Massachusetts. She is now seventy-two. They had two children, George B., who is now a man of forty-six years, and Charles H. Loud. In the public schools of Weymouth Judge Loud was prepared for Harvard College, but from the force of circumstances he did not attend that famous institution, but instead turned his attention to reading law under the effective direction of Judge E. C. Bumpus, at Weymouth, with whom he studied nine months. He then identified himself with civil engineering work in the office of the city surveyor of Boston, where he remained three years, and gained an excellent practical and technical knowledge. At the expiration of the period noted he became an employe in the engineering department of the New York, New Haven

& Hudson Railroad, with which he remained one year. He then, in 1880, entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad as leveler in an engineering corps operating in the construction of the new line, and for three years he was identified with construction work on this road, and was assistant engineer on the Park branch, from Livingston to Cinnabar. Returning then to the east, he, in company with eastern capitalists, organized the Hereford Cattle Company. He then returned to Montana and as manager operated for this company in the cattle business on Pumpkin creek, a tributary of Tongue river. In 1886 they met with severe losses and Mr. Loud eventually withdrew from the company. In 1889 he located in Miles City, resumed the reading of law, was admitted to the bar in 1891, and thereafter was in active practice. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1889 which framed the organic laws under which Montana was admitted to the Union, and, in 1890 and 1891, he represented Custer county in the lower house of the state legislature, so that he has been intimately connected with the framing of both the constitutional and statutory laws of Montana. He later served two terms as county attorney, and in 1896 he was elected to the bench of the Seventh judicial district, comprising the counties of Yellowstone, Custer and Dawson, and he has since been incumbent of this exacting and dignified office. He was unanimously re-elected in 1900, having been nominated in both Republican and Democratic conventions.

Judge Loud has ever given an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party and was long an active factor in its councils. In his fraternal relations he is prominently identified with the Masonic order, affiliating with the lodge and chapter at Miles City and the commandery of Knights Templar at Glendive. He is also connected with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, being a member of Algeria Temple, at Helena. During the regime of Gov. Ricards Judge Loud served as a member of his military staff. He is also vice-president of the State National Bank, of Miles City, a member of the firm of Lakin, Westfall & Co., who are engaged in a general mercantile business at Miles City, and senior member of the firm of Loud & Kitzfeldt, who are in the cattle business in Custer county. On the 21st of December, 1886, Judge Loud was united in marriage with Miss Georgiana W. Burrell, who was born in the state of Massachusetts, the daughter of Joseph W. Burrell.

ALBERT L. LOVE.—Hiram W. Love, a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1830, removed to Iowa in early life, and was a manufacturing dealer in tinware until the time of the Civil war, when he joined the Second Iowa Cavalry and served through the war, rising to the rank of major. After his muster out at the close of the war he lived for a time in Washington, D. C., and then removed to Oregon, where he now resides on a fruit farm, from which he realizes large returns. His wife was Amanda Magill, a daughter of Samuel Magill, one of the substantial citizens of Cumberland, Md., and both were of Irish ancestry. Albert L. Love, son of this worthy couple, was born in Iowa on August 30, 1853, attended the common schools and the state university of his native state, and took a special course in business training at a commercial college, from which he was graduated in 1872. He then went to Kansas City and learned the tinner's trade. After following this for two years he became a clerk in an Iowa bank and later in various stores, becoming then traveling salesman for a Chicago house, until he became ill in the fall of 1877. After recovering his health the next spring he went to the Black Hills, in South Dakota, and for four years engaged in bookkeeping. In 1882 he removed to Montana, driving a bull outfit to Billings, arriving on August 1, and the next day accepting a position in a bank.

The next spring the bank concluded that its interests demanded a branch bank and sent Mr. Love to establish one at Livingston, making him its cashier, a position he held for five years and achieving a notable success and reputation. He resigned at the end of the time named and removed to Crow Creek valley, in Jefferson county, and engaged in stockraising, but sold his stock in 1897 and in 1898 took up his residence in Bozeman, where he was appointed register of the United State Land Office, a position which he still holds (1901). He has always been active in political affairs on the Republican side and in 1894 was elected to the state legislature. He later was the candidate of his party for state auditor, but was unable to fully overcome the heavy adverse majority in the state. Mr. Love was married on May 15, 1884, to Miss Jennie Goughnour, of Livingston, Mont., a daughter of Emanuel Goughnour, a native of Pennsylvania. He was interested in mining, among other official stations having been vice-president of the Cokedale Coke and Coal Company, of which Samuel Hauser was president.

He is an active and zealous member of Bozeman Lodge No. 463, B. P. O. E. Whatever he has engaged in has prospered and he is regarded one of the reliable business men of the community.

PHILIP LOVELL.—Time has thrown more or less of a glamour over scenes and incidents of life on the frontier during the early pioneer days of Montana, and it is not strange that those who were closely identified with the events which served to make history in those days of privation, danger and excitement, find a retrospective review of the dim past rapidly melting away under conditions of today. The advancement seems phenomenal and the march of improvement almost beyond belief. Well it is, then, that there should be left a perpetual record concerning those who aided in laying the foundations for the great commonwealth, and fortunate it is that many of Montana's pioneers yet remain to personally accord the information upon which may be based a resume of their respective careers. One of the representative citizens and honored pioneers of Beaverhead county is the gentleman whose name introduces this paragraph, and it is a pleasure to give his recollections place among others of the old-timers who lived and labored to goodly ends.

Philip Lovell is a native of England, born in Yorkshire, April 12, 1840, the eldest of the five children of Jonathan and Anna (Abbey) Lovell, both natives of England, where they passed their entire lives. The father was for many years engaged in the butchering business in Yorkshire, and was a man of sterling character. His wife was a member of a prominent and well-to-do family of Yorkshire, received the best educational advantages and was a woman of gentle refinement. The subject of this review received his educational discipline in the public schools of his native country, where he was reared to maturity. At the time of his father's death he was but nine years of age, and was then taken in charge by an uncle, with whom he made his home, and his initial business experience was in connection with the butchering enterprise, with the details of which he became thoroughly familiar. In 1860, at the age of twenty years, Mr. Lovell determined to come to America, believing that he would here find better opportunities for individual effort. He bade adieu to home and native land in March, reached the west-

ern hemisphere and located in the city of Toronto, Canada, where he remained during the ensuing summer, thence coming to the states, locating in Wisconsin, where he worked on a farm during the summer and attended school during the winter. In the spring of 1861 he went to St. Paul, where he was employed in connection with the butchering business until May 3d of the following year, when his adventurous spirit led him to start for the western frontier. He joined a company of emigrants who made the trip across the plains to Montana by the northern route. This train was composed of bull teams, and Mr. Lovell had a wagon in partnership with the late F. E. Curtis, of Butte. Their equipment included three yoke of cattle and one cow. The train passed through the village of New Ulm, Minn., soon afterward the scene of the memorable Sioux massacre. As they approached this point their Indian scouts urged them to make haste, as an outbreak of the Sioux was momentarily expected. The party had not proceeded far after leaving New Ulm before they were overtaken by a band of Sioux, who began to cut open sacks of flour and commit other depredations. They were finally prevailed upon to leave the train, being presented with various gifts and paid a sum of money; thereafter the company encountered no further difficulty with the Indians while en route. In the earlier days of the trip the train had two halfbreeds as guides, but after a short time the company secured other Indian guides who directed them on their course to Fort Benton, arriving in July, and found only the old adobe fort and a few primitive cabins to mark the site of what soon afterward became a thriving village at the head of navigation on the Missouri river. There were eighty-two men in the party, and at Deer Lodge they separated, some going on to Walla Walla, Wash. After spending about a month on Hot Springs creek Mr. Lovell went to what afterward became Bannack, the first capital of the territory, and there engaged in mining for a short time, but subsequently entered the employ of Conrad Kohrs and Henry Crawford, who were there engaged in the butchering business. In 1863 Mr. Lovell entered into partnership with the late Col. C. A. Broadwater in the butchering business, eventually purchasing his partner's interest. At this time the road agents and border ruffians were much in evidence, and so great was the menace to life and property through this source that the law-abiding citizens were soon constrained to

resort to drastic treatment and to organize vigilance committees. One night Mr. Lovell chanced to pass the cabin of two men, named Moore and Reeves, respectively, and they told him that in case he heard shooting over on Yankee Flat later on it would be best for him to keep away. It transpired that these two joined other ruffians shortly afterward and proceeded to shoot Indians for the sport it afforded. Not much attention was paid to this dastardly action for some time, but Moore and Reeves were finally arrested, tried and banished from the town. The troubles continued and Mr. Lovell was familiar with all the incidents concerning most of the difficulties and personally acquainted with many of those concerned, including George Ives, Plummer and others who were executed by the vigilance committees. The first man hung in Bannack was convicted for shooting his partner. He was a member of the Catholic church, and as he was being taken through the street to the place of execution Jerry Sullivan, who was of the same religious faith, rode with him and endeavored to cheer the condemned man, their being no priest of the church in the town at the time. Henry Plummer was the sheriff who erected the gallows and executed this man, and he himself was subsequently hung on the same gallows as one of the worst of desperadoes. Mr. Lovell had many personal experiences of an exciting nature in the early days, and a number of narrow escapes from death. He was present at the first miners' meeting in Bannack when it was decided to hang Plummer, Stimson and Ray, and he gave his support and influence to the vigilance committee in their efforts to rid the country of the notorious outlaws whose crimes constitute a blot on the fair escutcheon of Montana. He continued to be engaged in the meat market business at Bannack until 1868, when he took up a homestead on the Beaverhead river, the same being a portion of his present ranch property, now comprising 3,000 acres of valuable land, well improved with substantial buildings, including an attractive and commodious residence. He devotes his attention principally to the raising of high grade Shorthorn cattle, and secures large yields of hay from his ranch, a considerable portion of which is available for cultivation.

Mr. Lovell is one of the prominent and influential men of the county, and is held in high regard as one of the sterling pioneers of the state. He has served two terms as president of the Beaverhead County Pioneers' Society, and maintains a

deep interest in the history and progress of the state where he has made his home for so many years and to whose advancement he contributed his due quota. He was commissioner for Beaverhead county for the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, in 1893, and as a member of the state commission did much to give Montana due prominence in that great world's fair. His political support has been given to the Democratic party from his early manhood, and in 1880 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, serving in that important office for a period of six years. He is one of the leading members of the Masonic fraternity, being identified with Dillon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M.; Dillon Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., and St. Elmo Commandery No. 8, K. T., of which last he is now treasurer.

On July 19, 1875, Mr. Lovell was united in marriage to Miss Ellen McGowen, who was born in Ohio, whence she came to Bannack, Mont., in the early 'seventies. They have no children. Our subject and his wife are both communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, holding membership in St. James church, at Dillon. In 1880 they made a visit to England, while they pass a portion of each winter in southern California. Their beautiful home is one in which refined hospitality is ever in evidence, and their friends are indeed numerous.

JOHN B. MCCLERNAN.—Exercising, with marked discretion and impartiality, high judicial functions as judge of department three of the district court in Butte, and recognized as one of the able members of the bar of Montana, it is but fitting that record should here be entered concerning Judge McClernan. He was born in Albany county, N. Y., on April 23, 1863, the son of Henry and Anna (Fox) McClernan, both of whom were born in Ireland. Their marriage was solemnized in Albany county, N. Y., whither came Henry McClernan from the Emerald Isle about 1855. He is a blacksmith and he and his wife still reside in the same county where they originally settled.

Judge John B. McClernan was the fifth of the ten children of his parents and, after preliminary education in the public schools, was a student in Albany Normal School from 1878 to his graduation therefrom in the class of 1880. He at once began preparation for the study of law, which he had determined to make his profession. Under

able preceptors he continued his reading of legal text-books at Troy, N. Y., until May 9, 1884, when he was admitted to the bar of the state. He thereafter was engaged in legal practice in the cities of Troy and Albany, gaining knowledge, skill and reputation by his close application and careful and able handling of business entrusted to him. He has ever realized that the truest ability in any line comes from hard work, and there have been no meteoric phases in his professional career. In 1892 Judge McClernan came to Montana, and eventually made his home and opened an office in Butte. He soon established a reputation for thorough and comprehensive legal knowledge and for ability to apply it and a due quota of the business of the county and city has come to him. He is a forceful advocate and a conservative counsel. He is a logician as well as a close student, and he has given special attention to criminal and mining law. He appeared for the defendants in the celebrated case of the *People vs. Franey and Moody*. His clients were charged with holding up, robbing and killing William Paul Kruger, and the feeling against them was very bitter. Although public sentiment was strongly adverse to their clearance Judge McClernan defended them with such ability and masterly argument as to secure their acquittal. On May 2, 1901, Gov. Toole appointed him judge of the district court in Silver Bow county, and he is giving a most excellent administration of the affairs of this important judicial office. In politics he is a solid Democrat, and was identified with the Herrick wing of the party while a resident of New York.

EDWIN WARREN TOOLE, an eminent member of the Montana bar, and esteemed citizen of Helena, was born in Savannah, Andrew county, Mo., March 24, 1839. He is the son of Edwin and Lucinda (Shepard) Toole, who, coming from Kentucky to Missouri, settled at Savannah in 1837. Here they reared a large and respected family, several of whom are now residing in Montana. The mother died in her seventy-seventh year. (Mention of the ancestry of the Toole family is made in the sketch of Gov. Joseph Kemp Toole, in another portion of this work.) Edwin Warren Toole is the oldest living son of his father's family. In the town of his nativity he passed the days of his boyhood, and he was primarily educated in its public schools. This education was supplemented

by a course at the Masonic College, Lexington, Mo., where the Hon. S. B. Elkins and himself represented the Philologist Society, and the Hon. W. Y. Pemberton, ex-chief justice of Montana, and the Hon. Jerry Craven, ex-member of congress from Missouri, represented the Erodolphian Society, in the annual debate at the closing exercises of that institution in 1860. In 1863 Mr. Toole came to Montana. From that time he has remained in the state as a resident, and has achieved a brilliant reputation as one of the foremost and strongest attorneys in practice before the Montana courts. He has been connected, as counsel, with nearly all of the prominent lawsuits of the country, and with most pronounced success. Among these are the Davis will case, in which Hon. Robert G. Ingersoll was one of the attorneys, *St. Louis Mining Company vs. Montana Company (Limited)*, involving the extension of the famous Drum Lummon Lode; and the *Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Richard P. Barden et al.* Upon the decision of the latter case depended the right to millions of acres of valuable mineral land within the limits of the railroad grant. Mr. Toole appeared on behalf of the state of Montana in this cause celebre, having been retained by Hon. Martin Maginnis, state land commissioner, in the interest of the miners and against the railroad company. He prepared and filed the original brief in the case in the supreme court, which in its decision made this complimentary reference to it:

"As justly observed by counsel for defendant in their very able brief, the reservation in the grant of mineral lands was intended to keep them under Government control for the public good in the development of the mineral resources of the country, and the benefit of the miner and explorer, instead of compelling him to litigate or capitulate with a stupendous corporation and ultimately succumb to such terms, subject to such conditions and amenable to such servitudes as it might seem proper to impose. The government has exhibited its beneficence in reference to its mineral lands as it has in its disposition of its agricultural lands, where the claims and rights of the settlers are fully protected. The privilege of exploring for mineral lands was in full force at the time of the location of the definite line of the road and was reserved and excepted out of the grant to plaintiff."

The firm of Toole, Bach & Toole terminated upon the election of Joseph Kemp Toole as governor of the state in 1900, since which time the firm



Edwin W. Loole

has been composed of E. W. Toole and ex-Justice of the Supreme Court Thomas C. Bach, under the firm-name of Toole & Bach. The business of the firm is confined exclusively to important cases in the superior courts of the state, United States supreme and circuit courts and circuit court of appeals at San Francisco. Among others, they are retained in the great mining suits between the Montana Ore Purchasing Company and the Amalgamated Company, and cases connected with this litigation in the supreme court of the state; Glass Brothers vs. Bayson & Baystate Mining Company, Helena Water Works Company vs. the City of Helena on behalf of the city, and many other mining and corporation cases. Indeed it may be said generally he is a very busy lawyer and the business he has is first class.

While Mr. Toole has stood at the head of the Montana bar, he has by no means been neglectful of other interests. He is largely interested in mines and mining, and a heavy stockholder in many of the most productive of them. In the real estate of Helena, and elsewhere, he has invested extensively.

Politically Mr. Toole has ever been in active sympathy with the principles of the Democratic party. With one exception, he has at all times declined nomination for office. Once, early in the history of the state, he defeated Hon. James M. Cavanaugh, who was quite popular with the Irish people, in his aspirations for a congressional nomination. On this account the Irish vote became disaffected, and Mr. Toole was, in turn, defeated at the polls. From that time he has refused all political honors, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his numerous clients. For similar reasons he has never connected himself with any of the numerous fraternal societies. And, because he has been so thoroughly attentive to his duties as a trusted attorney, the people have great confidence in him, and fully appreciate the high position that he holds as a lawyer who fully understands and comprehends the law.

In his threefold capacity of citizen, lawyer and business man, Mr. Toole must be considered to obtain a fair estimate of his character. As a citizen he is broad-minded, of liberal, progressive ideas and possessed of the highest integrity. Typically he is a western man, but with the western breadth and breeziness he combines the culture and refinement of the exclusive east. To him the possibilities of the west have been seen with a vision clearer than that accorded to most of the earlier

pioneers. Many of the possibilities that he saw a quarter of a century ago are now accomplished facts, and he has lived to witness the full fruition of his conceptions. Ever a diligent student, he has stored in his eminently judicial mind a vast fund of legal lore, upon which he can draw at will to the confusion of his ablest opponents. In the preparation of his cases he is painstaking, precise and methodical. In their presentation he marshals an invincible host of authorities with a graphic, forceful eloquence that carries conviction with every argument presented. As a man of affairs, as an eminent attorney and as a personal friend, he has won and holds the respect and appreciation of a wide circle of acquaintances throughout the state and a broader territory.

LLEWELLYN AUGUSTUS LUCE, one of the distinguished members of the Montana bar, is an esteemed resident of Bozeman, Gallatin county. The lines of his life have been cast in channels of great prominence. He was born in Kennebec county, Me., November 11, 1837. According to the most authentic records his ancestors were of the most distinguished colonial families of New England, and settled there at a very early day in the history of America. His grandfather and great-grandfather, Shubael Luce, Jr., and Shubael Luce, Sr., were soldiers of the war of the Revolution.

He is a son of Atsett Luce, also a native of Kennebec county, who resided there during his life, and who died there, in the old home, at the age of seventy years. The paternal grandparents were Shubael and Sally (Atsett) Luce. They were natives of Massachusetts, but removed, early in life, to Maine, dying in Kennebec county at an advanced age. It is a matter of note that on both sides of the house of the subject of this biographical mention the ancestors were people of unusual longevity, many of them living to the ages of eighty and ninety years, and some exceeding the century mark. The Luces came from England to America as early as the sixteenth century. The mother of our subject, Abigail (Rowell) Luce, was born and died in the old house, in Kennebec, Me., where he first saw the light. She was the mother of nine children, two of whom are still living, our subject and a brother in Massachusetts. The mother died at the age of eighty-seven years.

It was in the New England life of early days, made memorable and picturesque by the pens of Hawthorne, Thoreau, Longfellow and Mrs. Stowe, that Llewellyn A. Luce passed amid the scenes and environment of the Kennebec home. Here he was reared, working industriously on the farm during the long days of the summer months, and snatching what little he could of mental pabulum from the shorter days of mid-winter in the district schools. To say that he improved every opportunity in the way of acquiring the elements of an education is but to emphasize the character of the boy who was father to the masterful man of rare executive ability and determination of character. At about the period before he gained his majority young Luce decided to see more of the great outer world, of which he had read so much and dreamed so often. To decide was to act with him, and the facilities with which to accomplish this object were at hand.

A captain, Robert Crockett, who had married a cousin of young Luce, took him on board his ship, and away to sea he sailed, with every prospect of having his ambition gratified. He sailed to New Orleans coastwise, and then across to France, where he had the pleasure of witnessing the coronation of Napoleon. He saw much, learned a great deal and treasured it all. He was abroad for some time, at the expiration of which he returned to the quiet homestead in Maine, and back to his books, his schools and academy at Sequoit, N. Y. He was then matriculated at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary. Subsequently his education was supplemented by the attentions of a private tutor for several years. He then began the study of law with one Emory O. Bean, a man of great local prominence in Maine at that period. Soon after Mr. Luce turned his attention to school teaching, and for a number of years taught successfully in the territory around the place of his nativity. During this period he was assistant principal in a private boarding school. On his resignation of the profession of school teaching he returned to Clayville, Oneida county, N. Y., and assumed the position of general manager of his brother's store, where he remained two or more years.

In 1865 Mr. Luce removed to Milford, Del., and engaged in the real estate business. While there he assisted in laying out a new town in Sussex county, of that state. Two years later he removed to Martinsburg, W. Va., in Berkeley county, and again went into real estate quite heavily, specu-

lating judiciously and profitably. Here he completed his course of law studies, under Prof. Blackburn, and began the practice of his profession there in 1872. Desiring a larger field Mr. Luce went to Washington, D. C., and remained there with flattering success for ten years. During the last two or three years of his time in the national capital he was in the office of the assistant attorney-general for the department of the interior and upon his shoulders devolved the hard and arduous portions of the important work of that office. In 1881 Mr. Luce was chairman of a commission sent out by the United States government to treat with the Crow Indians for the right of way through the Crow reservation for the Northern Pacific Railroad. That important treaty Mr. Luce consummated in just three hours,—the shortest time on record for the completion of such work, where it is customary to hold daily pow-wows for weeks, accompanied by "heap big talk." Following this gratifying fruition of able diplomacy the government directed Mr. Luce to appraise the Fort Dallas military reservation, following which service he returned to Washington.

It was during this trip to the far west that he saw the conditions and realized the vast possibilities of the great empire of Montana. The following year, 1882, he removed with his family to the city of Bozeman, and formed a law partnership with Judge F. K. Armstrong, a biographical sketch of whom appears in another portion of this work. This professional connection lasted five years, at the termination of which period it was dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Luce, our subject, took his son, John A. Luce, into partnership, and the success of the law firm of Luce & Luce was an accomplished fact. It continues to this day, and is one of the best and most favorably known in the state. It is a matter of note that they attend strictly to the practice of law, and not politics, although, as showing that L. A. Luce has not always avoided such "entangling alliances," it may be mentioned that he served as a member of the constitutional convention of Montana in 1889. His son, John A. Luce, also, has been county attorney of Gallatin county.

Politically both members of the firm are Democrats. Judge L. A. Luce cast his first vote for Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. Subsequently he voted for Abraham Lincoln, for his second term; for U. S. Grant, for his first term, but since that era he has confined himself to the Democratic ticket, so

far as national politics are concerned. As illustrating the popularity of Judge Luce, it may be mentioned that in 1894 he was nominated for the supreme bench in Montana, and ran several hundred votes ahead of his ticket. He was defeated by a purely local combination. Of the more pernicious politics of other nations Judge Luce has been an eye witness. While on his travels, during his youthful days, he made a stop at the island of Cuba, shortly after the execution of Lopez, who was put to death by the fearful means of the garrote.

On September 15, 1863, Judge Luce was united in marriage to Miss Lucretia W. Jones, of Saratoga county, N. Y. To them were born four children, three of whom are still living, viz: John A., a partner of his distinguished father. He is a law graduate of the class of 1885 at the Columbia University, of Washington, D. C. He is married and has a son six years of age. He is considered one of the most brilliant of the younger members of the Montana bar. The second child is Lena A., now married. The third child is Gertrude R.

Faternally Judge Luce is a prominent Mason, having been initiated into the order nearly forty years ago. He has filled every office up from junior deacon to junior grand warden. Financially, professionally and socially the life of this leading citizen has been eminently successful. Called to fill many offices of public trust, he has ever risen to the occasion, and demonstrated his high ability as an executive officer, a man of affairs, and one of superior judgment and sagacious business instinct. Of high moral sense and of unimpeachable integrity, he has won the respect and esteem of a large number of friends and business associates.

JAMES H. LYNCH.—It is not an easy task to describe adequately the career of a man who has led an eminently active and busy life and who has attained to a position of high relative distinction in the community with which his interests are allied. It is, then, with a full appreciation of all that is demanded, and yet with a feeling of significant satisfaction, that we essay the task of touching briefly the salient points in the life history of one of Butte's most progressive and honored citizens. James Henry Lynch was born on April 11, 1853, in Galena, Ill., the second of

the ten sons of John and Mary (Manley) Lynch and one of the eight now living. John Lynch was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1814, and when he was twenty years of age he accompanied his parents to America, his father, Terry Lynch, becoming one of the pioneers of Galena, where he located prior to the Blackhawk war, and where his son John became an intimate friend of U. S. Grant. There was also solemnized the marriage of John Lynch and Miss Manley, and there he was for some time a miner. In 1869 he removed to Vermillion, S. D., as one of the early settlers in Clay county, where he became the owner of a large ranch property where he engaged extensively in stockgrowing. He and his eight sons took up land aggregating 3,000 acres, and the estate, now a most valuable one, is owned by the sons. The father died in 1881, and the mother in 1884. They were folks of spotless integrity and commanded respect and esteem by their honorable and useful lives.

James H. Lynch received his educational discipline in his native city, graduating from the high school with the class of 1869. He engaged in pedagogic work in South Dakota at the age of nineteen years. His business career also had its inception there, for he entered the employ of Thompson & Lewis, at Vermillion, selling agricultural implements, buying and shipping grain, etc. His position was one of responsibility and his operations at this formative period in his life had marked influence in developing that business acumen and mature judgment which have so signally distinguished him in later years. He here remained from 1874 until 1876, when, in December, he went to the Black Hills, the district being still in the Sioux reservation and under military rule. The party of which Mr. Lynch was a member comprised three hundred persons and they proceeded from Yankton, by way of Fort Pierre. Mr. Lynch associated himself with Dudley, Caldwell & Co. in establishing the first sawmill put into operation in the Black Hills region, where he had its charge for two years. He was under sheriff of Lawrence county, S. D., for an equal length of time, and was also for two years deputy assessor.

In February, 1882, he came to Montana, locating in Butte, and entered the employ of Parron, Wall & Co., as manager of their extensive lumber business, retaining this incumbency until the fall of 1883, when he removed to Anaconda, then a city of tents, only a few permanent buildings having

been erected. Here he represented the Montana Lumber and Produce Company, and also joined Giles Brownell in erecting and conducting the Anaconda stables, the first livery establishment of the new city. Mr. Lynch, with C. W. Mather, formed the firm of Lynch & Mather, and opened the Homestake Hotel, an extensive hostelry, affording accommodations for 500 guests, and they were frequently unable to meet the demands made upon its resources. In the winter of 1883-4 Mr. Lynch disposed of his interests in Anaconda, except his real estate, and went to Eagle City, in the Coeur d'Alene country, where the gold excitement was at its height, and there his experience did not smack of the life of a sybarite, as he recalls the fact that he paid one dollar a night for the privilege of sleeping in a pit covered with snow. He there became interested in and manager of the Eldorado Mining Company, and he and his partners re-located properties on Pritchard creek, which had been taken up the year before, by power of attorney, for non-residents. Mr. Lynch was one of the first to make bonafide locations, and litigations followed, and whenthe various cases came up for trial their case, McQueen Brothers vs. the Eldorado Mining Company, was the first on the docket. The best legal talent was retained on both sides, and the contest was a spirited one, and tried before Judge Buck, and for the first time in the history of Idaho the power of attorney in connection with the locating of placer claims was defined and established. The case was on trial for ten days, resulting in a decisive victory for the defense, and soon afterward the company brought in two car loads of machinery and began development on these claims, but they could not be made to pay, and the work was abandoned. In the fall of 1884 he returned to Butte, purchased and conducted a very successful wholesale liquor business until February, 1892. He then became a prominent real estate dealer, and by his aid much has been done in the way of the best permanent improvements. In 1893 he erected the Lynch block, later built the Silver block, with John H. Curtis, while he has now in course of erection the Park block, one of the finest office buildings in Butte. He was an organizer and one of the largest stockholders in the Silver Bow National Bank, being one of the original directorate and still serving on the board. He is vice-president of the Butte Mining & Development Company, organized in 1900, and to this corporation and to his valuable

real estate investments he devotes his time and attention.

Mr. Lynch has ever been an unyielding Democrat, and as a clear-headed business man, liberal and public spirited, it was but a natural sequence that he should be called to positions of public trust. From 1886 until 1890 he was an alderman from the Fourth ward, this service being most important in connection with the growth and material upbuilding of the city, for in this time the city was re-incorporated, its limits expanded fully one-half, while the greater part of the street grading and other incidental improvement was accomplished. He was chairman of the finance committee and was president of the council one term, and his influence and policy had unmistakable effect in municipal affairs. In 1884 President Cleveland appointed Mr. Lynch postmaster of Butte, and he gave to this important office during his four years of service a business-like administration, doing much to improve the service, and handling a business which reached an annual aggregate of fully one million dollars, the office being the depository for western Montana and northern Idaho. Externally Mr. Lynch is a prominent and popular member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elk, being identified with Butte Lodge No. 240, of which he has been exalting ruler. He has been district deputy of the order in Montana, where he effected the organization of Missoula Lodge, with seventy-five members, and he has been thrice a delegate to the grand lodge. He is also a member of the Silver Bow Club.

On March 29, 1880, at Deadwood, S. D., Mr. Lynch was united in carriage to Miss Mary J. Lackie, born in County Pontiac, Canada, the daughter of Hugh and Mary (Kelley) Lackie, both Canadians. In their beautiful home in Butte Mr. and Mrs. Lynch evince a truly western hospitality.

W J. MACHAFFIE.—There is no conjunction of faculties in a business man more likely to bring success in his undertakings than the sagacity to grasp at the right moment those opportunities which come sooner or later to all men. This perception and readiness is found in W. J. MacHaffie, of Helena, one of the prosperous, resourceful and energetic young business men of the state. He was born at Brantford, province of Ontario, Canada, October 17, 1859, a son of John

and Charlotte (Wells) MacHaffie, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of England. Both immigrated to Canada in early life, where they met and were married. The father was a prosperous cigar and tobacco merchant. He was devoted and attentive to his business, but was never so engrossed in business as to ignore the claims of social life, the spirit of improvement among his people, or the general welfare of the community. He was also an enthusiastic and zealous member of the Canadian militia, having been active in helping to raise and muster into service one of the first volunteer companies in the country, and subsequently rendered service with the regiment at the time of the Fenian raid, and also during the adjustment of the Trent affair.

The early life of Mr. MacHaffie, the subject of this sketch, was passed in Brantford and Hamilton, Canada, where he attended the public schools for a number of years, and then began his commercial career as a clerk in a book and stationery store, which he afterward purchased and conducted until 1886, when he turned his face toward the new northwest in the states, and came to Livingston, Mont., where for eighteen months he was in the business of manufacturing cigars. In 1887 he removed to Helena and found more congenial employment as manager of the printing department of the late Helena Journal, serving in that capacity until 1892, when he was placed in charge of the State Publishing Company. Six months later, seeing the need of a new organization in the "art preservative" of the capital city, and the opportunity for profitable work involved therein, he founded the State Publishing Company, of which he is now manager and has been from its inception. Under his skill and enterprise the business of the concern has had a rapid, healthy, continuous and substantial growth, responding to the quickening touch of his tireless hand and the widening force of his active mind with a gratifying steadiness and regularity of movement.

Mr. MacHaffie has also developed and improved by use his inherited love of public affairs. In political affiliation he is strongly Republican, and gives all the interests of his party, both local and general, his earnest, active and intelligent attention. During the entire period of his residence in Montana he has regularly attended its city, county and state conventions as a delegate. Fraternally he belongs to the order of Woodmen of the World, being a member of Garnet Camp No. 105, of

Helena. He was united in marriage on the 23d of August, 1893, with Miss Anna M., the daughter of the late Reuben V. High, of Philadelphia, Pa. They have two children, Edward S. and Hazel W. The success achieved by Mr. MacHaffie in all departments of life—financial, political and social—is not due to accident or favorable circumstances. It is the logical result of correct principles intelligently applied; the fruit of a healthy organism operating in a congenial soil and climate, and of such sturdiness and thrift in the stock as would have produced a sound, vigorous and admirable fruitage anywhere.

In conjunction with his brother, Frank M., Mr. MacHaffie is interested in business in Missoula. The firm is known as MacHaffie Brothers, and they carry a full line of stationery, fancy goods, music, etc. They occupy their own building, located on one of the prominent corners in the city.

F T. McBRIDE, one of the most prominent pioneer attorneys of the state, and a resident of Butte, first came here in 1879. He was born in Hawkins county, Tenn., on July 14, 1850. His parents were Rev. James B. and Sarah (Houston) McBride, both of Center county, Pa. James B. McBride was educated at Washington and Jefferson College, from which he was graduated, and in 1847 he removed to Tennessee, and from there to Iowa in 1857. He is now a resident of Scott county, Iowa. He had seven children, of whom two sons reside in Montana. The eldest son is professor of natural science in the State University of Iowa. The grandfather, F. T. McBride, came from the north of Ireland to Pennsylvania, where he was a leading educator for many years, giving good service in various schools and has long been in the ministerial service of the Presbyterian church. He was the father of six children, all now living but two.

F. T. McBride was educated at Lenox College, Hopkinton, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1876. He read law with Russell & Toliver, in Greene county, Iowa, and was admitted to practice in 1878. He immediately entered upon his professional duties in Cherokee county, Iowa, and remained there until 1879. In that year he came to Montana by way of Bismarck and located at Butte, which has since been his residence. For a while he was associated, in 1880-81, in the prac-

tice of his profession with Hon. W. O. Speer, who served with acceptability as judge in 1880-1881. He was also in partnership with George Haldom for some time, but the firm of McBride & McBride was founded in 1894. Since coming to Montana Mr. McBride has met with the most flattering success in his profession, and is regarded as one of the leading attorneys of Butte. He is well known in the state and is highly esteemed, both socially and as a professional gentleman.

Politically Mr. McBride is a Republican, but never in any sense of the word an office-seeker. In 1888 he was united in marriage to Miss Rose L. Reed, a native of Missouri. They have one son, Francis Reed McBride.

MALCOLM G. MACNEVIN, M. D.—Among the representative physicians and surgeons of Montana due relative precedence must be accorded Dr. MacNevin, who is engaged in active medical practice in Butte. Malcolm Graeme MacNevin comes of stanch old Scottish lineage, he himself being a native of County Haldimand, Ontario, Canada, where he was born on November 23, 1865, the son of Archibald and Eliza (Thorburn) MacNevin, natives of Scotland, the former of the borough of Falkirk and the latter of the old city of Edinburgh. They accompanied their respective parents on their emigration to Ontario, their ages then being ten and four years. The grandfather of the Doctor in the agnatic line was a contractor in Canada, where he carried on an extensive business. The maternal line in the succeeding generations had numerous representatives in the learned professions, notably physicians and clergymen. The Doctor's parents were reared, educated and married in Ontario and they now reside in Blenheim, Ontario, the father, a successful lumber merchant for many years and later a prosperous farmer, is now retired from active business. The two families have for generations been stanch Presbyterians.

Malcolm G. MacNevin was reared in his native place, receiving his literary training in the Canadian schools. Having decided to adopt the medical profession, in 1887 he entered the medical department of the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated with the class of 1890, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Having been a close and devoted student, Dr. MacNevin was honored by his alma mater, the dean of the medical faculty recommending his appointment as assistant surgeon for the Montana Company, Ltd., of Marysville, Mont., at the time of his graduation. He accepted the position and soon came to his new field of labor. After a service of three years at Marysville, the Doctor visited New York and Chicago and in their leading hospitals completed ten months of valuable post-graduate work. Upon his return to Montana he located in Butte, in March, 1894, and this has since been the field of his professional endeavors, which have been zealous and able, his practice being of a general order, though he is gradually making surgery his specialty.

Shortly after establishing himself in Butte he was appointed surgeon of St. James Hospital, an incumbency which he has since retained, while for the past four years he has been surgeon of the Alice Hospital at Walkerville. Since 1897 he has been local surgeon of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and he is also medical examiner for the New York Life and the United States Life Insurance Companies, and chief examiner in Butte for the National Life Insurance Company. He is closely identified with and takes a deep interest in various medical associations, including the American Medical Association, the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Association, the Montana State Medical Association and the Silver Bow Medical Society. In the organization of the county society he was one of the chief factors and was chosen its first president. He gives his undivided attention to his profession, although taking an active interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his adopted city and state. On January 5, 1892, at Blenheim, Ontario, Dr. MacNevin was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Ruth Telfer, a native of that place and the daughter of James and Evelyn C. (Smith) Telfer, who were previous residents of Montreal, Canada. They have one daughter, Evelyn, a dainty little maiden, born in Chatham, Ontario, on June 23, 1897.

JOHN McCORMICK.—Among the prominent capitalists and representative citizens of Butte is numbered Mr. McCormick, who has been the artificer of his own fortunes and has attained marked success through his own efforts, which

have been directed by keen business sagacity and won by indefatigable industry and application. Mr. McCormick was for years identified in various capacities with railroad work, and it is gratifying to realize that the rewards of honest industry and determinate effort have not been denied. He is a native of the Emerald Isle, where he was born in 1834, the son of Ezekiel and Sally (Hunter) McCormick, both of whom were born near Belfast, in Ireland, where Mrs. McCormick lived until her death. Her husband emigrated to America about 1852, locating in Indiana, where he passed the remainder of his days. Of their three sons and three daughters, four are now living. John McCormick was the eldest child, and was but a lad when he came to the United States about 1847, and he here joined a cousin who was operating an iron furnace in Indiana. With him the young emigrant remained about six years, then went to St. Louis, Mo., and engaged in railroad work on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and for a time he conducted a small mercantile establishment at Franklin, Mo. He then went to Hannibal, where he joined the party of civil engineers who were locating the line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. He was employed until the completion of the road to St. Joseph, after which he re-entered the service of the Missouri Pacific and had charge of the track laying from Kit Carson to Denver. He then passed some time at the home of his sister at Brookfield, Linn county Mo., and was later employed for two years by the Iron Mountain Railroad Company, whose line is now a portion of the Missouri Pacific system. Finally he entered the employ of the Union Pacific Company, coming to the west in company with Charles Mead, and he was the first agent of the company at Ogden, Utah. As agent of the company he also delivered most of the material for the construction of the Utah Central Railroad, which was then building.

Mr. McCormick remained in Ogden until 1875, when he came to Montana, locating at Pioneer, Powell county, where he turned his attention to placer mining. At the expiration of six months he came to Butte, where he has continued to be identified with the mining industry, and here he was for three years also in the assay business. He owns a number of mining properties in and around Butte, and is financially interested in numerous other prospects which are of a promising order. He is the owner of the Katie Toohey mine, one-half of the old Buck mine, and the Arctic lode, the

last one being now in process of development under lease. He is also the owner of much valuable realty in Butte, including a one-half interest in the Monte Cristo building, on Hamilton street, and a number of houses on Granite street. Mr. McCormick has ever been progressive and public-spirited, and in the early days he was associated with W. A. Clark and John Noyes in the establishing of the first water system in Butte, he disposing of his interests in 1890. In his political proclivities he has ever been a Democrat, and during the first administration of President Cleveland he held the office of deputy collector of internal revenue. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared. He has never married.

While Mr. McCormick was engaged in the work of laying track on the Union Pacific he was wounded in the right hand by an Indian arrow. The savages had stampeded the horses of the construction party during the night, and the next morning they made an attack on the track layers, in which three men were killed. Mr. McCormick owns a remarkably fine collection of gold nuggets, valued at \$10,000. The collection was exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, in 1893, and it took the first prize granted to such exhibits. These nuggets were taken from the Cable mines in Deer Lodge county. They were all taken from one mine, and are not of placer product. No similar collection has ever been procured from any other quartz mine, and Mr. McCormick is naturally proud of the collection, which is an interesting and valuable one.

HON. PAUL McCORMICK.—This honorable and highly respected citizen, whose useful career has been of incalculable benefit to Montana, both in blazing the way for advancing civilization and in developing natural resources within her limits, is a native of Greenwood, Steuben county, N. Y., where he was born June 14, 1845, the son of James and Margaret McCormick, whose lives were passed in the Empire state. Mr. McCormick was educated at the common schools of his native county and Alfred Center Academy. On attaining his majority he concluded that the great northwest was the field of best opportunity for a young man, and in 1866 he came to Montana, locating on Middle creek in Gallatin valley, and engaged in farming and freighting. In 1870 he ac-

accompanied Col. Baker on his famous expedition against the Piegans to the Maria's river battlegrounds, furnishing transportation for the greater portion of the troops. Five years later, in connection with Maj. F. D. Pease and Z. H. Daniels, he organized and fitted out the expedition to the lower Yellowstone, known in history as the Fort Pease expedition. This was one of the most daring and dangerous expeditions ever undertaken in the state. With a party of twenty-eight men they embarked in Mackinaw boats at Benson's landing on the Yellowstone, and proceeded to the mouth of the Big Horn river. Three miles below this point, on the north bank of the Yellowstone and in the heart of the hostile Indian country, they built Fort Pease, and for eight months withstood the assaults of the fierce and treacherous Sioux Indians, enduring hardships and dangers such as seldom fall to the lot of even a party of brave frontiersmen. It was virtually an eight months' battle for existence, and during this time six men were killed and nine wounded, for when they were not actually fighting the Indians they were obliged to be in a state of constant watchfulness and preparation. The next year United States troops came to their assistance and secured the peace and safety of the section; and thus through the enterprise of these daring men it was made available for settlement and productiveness. After this Mr. McCormick joined the command against the hostile Indians as a trader, and at the close of the campaign located in Miles City and engaged in general merchandizing and freighting until 1879. In that year he removed to Junction City and continued in business at that point until 1883, when, in partnership with Thomas C. Powers, he organized the Paul McCormick Cattle Company and continued freighting operations on a large scale. This partnership and company lasted ten years, at the end of which the Custer Cattle Company was formed, and Mr. McCormick was elected president of it. In 1898 the Spear Brothers Cattle Company, of Wyoming, was formed with Mr. McCormick as its vice-president. These various enterprises continued in successful operation until 1891, when Mr. McCormick removed to Billings and organized the Paul McCormick Company, for general merchandizing at this point, a company which has grown into the present conspicuously successful firm.

Politically Mr. McCormick is a Republican, but has never sought public office. In 1879, however,

he was elected to the legislature as one of the first delegates from the new county of Custer, but through some technicality was not allowed a voice in the body. But he succeeded by his personal influence in having the difficulties removed and the organization of the county firmly established. He was also sent as a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1888, and served on the ticket of his party as a candidate for the position of presidential elector in the second McKinley campaign.

Mr. McCormick was married at Helena in 1879 to Miss Mary Spear, a native of Missouri. They have three children, namely: Paul, Jr., Myrl and Blythe. Fraternally he is identified with the order of Elks.

HON. JOHN W. POWER.—It has been left to modern civilization to perpetuate by written record the lives and deeds of those who have been prominent factors in the upbuilding of cities, states and nations. Deeds of battle have been the theme of song and story from the earliest ages; but the man who quietly remained in the ranks of industrial and productive activity, promoting the general prosperity through his individual efforts, passed unnoticed and unsung. Today the conditions are different, and no work that gives record of the life and labors of those who have wrought to goodly ends may be held in light estimation. In the development of Montana the subject of this memoir played an important part. He came hither in the early pioneer epoch and, associated with his brother, Hon. Thomas C. Power, in a series of enterprises, was an important factor in the promotion of those interests that open up the way to civilization and constitutes the foundation upon which future growth and substantial prosperity is reared. His name is inseparably identified with the history of Montana's splendid advancement, and he will ever be honored as one of the sterling pioneers of the state, while in his death the city of Fort Benton gave fitting expression to the loss that was felt as personal by the community as a whole.

John W. Power was born in Dubuque, Iowa, April 6, 1844, tracing his lineage back to Irish origin of the stanchest order. His father, Michael W. Power, emigrated from the Emerald Isle when a mere lad, locating in St. Louis, Mo., whence he subsequently removed to Iowa, where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Catherine



John W. Power

McLeer, who was born in Gettysburg, Pa., where the original American ancestors of Irish lineage, located in an early day. Michael W. Power was successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits for a long term of years, and died at the age of fifty, his widow living to attain the age of seventy-six. Both were devoted members of the Catholic church. They became the parents of eight children, three of whom are living; the eldest is Hon. Thomas C. Power, of Helena, with whom John W. was so long and intimately associated in conducting enterprises of great scope and importance; Josephine, now Mrs. T. C. Martin; and Miss Sarah E. Power. John W. Power received his preliminary education in the public schools of Iowa, supplemented by a course in Sinsinawa Mound College, Wis. His brother, Thomas C. (see sketch on another page of this work.) had preceded him to Montana, and our subject arrived on June 11, 1867, having come up the Missouri river by steamboat from Sioux City, Iowa, bringing with him a stock of goods with which to engage in trade with the Indians and the miners. In 1871 he entered into partnership with his brother, an alliance which continued with but slight variation of title until the time of our subject's death. Their business in the early days became very extensive and profitable, having thirteen different trading stores on the northwest border of the United States and two on the Canadian side of the line. They purchased all kinds of furs from the Indians, paying them in trinkets, blankets and supplies, buffalo robes at that time costing about two dollars each. By the year 1875 their business operations were so extended that the aggregate purchase of buffalo robes amounted to 36,000. The firm sold their furs in New York and Chicago, which cities also figured as their base of supplies. After the practical and unfortunate extirpation of the buffalo the trade of the firm materially declined, but they continued in general merchandising, wholesale and retail, selling large quantities of goods to the miners and stockmen of the country contiguous to the store at Fort Benton. Eventually the firm was incorporated under the title of T. C. Power & Brother, and the business was extended to include operations in various cities and towns of the state. Concerning the company, extended mention is made in the sketch of Hon. T. C. Power, of Helena, the subject of this memoir being its vice-president. He maintained his home in Fort Benton until his death, which occurred on February 10, 1901. It may be

truthfully said that in connection with the business progress of the state there have been no men who have contributed in a more important way than the Power brothers; and the two were so intimately associated that the record of the business career of the one is practically identical with that of the other.

In 1879 John W. Power was prominently concerned in the organization of the First National Bank of Fort Benton; in 1887 of the Stockmen's National Bank, capitalized for \$100,000, retaining the presidency of the latter from its inception until the hour of his death. He was also one of the organizers of the American National Bank at Helena, of which Hon. T. C. Power is president, and they were together in the Bank of Fergus County, and organizers of the Bismarck Bank at Bismarck, N. D. Mr. Power was ever animated by the deepest public spirit, and ever ready to contribute his influence and tangible aid in the promotion of any worthy cause or project looking to the advancement of the public interests. For many years great inconvenience was caused by the lack of a bridge across the Missouri river at Fort Benton, and it was finally determined to construct one through private enterprise. Mr. Power was one of the foremost in promoting the work, aiding in the organization of the company and assuming his full quota of the capital stock. The company in time completed the fine iron drawbridge that now spans the river at this point, the improvement implying the expenditure of \$68,000. The Power brothers were also conspicuously concerned in providing an effective system of steamboat navigation on the Missouri river below Fort Benton, while above this point they owned and operated nine steamers. Thus it will be seen that they wielded a great influence along many lines of enterprise which conserved the material prosperity and advanced the commercial interests of the state. The advent of the railroads naturally prostrated the profitable navigation of the Missouri, ever attended by great expense and innumerable difficulties throughout the upper course of the river. Our subject was also largely interested in various mining and stock-growing enterprises throughout the state; while in the line of improved and unimproved real estate his holdings were extensive and in many instances very valuable. To enter into details concerning the breadth of his efforts and business associations would overstep the prescribed province of this compilation; but his was a wonderful capacity for details and for the handling of mani-

fold and important interests, and two more able coadjutors than he and his brother could scarcely have been found. Mr. Power was a man of genial personality, unassuming in all the relations of life, ever imbued with a deep humanitarian spirit, charitable in his judgment, and one of whom it may be said most consistently that he stood "four-square to every wind that blows." His faith in religion was that of the Catholic church, of which he was a communicant, and to whose cause he ever contributed liberally and with pleasure, showing thereby his high sense of personal responsibility, even as he did in all other relations in life.

In political adherency he was stanchly arrayed in the support of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and it was but a natural sequence that he should be called upon to serve in positions of public trust. In 1890 he was elected a member of the state senate, and gave his constituency and the state the full benefit of his mature judgment and large business experience. A man of inflexible integrity, his life was without shadow or blemish, and his career was one which reflected honor upon himself and the state with whose history he was so conspicuously identified. In 1883 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Power to Miss Nellie T. Kelly, who was born in the city of St. Louis, the daughter of M. L. Kelly. Their married life was ideal, but was of short duration, as the cherished and devoted wife was summoned into eternal rest five years after they were wedded and seven days after the birth of their only child, John Merlin, who is now in charge of the sister of our subject, in accordance with the dying wish of his mother. Mr. Power remained true to the memory of his beloved companion and never consummated a second union. Standing under the light and example of a life like his, none can find aught save incentive, encouragement and lesson, and this memoir is entered as a slight tribute to his sterling character and useful life.

HUGH J. McDONALD, M. D.—As one who has attained distinction in his profession, and who has been an earnest and discriminating student and holds due relative precedence among the medical practitioners of Butte, where he has been established in the active practice of his profession for more than a decade, stands Dr. McDonald. "Earn thy reward, the gods give naught to sloth," said the sage Epicharmus, and he to

whose life history we now direct attention has, by ceaseless toil and endeavor, attained marked success in his chosen vocation and has gained the respect and confidence of men. Hugh Joseph McDonald comes of stanch Scottish lineage, the original American ancestors in both agnatic and cognatic lines emigrating to America in an early day. He is a native of Alexandria, County Glengarry, Ontario, Canada, and was born on April 25, 1861, the third of the eleven children of Allan J. and Mary (McPhee) McDonald, who likewise were born in Glengarry, where they still maintain their home. Allan J. McDonald was long a wheelwright and carriage manufacturer and accumulated a competency, and is now passing the golden evening of his life in retirement from active labor, enjoying that "otium cum dignitate" which is the merited reward of useful activities.

Dr. McDonald was reared in Alexandria, receiving educational discipline in the public schools and being graduated from the local high school. A young man of strong mentality, his predilections naturally tended toward a professional career, which he decided to be that of medicine, so in 1881 he matriculated in the medical department of McGill University, at Montreal, where he was graduated in 1885 as M. D. Coming to the United States he located at Chelsea, Wis., where he was engaged in general practice until 1890, when he came to Butte, Mont., where he has built up a most extensive medical and surgical business, having a marked reputation among his confreres and the general public. He is a close student, keeps fully abreast of the very rapid and startling advancements in the sciences of medicine and surgery, observes most closely the ethics of the unwritten professional code and is invariably courteous to his fellow practitioners.

He retains membership in the American Medical Association, the Montana State Medical Association, the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Association and the Silver Bow County Medical Association. He has been physician and surgeon at the hospital of the Boston & Montana Mining Company for a full decade, practically covering his entire residence in Butte. Dr. McDonald believes in the principles of the Democratic party, but natural inclination and the exigencies of his professional labors have withheld him from active identification with political affairs. At Minneapolis, Minn., on July 11, 1889, Dr. McDonald was united in marriage to Miss Carrie LeMere, who

was born in Baraboo, Wis., and they are the parents of four children, Hugh Allan, Frances Mary, Gertrude Esmerelda and Kenneth Frederick. The last named died on August 23, 1901, aged three months and fourteen days.

GEORGE T. McCULLOUGH, M. D.—Recognized as one of the able physicians of Montana, and established in a successful practice of medicine and surgery in the city of Missoula, Dr. McCullough is held in high esteem as a distinguished representative of his profession. The Doctor is a native of East Springfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, born on November 22, 1858, the son of Alexander and Beth Anne (Hammond) McCullough, both natives of Ohio, the father being of old Scotch-Irish stock. His father, John McCullough, emigrated from the north of Ireland to the United States after the Revolution, becoming one of the early settlers and pioneer farmers of the Buckeye state and a life-long resident. Alexander McCullough removed with his family to Howard county, Mo., in 1872 and engaged in farming and stockraising. There he resided until his death in 1884, his devoted wife having passed into the repose of death in 1880. They left four sons and three daughters. He served one hundred days in the war of the Rebellion as a captain in an Ohio regiment.

Dr. McCullough, after attending public schools in Ohio and Missouri, concluded his literary education in Central College at Fayette, Mo. He then began to read medicine under effective preceptorage, but temporarily abandoned his studies to assist in a government survey in New Mexico. He then resumed his technical studies in Missouri until 1887, when he matriculated in the medical department of the State University of Missouri, where he was graduated in 1889 with the degree of M. D. He was engaged in practice for several months, after which he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, in which he completed a post-graduate course, graduating in 1890.

Dr. McCullough then went to Mexico, but in June, 1890, he came to Montana, locating in Missoula, where he has since continued in practice, enjoying here a marked personal popularity and controlling a large and representative business. In 1898 he took a post-graduate

course in New York city. The Doctor keeps in touch with the best medical literature and the advances made in science, and holds membership in the State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1899, the Rocky Mountain Interstate Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He is at present a member of the board of United States pension examiners for Missoula county, and has also served as county physician. A Republican in politics, he is identified with various fraternal organizations, and is highly regarded in all the relations of life. In 1886 Dr. McCullough wedded Miss Mollie Massey, who was born in Missouri, and they have two children, Massey S. and Maud B.

SAMUEL JOSEPH MCGUIRE, regarded as one of the most extensive wheatgrowers in Gallatin county, is located on an elegant homestead near the thriving city of Bozeman. Public-spirited and enterprising, he enjoys the esteem and confidence of a wide circle of acquaintances, and has achieved a handsome competence by the exercise of many sterling qualities. He is a native of Pettis county, Mo., having been born April 10, 1850. His father, William Ferguson McGuire, was a Kentuckian, his mother, Louisa Caroline (Johnson) McGuire, being a native of Indiana. The paternal grandfather, Samuel McGuire, was of an old Kentucky family of Scotch-Irish origin that settled in the state many years ago. The maternal grandfather, Joseph Johnson, of Scotch ancestry, was also a Kentuckian.

It was in Missouri that William Ferguson McGuire married, and in 1850, when Samuel Joseph was but three weeks old, the father started for California overland. Buffalo were numerous in those days, and several times the emigrants were in danger from stampedes. However, he was spared to reach the Golden state, and after four years' residence he returned to Missouri via Panama, and settled down on the old homestead. In 1878 he went to Kansas, where he engaged in farming and stockraising, remaining there until 1893, when he died.

The school days of our subject were completed in Missouri, and in 1871 he came to Montana, bringing with him a herd of cattle. They were stamped by a band of thieves in the vicinity of the Black Hills, but finally all were recovered

and brought through safely to Willow Creek, Mont., arriving October 28, 1871. The following spring Mr. McGuire began ranching, but subsequently went to Nevada with a herd of cattle, remained in that vicinity, and for three years engaged in freighting, in those days quite a profitable employment. Returning to Montana in 1876 he filed on a homestead claim, on which he now resides, but has since added by purchase until he has a fine ranch of 600 acres, well irrigated and handsomely improved. The principal crop is wheat, of which Mr. McGuire has, in certain years, harvested as high as 10,000 bushels. In addition to this industry he also raises a small number of horses and cattle.

The marriage of Mr. McGuire to Miss Delilah Ella McKinney, daughter of William McKinney, of Kentucky, occurred May 14, 1881. To them have been born eight children: Nellie, Joseph J., William G., Mary Louisa, Minnie, James Radford, Jasper McKinney and Delilah. For a number of years Mr. McGuire has served as school trustee and is in every way a most popular and highly respected man and citizen.

JOSEPH A. McELROY.—Going into the Federal army in the Civil war as a private and coming out as a captain, traveling in his military service 27,000 miles, serving in ninety-seven engagements and in five different commands, fighting under twenty-three generals in thirteen states and one territory in a regiment numbering 1,177 when mustered into service, and which lost five officers and fifty-five men in battle, 194 by disease and forty-one in Confederate prisons, Joseph A. McElroy has earned the approval of a grateful country. And after the war was over, he endured the hardships of pioneer life in the great northwest. He was born at Mansfield, Ohio, on November 19, 1840, a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Piper) McElroy, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. His father was tanner and followed the business first in Pennsylvania, where he was married to his first wife, who died soon after, and then in Ohio, where he was again wedded and remained until his death in 1846.

Joseph A. McElroy, after attending school, learned chairmaking, at which he worked until August, 1861, when he enlisted in Company M,

Second Ohio Cavalry, under Col. Doubleday, and was mustered into service at Cleveland, where the regiment passed about four months, thence going to Camp Dennison, and on to St. Louis, Leavenworth and Kansas City to Fort Scott. At Independence, Mo., his detachment had an engagement with Quantrell's guerrillas and "cleaned them out." From Fort Scott they took part in the Blount expedition in the Indian territory, where they had a number of skirmishes. In the fall of 1862 they were in engagements at New-tonia and Prairie Grove and in many skirmishes. In December, 1862, their horses having died and many of their men, they were ordered to Leavenworth and later to Camp Chase, at Columbus, Ohio, to be remounted and more fully equipped. Col. Doubleday having resigned, Col. A. V. Kautz, afterwards major-general, was assigned to the command and in the spring of 1863 the regiment joined Burnside in Kentucky and during that summer was in pursuit of Morgan, the raider. The previous winter it had been consolidated, Companies I, K, L and M being merged with other companies, and four new companies being added. Mr. McElroy was put into Company D, which was stationed in Knoxville, Tenn., as an escort for Provost-Marshal Gen. S. P. Carter, and was in the city during the siege.

In January, 1864, the regiment was veteranized, and after a thirty days' furlough went to Washington, D. C., with the Ninth Army Corps, where it was again remounted at Camp Stoneman, arriving at the front on the second day of the Wilderness fight and taking part in the action on the right wing of the army, later doing flanking duty on Grant's march to Spottsylvania. It was moved to Hanover Station and was engaged in the valley campaign, routing the Confederates at the station and driving them into Ashland, Va., who, reinforced by Mahone's division, then defeated the Federals. Here Mr. McElroy was taken prisoner and sent to Libby prison at Richmond, where he spent about six weeks and was then sent to Andersonville, but made his escape with eighteen or twenty others through a hole in the cattle car in which they were riding. This was on July 22, 1864, and he did not reach Sherman's lines until September 2, being compelled to go around Hood's army, traveling only at night and being aided by negroes. From Marietta, Ga., he was sent to Washington, D. C., and on the way there stopped at home, where he was invalidated a short time by

the scurvy. He rejoined his regiment in December, at Winchester, Va. Soon after his first enlistment he was made a sergeant and in January, 1865, was commissioned second lieutenant in command of Company D. When he arrived at Winchester the regiment was going into winter quarters as a part of the First Brigade of the Third Division, under Gen. Custer. In February, 1865, he was commissioned first lieutenant, and they started up the valley on the last of Gen. Sheridan's raids. They routed Gen. Early at Waynesboro, went on to Charlottesville and down the James river, joining Gen. Grant's forces at White House Landing, passing through Ashland, where Mr. McElroy was captured the year before. From this time on he was in the saddle until Lee's surrender, being engaged with the enemy at Dinwiddie C. H., Five Forks and other places, in almost daily battles.

After Lee's surrender they were ordered south to re-enforce Sherman, but at Roanoke river they learned of Johnston's surrender and returned to Washington by way of Richmond. After the grand review they were ordered to St. Louis, passed the summer at Springfield, Mo., and were mustered out on September 19, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio, Mr. McElroy bearing a captain's commission. Returning to Mansfield Mr. McElroy again began working at his trade. In 1873 he went to Portsmouth and took charge of a planing mill until 1876, when he started to Montana, traveling by rail to Corinne, Utah, and from there by wagon to Bozeman. He homesteaded his present residence in 1879, and has increased the ranch to 320 acres by purchase. It is located at the base of the mountains, about six miles south of Bozeman, part of it on the slope, which furnishes necessary timber for fencing, buildings, etc. He was married on February 15, 1871, to Miss Clara Johnson, born on November 21, 1846, at Mansfield, Ohio, the daughter of C. W. and Sarah E. (Couch) Johnson, both natives of Ohio. They have three children, Harry S., born on May 9, 1872, a graduate of the scientific department of the Indiana Normal School and now principal of the East Side public school in Bozeman; Sadie E., born on December 6, 1873, a student in the Bozeman schools, and Hugh C., born on January 6, 1876, a graduate of Bozeman College and of the law department of the normal school at Valparaiso, Ind. Mr. McElroy's home is one of the most desirable in the valley. The residence is a fine one and all the outbuildings are substantial,

well-built and in good order. The ranch is in an advanced state of productiveness, showing skillful cultivation. Oats, wheat and barley are the principal crops and give large yields. The only fraternal organization to which Mr. McElroy belongs is the Grand Army of the Republic.

WILLIAM T. MCFARLAND.—In all time to come too much cannot be said in regard to the sturdy and heroic men and women who came to Montana in the early days and here laid broad and deep the foundations of a great and enlightened commonwealth. Of signal relevancy in this work, then, is a consideration of the life history of Mr. McFarland, one of the honored pioneer citizens of Fergus county, and late incumbent of the important office of public administrator, at Lewistown.

William T. McFarland is a native of Butler county, Ohio, where he was born on the 22d of May, 1842, being a son of Dr. Joel B. and Elizabeth (Taylor) McFarland, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Dr. McFarland was long engaged in the practice of medicine in Ohio and Indiana, was known and honored as an able physician and a man of unbending rectitude, his death occurring in 1861 in Indiana. He was a member of the constitutional convention of the Hoosier state in 1850, was very prominent in public affairs, and one of the cornerstones of the Abolition party of the northwest. William T. McFarland and Mrs. M. B. Child, of Helena, are the only representatives of the family in Montana, whither his mother and her two sons came in 1867. The brother, Demas L. McFarland, is now dead, losing his life by suffocation in a burning cabin at Round Up on the Musselshell river.

William T. McFarland was reared and educated in Indiana, where the family maintained its home until 1867, when the widowed mother came with her two sons to Montana. The trip was made by boat up the Missouri river from St. Louis to Fort Benton. Here the mother passed the residue of her life, her death occurring in 1886. Mr. McFarland began the active duties of life as a freighter between Helena and Fort Benton, but his initial first trip between these places in this capacity was also his final one. He made his home in or near Helena until 1882. In 1868 he was engaged by the government to assist in the

surveying of the state, and was thus employed until 1880. Two years later he came to Fergus county in the employ of the Montana Sheep Company, and was located for some time in the Flatwillow section of the county. He finally removed to Maiden, and thereafter devoted his attention to surveying and to the occasional practice of law, for as there was only one other lawyer in the place at that time he was forced at times to appear and help as he could those in difficulties. He took up his abode in Lewistown in 1890 and he has since made that enterprising city his home. He first visited Fergus county in 1875, being then with his brother, who had a contract of government surveys. It is worthy of note that Mr. McFarland still devotes more or less attention to work in the line of surveying, in which he has wide experience. His technical knowledge has also caused him to receive the appointment of deputy United States mineral surveyor. He is well known throughout the county and has a wide circle of friends. His bachelor "den" and office in Lewistown is finished in natural wood, and is at once a music parlor, museum and library, as well as office and dwelling.

Mr. McFarland has been a life-long Republican and is a staunch supporter of the party. After locating in Lewistown he served for six years in the office of justice of the peace, and is still holding that office. He feels proud of the fact that, in the last approval of his bond by the district judge, that official in his letter of transmittal, called attention to the fact that during the past six years in all of the appeals to the district court from his justice's court, Mr. McFarland's decisions had been never overruled, either by the court or when tried by a jury. Some time since a controversy in the correspondents' corner of the *Cincinnati Enquirer* led Mr. McFarland to have published an accurate account of the burning of the steamer *Sunnyside* on the Mississippi river, in November, 1863, by which forty-five lives were lost. Mr. McFarland was a passenger on the ill-fated steamer, and saved a young girl named Blake by swimming with her to the shore, and he also, with the assistance of the barber of the steamer, brought to shore and saved an old man who had gone down for the third time.

At the time of Mr. McFarland's arrival in the territory of Montana there were eleven counties composing it, and he has carried, as his "load of sin," the solar compass, chain and pins in nine

of them, Missoula and Dawson alone being excepted, and, as chief clerk of the state surveyor-general's office for several months, he became so familiar with these as to feel that he had been there also and helped to run their lines.

JOHN T. MCGUIRE.—One of the many fine farms in the beautiful Gallatin valley is that owned and operated by the subject of this review. Recognized as a progressive and scientific agriculturalist who has attained success through timely and effective efforts, Mr. McGuire has won the esteem of the community by his strict observance of those amenities which should ever be observed in all relations of life. Mr. McGuire is a native of the city of Sedalia, Mo., from whence Montana has obtained many of her best citizens, the date of his nativity being September 16, 1855. He is a son of William F. and Carrie (Johnson) McGuire, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Indiana, the ancestry on the paternal side being Kentuckians for several generations. The father of our subject removed to Missouri in an early day and engaged in farming until 1880, going thence to Kansas, where he continued his agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1890. His widow is living in Pettis county, Mo. They were the parents of five sons and two daughters, of whom our subject was the sixth in order of birth.

The early years of John T. McGuire were passed in Missouri, where he grew to maturity, securing his education in the public schools, while his youthful labors assisted in the work of the farm. He accompanied the family on removal to Kansas, where he continued to make his home until 1892, when he came to Montana, and upon his arrival \$125 represented his financial resources. Mr. McGuire and family located in Gallatin valley, where he purchased the James Dartis ranch, comprising 160 acres on East Gallatin river, five miles east of Belgrade postoffice. The entire tract is under irrigation, Mr. McGuire controlling a water-right of 120 inches. The ranch is devoted to general farming, the principal crops being oats and wheat, large yields, as high as 110 bushels of oats to the acre, having been harvested during the season of 1900. Mr. McGuire also raises Norman and Clydesdale horses and shorthorn cattle, and in every branch of his ranching operations he

brings to bear mature judgment and the most effective methods. Through energy, ability and close application he has attained marked success during the few years of his residence in the valley, and taking into consideration his limited means, is strong evidence that Montana offers extraordinary advantages to those who are willing to "work out their own salvation." In politics our subject gives his support to the Republican party, but has never been an aspirant for public office.

On August 5, 1883, Mr. McGuire was united in marriage to Miss Belle Carter, who was born in Iowa, the daughter of James and Samantha Carter, natives of Ohio, both deceased. The father was a farmer by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. McGuire have four children: Clyde M., Carrie E., William Lloyd and Bertha Beatrice.

WILLIAM C. McKASKLE.—A scion of old Scottish stock and with the name he bears identified with American history from the early colonial epoch, his grandfather having served with distinction in the Continental army during the Revolution, dying from the effects of wounds received in that great struggle, the personal career of Mr. McKaskle has been one of varied characteristics, and now as a resident of Pony, Madison county, he is conspicuously identified with the great mining industry, through which Montana first gained prestige. Mr. McKaskle was born in Benton county, Mo., March 22, 1845. His father, Bruce McKaskle, born in North Carolina, was a man of wealth and influence. In 1844 he removed to Texas, but soon returned to his old home, thence went to Alabama and to Missouri, where he became a resident shortly before the birth of his son, William C. He was born in 1812, and his death occurred at Preston, Tex., in 1857. He was a son of Angus McKaskle, who was born in Scotland, a descendant of one of the proud old families who emigrated to America and located in North Carolina in an early day, where he established large iron works and owned a plantation and many slaves. He was an influential man and prominent in public affairs. He entered the Continental army of the Revolution and was severely wounded in the battle of Guilford Courthouse, N. C., dying from the wound a short time afterward. The maiden name of Mr.

McKaskle's mother was Maria Ripley. She was born in Alabama, the daughter of Thomas Ripley, a wealthy planter. She was mother of four children, of whom three are now living.

William C. McKaskle, the third of his parents' children, was but three years of age when his parents removed from Missouri to Texas, and in the latter commonwealth he was educated in private schools. He was but sixteen when the divided nation entered upon the greatest internecine conflict ever recorded in history, and he ran away from home to join actively in the cause of the South, and finally succeeded in enlisting in the Army of the West, and was in active service in a number of the most notable engagements of the war. He was in the engagement at Peak Ridge (Elkhorn), Chickamauga and Stone river; in the last named he was slightly wounded, as was he in several other engagements, though never long incapacitated for duty. Mr. McKaskle was captured in an engagement in front of Atlanta on July 21, 1864, and remained a prisoner until the close of the war.

After his military service was thus terminated Mr. McKaskle came to the west, making the overland trip to Colorado, the party having numerous encounters with Indians while on the way. He engaged in mining in Colorado about two years, and then followed the same vocation in Wyoming and Nevada, finally coming to Montana in 1870. He located first at Radersburg, engaged in placer mining for a time, and then went to Red Mountain City, or Highland, near Butte, following mining and prospecting there and later at Silver Star, Cherry creek and Red Bluff, at last taking up his residence at Pony, where he now maintains his home and controls valuable mining interests. He has attained a high degree of success, and is recognized as one of the representative business men of the county. Politically his influence and support are with the Democratic party, and fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. On October 4, 1881, Mr. McKaskle married Miss Katherine Beckwith, who was born in Maryland, the daughter of William Beckwith, a carpenter and builder, who was a resident of Montana at the time of his death, which occurred at Pony, in 1807. Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. McKaskle only one is living, Isabel; Helen and Bruce are deceased.

WILLIAM LINDSAY.—The world judges the character of a community by its representative citizens, and yields its admiration and respect to those whose works and actions constitute a state's prosperity and pride. Among the prominent men of Dawson county is Mr. Lindsay, who has attained success in connection with industrial activities, and who is an influential member of the Republican party, having represented his county in the state legislature, and who is honored for his ability and sterling integrity. He has been a resident of Dawson county for nearly a score of years and is one of the most extensive individual sheep growers in Montana, an industry in which he began operations upon a modest scale.

Mr. Lindsay is a native of the Buckeye state, born in Poland, Mahoning county, Ohio, on the 20th of April, 1852. His father, James M. Lindsay, was born in New Jersey in 1828. When a young man he removed to Ohio, where his death occurred in August, 1898, in Fostoria, where he had conducted a barrel manufactory for fifteen years. At the time of his demise he had retired from active business and for several years had enjoyed the quiet and peace that an industrious and honorable life brings to age. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth J. Bebout, was born at New Brighton, Pa., in 1834. Her death occurred at Poland, Ohio, in 1867. Of their nine children seven are now living.

William Lindsay was educated in the public schools of Poland, Ohio, and New Brighton, Pa., and when attaining the age of twenty-one in 1873, he engaged in the hardware business at Beaver Falls, Pa., where he continued operations until 1883. In the spring of 1884 he came to Dawson county, Mont., and located on Redwater, near the Missouri river, seventy miles from Glendive, the county-seat. Here he was engaged in the sheep business until 1892. In 1893 Mr. Lindsay located on what is now known as his homestead ranch, which is eligibly situated on Spring creek, twenty-five miles west of Glendive. He has a fine ranch property of 560 acres in this county and in late years he has run an average of 16,000 head of sheep, putting a large portion of his stock out on shares to three or four persons, and thus utilizing the open range to a considerable extent. He has made the best of improvements on the homestead ranch, where he passes a portion of each year. He maintains at all times general supervision of his extensive interests. In 1893 also Mr. Lindsay bought

a handsome residence in Glendive, and this is the family home during the time not passed on the ranch. Mr. Lindsay has a clear and distinct title to the honor of having been the architect of his own fortune, for he has pushed forward to well-won success entirely by his own efforts. He has a deep and abiding appreciation of the dignity of hard work, and his course has gained the confidence and respect of his fellow men.

In his political allegiance Mr. Lindsay has ever been a staunch supporter of the Republican party. In 1896 he was elected to represent Dawson county in the lower house of the state legislature, and proved a faithful and valuable member of the legislature, his efforts being so satisfactory to his constituents that he was elected as his own successor in 1898; he thus served in the Fifth and Sixth general assemblies. During the memorable senatorial contest of the session of 1899, resulting in the election of the Hon. W. A. Clark, of Butte, to the United States senate, Mr. Lindsay was one of the four Republicans in the assembly who remained true to their party during the entire contest. Prior to his election to the legislature Mr. Lindsay had given most effective service on the board of county commissioners of Dawson county, to which he was elected in 1892, and he held this office for the full term of four years. He is at all times public spirited, ever ready to lend his influence in furtherance of all things tending to the general good of the county and state. Mr. Lindsay is a valued member of that great body of evangelical Christians, the Methodist Episcopal church, and in May, 1899, was elected a lay delegate from Montana to the general conference of that church, held at Chicago in that year. Fraternally he is identified with Glendive Lodge No. 31, A. F. & A. M., and Gate City Lodge No. 37, of the I. O. O. F.

Mr. Lindsay has been twice married. At Beaver Falls, Pa., on the 7th of August, 1872, he wedded Miss Jennie Anderson, who was born in the old Keystone state, and who died at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1885. On the 26th of August, 1886, at Glendive, Mont., he consummated his second marriage, being then united to Miss Alice M. Reehl, who was born at Bridgewater, Pa., the daughter of Conrad and Ellen Reehl, natives of Germany and Scotland respectively. Her father devoted his life to manufacturing. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay are the parents of two children—William LeRoy, who was born on the 15th of August, 1887, and Grace M., born on the 12th of May, 1893.



William Lindsay

JOHN MCINTYRE, M. D.—One of the able and popular representatives of the medical and surgical professions in Montana is Dr. McIntyre, who is established in the city of Butte, where he retains an appreciative support. He is a native of the city of Ottawa, Canada, born on March 16, 1862, the son of Andrew J. and Jane (McAdam) McIntire, both of whom are Canadians, of Scottish and of Irish lineage. They reside in the city of Ottawa, where the father is superintendent of the mechanical department of the local street railway. John McIntyre prosecuted his studies in the public schools, completing a course in the high school. His choice of vocation was indicated when in 1893 he matriculated in the medical department of Bishop's University of Montreal, where he completed a thorough course of technical study and was graduated in the class of 1897, and received his coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Thoroughly fortified by well-directed study and effective clinical work, Dr. McIntyre soon came to Montana and established himself in medical and surgical practice in Butte, where his ability and genial personality soon gained him distinctive patronage. He is a skilled surgeon and physician, keeps abreast of the advances made in the line of his profession, is an active member of the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Association, the Montana State Medical Association, the Silver Bow Medical Society and the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal, Canada, and local medical examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company. The Doctor is identified with the Masonic order, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Select Knights and Ladies of Honor and the Royal Neighbors of America, being medical examiner for the three organizations last mentioned. In 1898, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Dr. McIntyre was united in marriage to Miss Anna Kent, who was born in the city of Quebec, Canada. Doctor and Mrs. McIntyre occupy a position of prominence in connection with the social activities of their home city.

JOSEPH R. MCKAY.—Throughout human history the horse has held the highest place of all animals in the regard of mankind, held it justly because of his usefulness, his beauty and the true nobility of his character. And the men who breed the best species of this fine animal and

develop his best traits in the highest degree earn and secure the commendation and good will of their fellows. In this class perhaps no one is more entitled to a greater degree of admiration and approved than Joseph R. McKay, known far and wide as one of the most enterprising and successful breeders of high grade draught and trotting horses.

Mr. McKay was born in Ottawa county, Canada, in 1849. His parents were Alexander and Elizabeth (Robinson) McKay, the former a native of the north of Ireland of Scotch ancestry, and the latter born in Canada of parents also from the north of Ireland. They had five children, of whom Mr. McKay was the third. He received his education in the excellent Canadian schools and at a commercial college. He first engaged in business for ten years as a clerk and salesman in a general store in Ontario. He was then attracted to the lumber business, which he conducted until he was burned out. He then went into the employ of Hamilton Brothers, of Hawkesbury, where he remained eleven years. In 1885 he came to Montana, locating at Miles City, and began operations as a stockbreeder and dealer, and has since followed that business successfully. His specialties are draught and trotting horses and Devon cattle. He is the only breeder of this brand of cattle in Montana. Prior to 1899 he was engaged in the cattle business much more extensively than now. But in 1899 he sold off the most of his stock, since then carrying only a small herd of the purest blood.

Mr. McKay is a great lover of good horses, and knows their points as thoroughly as any man living. He has given to the market many of high record, and is aspiring to better results. He is the present owner of Money Musk, an undoubted "comer," and likely to prove the fastest trotter in the world, he having already surpassed all records for a single quarter. This promising horse was bred and reared in Montana and trained in Montreal. He is as yet only a colt, but his performances are almost phenomenal. What he will prove at the full maturity of his powers can only be conjectured and waited for with ardent hopes.

In political affiliation Mr. McKay is a consistent and active Republican, and has given proof of the firmness of his faith by excellent service to his party. He was elected county commissioner in 1889, to the lower house of the state legislature in 1892, to the state senate in 1894, and to the

post of county treasurer, of which he is the present incumbent, in 1900. In all these offices he has shown high character, breadth of view, a discriminating knowledge of public affairs, and fine executive ability. In the senate, when excitement ran high and conditions were chaotic, and when many good men seemed to drift from their moorings, he stood firmly by his faith and the caucus nominees of his party, and came out of the storm with the admiration and respect of all men of integrity. In fraternal connection he is identified with the Masonic order, being a member of Yellowstone Lodge No. 23, and also of the Royal Arch Chapter of Miles City. He was married in 1893 to Miss Mary Southward, a native of Columbus, Wis. They have two children, Scott and Joseph R., Jr. In his immediate community Mr. McKay appears as a popular idol, to whom all men are deferential, many cordially friendly and some enthusiastically devoted; and throughout the state he is held in the highest esteem. In the sporting world he ranks among the best and most progressive patrons of the turf.

CHARLES W. McLEAN.—One of the successful farmers and stockgrowers of Yellowstone county is Mr. McLean, whose experience in the west has covered a long term of years and whose well improved ranch is located about four miles east of the Musselshell crossing. He was born on January 15, 1862, in the Dominion of Canada, being the son of William and Christine (Ross) McLean, both of sterling old Scottish lineage. William McLean was a farmer, and Charles W., after attending the public schools of Canada until he was twelve years of age, went to Carroll county, N. H., and in Littleton, N. H., engaged in driving coaches in the White Mountains, during the summer months, and in 1873 he came west to Denver, Colo., later removing to Leadville, from whence he soon went to the Arkansas valley, where he engaged in stockraising, in association with Ed. Mulock, later with William Hammond, and finally he removed to Cheyenne, Wyo., and here he found employment as range rider with the S & G. outfit.

In 1883 Mr. McLean came to Montana and located on the Musselshell river. Here he was for five years employed by stock outfits, and in 1888 he made his home on a ranch four miles east of

Musselshell, which is his postoffice, where he has been since very successfully engaged in stock-raising, using much discrimination in his operations and retaining uniform respect and confidence. In politics he supports the Republican party, and while a resident of Fergus county he served as school trustee. On November 14, 1891, Mr. McLean married with Miss Jessie McJelvry, daughter of Duncan McJelvry, of Boston, and her death occurred on March 2, 1892. She was the mother of twin sons, Charles and Duncan, both of whom are dead.

HON. SIDNEY H. MCINTIRE, ex-judge of the First judicial district of Montana, is a leading member of the bar of the state, and a highly esteemed resident of Helena. He was born in Savannah, Ga., April 8, 1862, the son of James and Frances (Noyes) McIntire. The father was a native of the north of Ireland; the mother of England. In 1840 they came to the United States and settled in Savannah, where James McIntire was long a prosperous merchant. He died in that city in 1862, leaving the Judge fatherless at the age of only a few months. The mother passed away in 1895. To them were born seven sons and five daughters. Four of the sons are now highly respected and successful residents of Helena.

Sidney H. McIntire, the youngest in his parent's family, passed his early boyhood in Savannah, and attended the public schools, acquiring the elementary portion of what was afterwards amplified to a complete and finished education. This was afforded him by a superior school in London, England, and in the School of Darmstadt, Germany. He remained in Europe three years, and on his return to the United States he matriculated at the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Polytechnic Institute, and after finishing the course and graduating he entered the law department of the Columbia (N. Y.) College, and was graduated therefrom in 1883. He was immediately admitted to practice at the October, 1883, term of the supreme court of New York. In 1884 he came to Montana and settled in Fort Benton. Here he associated himself in legal practice with his brother, Henry G. McIntire, and, opening an office, remained in Fort Benton until 1886, when he was elected county attorney of Choteau county, which office he held

one term. In 1889 he came to Helena and was appointed city attorney by Mayor Curtin in 1892. He served most acceptably for two terms. In 1896 he was elected judge of the First judicial district of Montana, a position he filled with distinction. Judge McIntire has been a life-long Democrat, and one ever alive to the best interests of his party. Among the members of the Montana bar he is well known and highly esteemed, not only for his superior legal ability, but also for his generous and manly qualities. He is a man of deep learning, broad-minded and liberal, and one who possesses the confidence of clients, business associates and personal friends.

C. H. McLEOD.—There is an innate and original fitness in many men for certain lines of activity and when given opportunity in those lines they demonstrate the fact and make a gratifying success of their business or profession. Mr. McLeod, general manager of the Missoula Mercantile Company, has this fitness for conducting large enterprises involving a multitude of details, and it has been quickened and cultivated by a wide and varied experience. He was born February 14, 1859, at New Brunswick, Canada, where his parents also were born and prospered, won the respect and regard of their neighbors and faithfully performed the duties of life. The father was a farmer and blacksmith and died in 1871. The mother still survives. The McLeods are of Scotch ancestry, the great-grandfather of C. H. McLeod having been a soldier in the British army, coming to America in that capacity. Mr. McLeod, until he was fourteen years, attended the public schools, assisting on the farm and with the home duties between times, and then began clerking in a small store and continued at that occupation until 1880, when he came to Montana, locating at Missoula, and entering the employment of Hammond & Eddy as a clerk.

In 1885 A. B. Hammond, R. A. Eddy, E. L. Bonner, J. M. Keith and Mr. McLeod organized the Missoula Mercantile Company, an outgrowth of a business enterprise previously conducted first as a private concern under the firm name of Bonner & Welch, next under the style of Eddy, Hammond & Bonner, and from 1875 to 1885 as Eddy, Hammond & Co. At the organization it was merged into a stock company with a

capital of \$300,000. Mr. Hammond was made president and Mr. McLeod vice-president and general manager. Under this new management, through the stimulus of Mr. McLeod's tireless energy and unusual business acumen, assisted by able coadjutors in every department, the enterprise has grown wonderfully and has prospered in proportion. It now does a business of over \$2,000,000 a year, and keeps more than 100 persons regularly employed. In 1890 an extensive enlargement of the building was made and the capital stock has been twice increased until it now aggregates \$850,000. In addition to its principal store at Missoula, which occupies a two-story and basement building 240 feet wide by 135 deep, the company operates two branch stores, one at Kalispell, in Flathead county, and one at Victor, in Ravalli county. It is one of the most extensive and prosperous commercial houses of the state. Mr. McLeod is also interested in the Missoula Water Company and the Missoula Light & Power Company, and is president of the latter. He is a director of the First National Bank of Missoula. He was married in 1886 to Miss Clara L. Beckwith, a native of New Brunswick. They have two children, Walter H. and Helen B., and stand high in the regard of their friends and acquaintances.

FLETCHER MADDOX, one of the leading members of the Montana bar, an ex-reporter of the supreme court and a resident of Great Falls, first located in this beautiful and progressive city in 1896. So far as the state is concerned, however, he can be justly termed one of its pioneers, for long before Montana was admitted into the Union he was industriously engaged in mining in its rich gulches and obtaining an experience that has since to him been of incalculable value. He was born in Washington, D. C., on December 23, 1861. His parents, Thomas H. and Marion E. (Fletcher) Maddox, were natives of Virginia and New England, respectively. For many years Thomas H. Maddox was a prominent official in the United States postoffice department at Washington, but died when his son Fletcher was but a child, and was not long survived by his devoted wife. They left three sons, two now residing in New York city.

Thus orphaned at an early age Fletcher Maddox was left to fight the battle of life alone and it

is to be presumed that such surrounding conditions contributed greatly to that force of character and indomitable perseverance which has won his later success. He received his earlier education in Germantown, Pa., and in 1877 was graduated from Chaltenham (Pa.) Academy. Mr. Maddox passed one year in Philadelphia, and in 1879 first came to Montana, where for two years he was engaged in placer mining in Mitchell gulch and other gulches throughout the state. But a larger field of influence and usefulness was then opening to him. In 1882 he entered the law office of Chum-asero & Chadwick in Helena, studied with them two years and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He first located in practice of law at White Sulphur Springs and later formed a law partnership with N. B. Smith, which continued until 1887. Mr. Maddox then returned to Helena and associated himself with Carter & Clayberg in the firm of Carter, Clayberg & Maddox.

This business connection was continued for eighteen months, when Mr. Maddox returned to White Sulphur Springs and there remained in active practice of his profession until 1896 when he came to Great Falls where he has since resided and built up an extensive and lucrative legal practice. He was appointed supreme court reporter in 1890 and served until March, 1897. Mr. Maddox was married in 1887 to Miss Jessie Coburn, a daughter of Robert Coburn, a pioneer of Last Chance gulch, of whom personal mention is made on other pages of this work. Two children have been born to them, Coburn F. and Marion F. In political affairs Mr. Maddox has always taken a lively interest as a Republican, and in numerous campaigns through which he has passed has been enabled to render most efficient service to his party. During his long residence in Montana he has made many warm personal friends and he is highly respected at home and abroad.

productive activities which have advanced the progress and prosperity of the country, who has honorably held positions of high public trust and who has had that deep appreciation of the elemental rectitudes which ever implies a life true to itself and its possibilities.

Martin Maginnis comes of that stanch nationality which has had so valuable an influence upon the history of the American republic, his parents, Patrick and Winifred (Devine) Maginnis, having both been born on the Emerald Isle, descending from a long line of Irish ancestors. They emigrated to the United States in 1836, living in New York until 1852, when they removed to Minnesota, where they died at the conclusion of useful lives. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters, the Major's brothers, John and Charles, being now residents of Duluth, Minn. Martin Maginnis was born in Wayne county, N. Y., in October, 1841. His childhood days until he was eleven were passed in attendance at the public schools and Macedon Academy and his education was continued in Minnesota. He eventually entered Hamlin University, but it was only a short time before his patriotism led him to leave school and give his personal assistance to his country, then menaced by armed rebellion. On April 18, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, First Minnesota Volunteers, and was mustered in as its first sergeant. After the first battle of Bull Run, where he received a gunshot wound in the cheek, he was made second lieutenant, and thereafter his regiment accompanied Gen. Shields on his campaign through Virginia and Maryland, after which he was transferred to Sedgwick's division of the Second Army Corps, participating in the siege of Yorktown, and the battles of West Point, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station (here he was wounded in the left shoulder), White Oak Swamp, Glendale and Malvern Hill. He was next with Gen. Hooker in the second fight at Malvern Hill, his regiment forming the rear guard of the army and being the last to cross the bridge when the Union troops retreated. From Malvern Hill Gen. McClellan went to Fortress Monroe, and the Second Corps, under Gen. Sumner, went to Centerville to reinforce Gen. Pope. After the second battle of Manassas Gen. McClellan assumed command. The regiment was actively and prominently engaged in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. At Antietam Lieut. Maginnis' company lost twenty-five per cent. of its members, he him-

MAJ. MARTIN MAGINNIS.—"Act well thy part; there all the honor lies," is a truism which has a specific and determinate application and exemplification in the life of this distinguished gentleman, who has been a factor of eminent usefulness in the development of Montana from the early pioneer days, who has rendered to the nation the valiant service of a gallant soldier on many a battlefield, who has been identified with those

self being promoted first lieutenant for "gallant and meritorious service in the field." His regiment led the advance of McClellan's army when it crossed the Potomac, and occupied a prominent position in the engagement at Snicker's Gap. He was at Warrentown when Gen. McClellan was relieved by Gen. Burnside, and the regiment led the latter's advance forces to Fredericksburg, being in the Second Army Corps and in the division commanded by Gen. Couch, who constructed a pontoon bridge and thereby captured Fredericksburg. Maj. Maginnis participated in the assault on Marie's Heights, where he received a slight wound in the side, his regiment holding the ground gained until the army was withdrawn across the Rappahannock. Later the regiment took part in the campaign of Chancellorsville, during which the Federal forces again crossed the river and carried Marie's Heights by assault, under Gen. Sedgwick, who held the ground until the army was again withdrawn across the river. The Second Army Corps was now commanded by Gen. Hancock, and followed Gen. Lee on his northern raid, leading the advance that eventuated in the battle of Gettysburg. During this march the regiment was actively engaged at Manassas and Thoroughfare Gap. At Gettysburg, where Gen. Sickles' line was broken, Gen. Hancock threw the First Minnesota into the breach to hold the ground until reinforcements could come up, and there was made the most fatal charge known in the annals of warfare, the loss aggregating eighty-three per cent. of the men engaged. In Maj. Maginnis' company of thirty-four men, seventeen were killed and thirteen wounded. He was here made captain, and later was promoted to major of his regiment, in which capacity he led his command with Gen. Meade across the Rappahannock, participating in the battle of Bristow Station. The regiment then accompanied Gen. Grant to Cold Harbor, where Maj. Maginnis was assigned to the command of the Eleventh Minnesota, which reported to Gen. Thomas in Tennessee. He was now placed on detached duty, as provost marshal of that state, and assigned to the staff of the military governor, Andrew Johnson, afterward president of the United States. The Major later returned to his regiment, which took part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn. In June, 1865, at the close of the war, Maj. Maginnis was mustered out of service with the rank of major. His military career was

one of marked distinction, and to him attaches the honor attending those who offered their lives in defense of the nation's honor during the greatest civil war known to history.

After the war Maj. Maginnis was for a time editor of a newspaper at Red Wing, Minn., but determining to locate in the west, he organized a party of 140 men who, with forty wagons, crossed the plains to Montana, by the northern route, now the line of the Great Northern Railroad. The party arrived in Helena on September 1, 1866, and Maj. Maginnis engaged in mining on Indian creek and in Mitchell gulch until August, 1867, when he became editor of the Rocky Mountain Gazette, which was issued under his direction until 1872. The paper eventually became the Helena Independent, now recognized as the leading Democratic daily of the capital city. In 1868 he joined the ranks of the benedicts, marrying with Miss Louise E. Mann, a native of Michigan. In 1872 Maj. Maginnis was elected territorial delegate to congress, defeating Hon. W. H. Clagett, and in 1874 he was elected his own successor, defeating Hon. Cornelius Hedges, the Republican candidate. By subsequent re-elections he remained in congress until 1884, serving six consecutive terms,—a fact signally indicative of the trust and confidence reposed in him by the people of the territory. More distinguished honors were to be his, however. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1889 which framed the present constitution of Montana, and took active part in its proceedings. It will ever stand to his credit as a high distinction in the annals of Montana that he was chosen one of the first two to represent the new commonwealth in the United States senate, his colleague being Hon. W. A. Clark. These duly elected senators were denied their places in the senate, the seats being awarded to Hon. W. F. Sanders and Hon. T. C. Powers. As congressional delegate Maj. Maginnis made a reputation that has not been surpassed in the history of that office, and succeeded in obtaining benefactions for the young and struggling territory which have so far not been equalled by all the legislation obtained by a full state delegation in both senate and house. He successfully abolished the Indian reservations which then covered the larger portion of the territory. He procured appropriations from congress and caused to be established and built for the protection of the frontier these army posts: Fort Logan, Fort Keogh, Fort Custer, Fort Maginnis,

Fort Assinnaboine and Fort Missoula; the assay office, at Helena, and the United States penitentiary, at Deer Lodge, afterwards turned over to the state. The only government buildings since erected in Montana are those at Fort Harrison, in the establishment of which he was an important factor. He procured many appropriations for the payment of depredation claims, the payment of the Montana militia claims and various claims of citizens beyond enumeration. He was active in the passage of land and timber laws for the benefit of the settlers, and took an active part in all general legislation, particularly affecting the western states and territories. One of the most important laws contributory to the development of the west, was the general right of way for railways across the public lands. This bill he drafted and carried through congress, and under it all the railways in the west, except the three chartered by congress, have been constructed. He procured the grant of lands for the university and other state institutions, and was active in procuring the admission of the state. He was continually chosen as chairman of the territorial delegates who then had a committee of their own. Achieved a national reputation as a debater in the house of representatives, and made notable orations at the national cemetery at Gettysburg, the soldiers' home in Washington, the reunion of the Army of the Potomac in Washington, the meeting of Democratic clubs in the Academy of Music in New York, and to the Tammany society at its hall in the same city.

When the difficulty arose between the state and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as to title to mineral lands in the commonwealth, Maj. Maginnis threw the full force of his strong individuality into the work of securing to the state and the government the rights justly due each in the premises, being made a special commissioner, and he secured the congressional appointment of the mineral land commission for Montana, whose work has recently been successfully completed. For his efforts in this case alone the Major merits the gratitude of the state. Maj. Maginnis has ever been a fearless advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, whose cause he has done much to forward, through editorial utterances and influential participation in its councils. He has represented the party in many state conventions, was for years a member of the Democratic national committee and in 1896 was a presidential

elector from Montana. He is recognized as one of Montana's representative men and his efforts in its behalf will be held long in grateful recognition. The Major keeps alive his practical interest in his old comrades in arms by retaining membership in the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion.

JAMES MANSFIELD is one of the sterling pioneers of Montana, has been conspicuously identified with her industrial development, and is recognized as an honored citizen of Beaverhead county. Mr. Mansfield is a native of the Emerald Isle, having been born in County Kilkenny, on April 18, 1844, the son of Michael and Mary (Morrissy) Mansfield, natives of Ireland, where they passed their entire lives, the father having devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. When the subject of this review was but three years of age he accompanied his brothers and sisters to America, they locating in St. Louis, Mo., where James received his early education in the public schools and worked on farms in the vicinity. He remained in Missouri until March, 1859, when he started for Pike's Peak, Colo., in company with Daniel Flood and Patrick White. They had had some trouble with the Indians, but met no serious difficulties. He turned his attention to mining for two years in Colorado, but the discovery of gold at Bannack, Mont., prompted him to go to that section, arriving on the 1st of November. There Mr. Mansfield gave two yoke of oxen and a wagon for claim No. 32, on Stapleton's bar, and devoted his attention to mining during the ensuing winter. In the summer of 1863, in company with seventeen others, he constructed a ditch known as White bar ditch, supplying water for the placers, where Mr. Mansfield continued operations for a period of fifteen years. Within this time he was concerned in many of the stirring episodes that marked life on the frontier. He saw Plummer, Ned Ray and "Buck" Stinson after they had been hung by the vigilance committee, and was present on the occasion when the old brass cannon was fired into the cabin at Bannack, resulting in the death of the Mexican desperado who had there sheltered himself. In 1863 the wonderful discovery of gold was made in Alder gulch, the present site of Virginia City, and Mr. Mansfield was among the first to take up a placer claim in that district. He

did not secure satisfactory returns from this claim and eventually presented it to Ed. Gallagher, who later took out a large amount of gold. Mr. Mansfield returned to Bannack, and in the spring of 1865 he went to Fort Benton with three teams to transfer freight from that point to Bannack. Prior to this he had paid \$75 for fifty pounds of flour, but upon arriving at Fort Benton he found it selling at a low price. In 1866 he engaged in freighting from Salt Lake City to the mining camps of Montana while his partners continued the mining business. On one occasion the Mormons at Brigham City attempted to run his cattle into the local pound that they might realize \$5 as recovery fee, but he succeeded in thwarting the plans of the latter day "saints." He continued to be engaged in freighting and placer mining thereafter for a period of five years.

In 1875 Mr. Mansfield took up a claim of government land on Horse prairie, Beaverhead county, where he is successfully engaged in raising cattle and horses, having a finely improved ranch of 760 acres. His ranch is located one mile north of Grant, his postoffice address. In politics Mr. Mansfield has ever given his support to the Democratic party, but has not been an active worker nor has he sought political preferment.

In the year 1887 Mr. Mansfield was united in marriage to Miss Annie Flynn, who was born in Ireland and became a resident of Montana in 1874. They have two children: James Nicholas, who was born in 1888, and Columbia, born in 1890. Both children are attending the public schools. The family have the esteem of the community and our subject is honored as one of the pioneers of the state and an enterprising and upright citizen of Beaverhead county.

Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, as quartermaster's clerk. He joined the regiment at Springfield, from there it went to Memphis, and to Nashville, and then to New Orleans, and thence to Chicago, where Mr. Marks was honorably discharged in October, 1865. Returning to Elgin he passed the winter attending college, and in April, 1866, he outfitted for a commercial venture in Montana, carrying merchandise that would have a ready sale among the miners.

Mr. Marks came by the Bozeman route, and at Fort Laramie the United States troops stopped them until a train could be formed sufficiently large to battle hostile Indians in case of trouble, a precaution that proved to be eminently wise. While at the fort Mr. Marks went back five miles after some papers, mounted on an exceedingly fine white horse which the Indians were anxious to trade for, and a band of 100 followed him on his return to the fort. Mr. Marks refused all propositions and retained his horse. At this period the Indians were negotiating a peace treaty with the government, but the terms were not exactly to their liking, and about a week later they went on the warpath in paint and feathers. But Mr. Marks' train of 100 teams and 500 men had a fair start and had no trouble. They, however, killed many trainmen and settlers, stealing their horses and cattle. The streams were greatly swollen, at Clark's forks the river was three-quarters of a mile wide, and they made rafts on which to cross. During this hazardous crossing three of the party were drowned, and a large number of mules and several horses were lost. As a climax to these misfortunes Mr. Marks' entire stock of merchandise, worth at least \$1,500, with \$400 in money in a trunk, slipped from the raft, and everything was dashed to pieces at a bend in the river.

This loss was a well nigh crushing one, but the generous members of the party told him to come along with them, and they arrived in Bozeman on July 1, 1866. After visiting Diamond City and Confederate gulch, Mr. Marks went to New York gulch, where, on the advice of a California expert miner, he traded his horses and gave his note of \$1,000 for a placer claim. One week later he discovered that this claim had been sited and he severely tricked. He then removed to Cave gulch, and was there during the sanguinary fight between "jumpers" and "owners" in which seven men were killed. In the fall he went to Current gulch, where a big strike was reported. After having spent two

J. R. MARKS, of Townsend, while one of the early pioneer settlers of the state, is also the leading merchant of his home city. He was born in Elgin, Ill., on September 18, 1846, the son of James and Harriet (Hill) Marks, and a grandson of James Marks and Samuel Hill, both natives of New York. In 1830 the father of J. R. Marks removed to Chicago, and later engaged in farming near Elgin, Ill., until his death. Fresh from the public schools of Elgin, young Marks, at the age of eighteen years, in 1864, enlisted in Company K,

months in getting to bed-rock, with no returns, he went back to Diamond City and opened a bakery. But as soon as he stepped aside from the rut of a miner luck seemed to favor him. At Diamond City he secured an interest in claim No. 75 in Confederate gulch, and from this realized several thousand dollars. He then purchased a claim on Montana bar from which he realized \$5,000. But he subsequently bought a claim up the main gulch and built a dam and "went broke." Later he took a contract to hoist dirt, in which he employed ten horses and ten men, and profitably continued this business for two years, at the same time keeping up the bakery.

In 1870 he purchased the Luihardy ranch in Missouri valley and also engaged to a considerable extent in freighting. In 1871 he had six ten-mule teams plying from Batten and Corinne to Helena. In 1874 he bought a stage line and took a mail contract, running each way daily between Helena and White Sulphur Springs (seventy-four miles), and requiring seventy horses. Mr. Marks also continued freighting until railway competition made it unprofitable. In these enterprises he was successful, and, although not destined to dig a fortune out of the ground, by industry, pluck and ability he won financial prosperity. He also secured a profitable mail contract between Townsend and White Sulphur Springs, which he filled until 1899. When Townsend was first started, in 1883, Mr. Marks became a member of the mercantile firm of Tierney & Co. This firm also ran two saw-mills and erected the Townsend Hotel, in which Mr. Marks is still interested. Later the firm was succeeded by the Townsend Mercantile Company. Mr. Marks is largely interested in the State Bank of Townsend, and owns four ranches in Missouri valley, aggregating 5,000 acres. He usually feeds 500 head of cattle, 200 horses and 3,000 sheep and sells annually about 500 tons of hay. In October, 1872, Mr. Marks was married to Miss Mary Maples, of New York. Her family had moved from New York to Wisconsin and later to Montana. They have had four children, Vera, who died at the age of four years; James, Vera and Harold, deceased. Fraternally Mr. Marks is an Odd Fellow, and has passed the chairs of his local lodge. In his share of the "winning of the west," the pathway has not been strewn with roses. But he has never laid down, never given up the ship, but with each new misfortune has risen stronger, more determined than ever and has won deserved success.

EDWARD CARDWELL.—Distinctively one of the pioneers of the west and an active participant in many of the exciting movements which marked the early historical epoch of the western frontier was Edward Cardwell. Among those whose earlier reminiscences have a savor of these periods probably few who participated in them lived up to the full tension of the movements, while few survived to look back and realize the dangers they had passed nor to witness the march of development. One of those whose memory links the stirring events of the early pioneer epoch and the magnificent advancement and material prosperity of the west in the dawn of the twentieth century is Edward Cardwell. He was born in the village of Glenavey, County Antrim, Ireland, on July 10, 1831, the eighth of the ten children of Edward and Nancy (Quigley) Cardwell, representatives of sturdy old Irish stock. Edward Cardwell, Sr., was a farmer, a man of sterling character, but not wealthy. The latter's father was a non-commissioned officer in the British army, as were also five of his brothers.

Edward Cardwell, Jr., had limited privileges of education in his native isle, since both of his parents died before he was sixteen years old. He then emigrated to America, where in the first years of his residence he passed through those vicissitudes usually met by the young emigrant without capital or influential friends. He was industrious, ambitious and self-reliant, however, and his courage did not flinch. His first permanent location was in Rochester, N. Y., where he learned carriage painting, at which he worked for several years in Canada and New York. In the meanwhile he attended the Rochester high school, earning the necessary funds by working at his trade. Finally he accumulated \$1,000, representing constant and assiduous labor and much self-denial, and in the spring of 1857 he traveled to Leavenworth, Kan. This was when the socialistic turbulence resulting from the ill feeling between the Free Soil party and the more lawless border ruffians had begun to make the expression "bleeding Kansas" so appropriate, Leavenworth being one of the outposts of civilization. Mr. Cardwell found work at his trade in the quartermaster's department at the fort for three years, after which he was induced to go to Pike's Peak, Colo., in the spring of 1860, by the alluring reports of its rich gold deposits. After prospecting for a time in the Pike's Peak district he became superintendent for P. D. Casey, a prosperous miner and one of the notable pioneers.



Robert L. Caldwell

The rumors of new diggings and rich prospects traveled with remarkable rapidity in the old days, so it came about that when the gold discoveries at Alder gulch became known Mr. Cardwell was among those who went thither. He arrived in the new camp on November 7, 1863, here meeting many his associates in Colorado. His early experiences were often interesting and thrilling. Mr. Cardwell entered into partnership with John Caplice and Peter Ronan in mining at Central City, Virginia City and at Bummer Dan's bar. Within this time the road agents were menacing the life and property of all who came across their path, and Mr. Cardwell witnessed the hanging of Ives, Boonhelm, Gallagher and other desperadoes, executed by the vigilantes. After the execution of the highwaymen Mr. Cardwell felt that he might safely venture on a visit to "the states," and with others he made the tedious trip of six weeks' duration to Salt Lake, and they left their wagons in Port Neuf canyon, never trying to recover them. From the east Mr. Cardwell returned to Montana, and located in Jefferson county, which is still his home. He resumed mining and engaged in farming and stock raising, conducting one of the finest ranch properties in this section of the state, it comprising 2,800 acres, while he raises cattle upon an extensive scale, being one of the leaders in this industry. His postoffice address is Jefferson Island.

Mr. Cardwell's name is familiar throughout the state, and we may truthfully say that no man in Montana can show a more unshadowed life in either public or private phases. Public spirited in his attitude and having a deep interest in the development and progress of the commonwealth, it was a foregone conclusion that his friends, recognizing his vigorous intellectual powers and his inflexible integrity, should demand of him service in important positions of public trust. He was a representative in the territorial council in the Ninth assembly and member of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth territorial assemblies, ever exerting a strong influence for good in the formative period of Montana's existence, bringing to bear that sturdy common sense and intuitive wisdom which are dominating elements in his character, while such was the appreciation of his services that he was chosen a delegate to the constitutional convention which framed the present state constitution. At the first state election he was a Democratic candidate for the senate, but the peculiar exigencies of the contest compassed his defeat. At the election of

1890 his name was again placed in nomination for the same office, and he was elected, taking his seat in the judicial body of the legislature and proving himself an able member, conferring dignity and honor by his presence and services. At the close of the assembly Senator Cardwell returned to his home in Jefferson county, where he ever extends a deep and genial hospitality, for his "latchstring" is ever outside and one is sure of hearty welcome from this pioneer, whose home is that of a typical bachelor.

I M. MARSHALL.—Losing his father while yet an infant, I. M. Marshall did not reach man's estate without experiencing the hardship, sorrow and privation of orphanage. He was born at Bristol, in Ontario county, N. Y., on August 23, 1834, a son of Moses and Mary (Andrews) Marshall, the former a native of New York and the latter of Connecticut. His widowed mother was a resolute and resourceful woman, and, although deprived of her natural helper and protector, performed well the arduous duty of raising her young family and giving them a good start in life. She was the daughter of Capt. Andrews, a native of England, who emigrated to America and settled in Connecticut, and a hero of the Revolutionary war, who met a brother face to face during that conflict, the latter being in the English army. Mr. Marshall passed his school days in New York, and when he attained manhood went into Pennsylvania and remained there two years. Then he started west, got as far as Missouri, and, after remaining there a few months, came on to Montana. Prior to this time he had offered his services to his country as a soldier, but, owing to injury resulting from an accident of his boyhood, was not accepted. In his journey to Montana, he started to come up the Missouri, but as the party was nearly all the summer in getting to Cow Island, the boats were there abandoned, and the rest of the trip to Fort Benton made by teams. It was a time when the Indians were very troublesome, and roving bands gave this party great annoyance, cutting the head lines of their boats, hanging on their rear and flank for purposes of theft, and not even hesitating to carry off an old man of the company who had walked a short distance away from the camp, and whose fate they could conjecture from the experience of others whom the savages had held in captivity. One man, whom they found on the river bank

two days after their companion had disappeared, and who was entirely naked, related that the Indians had stripped and prepared to burn him, but a halfbreed squaw interceded, and they finally showed him which way to run and bade him be off. He ran and reached the river, and had been there several days before they picked him up. Another person whom they met had a somewhat similar experience. Two Indians and a white man captured him, took his gold watch and all his clothes, and then he got a chance and ran away and found his way back to the boat. In the Bad Lands the party was corralled by Indians, but was not further molested, and reached Helena, Mont., in the fall of 1869.

After wintering in Helena, Mr. Marshall went to Sun river and put in the season in the wood business, and then engaged in freighting to Corrine and other points for two seasons, when he removed to Upper Willow creek, twelve miles from Pony, and took up a homestead, to which he has since added by purchase until he has now over four hundred acres, all practically under irrigation. This yields a large amount of excellent hay annually, usually from 300 to 500 tons. He was married February 23, 1882, to Miss Ora Prather, a native of Indiana, daughter of Walter Prather, a prominent farmer of that state, who lived and died there. They have only one child, a daughter named Mary. Mr. Marshall has been successful, and knows how to enjoy the fruits of his labor in a modest and comfortable way. His influence is felt in all matters of public interest affecting the welfare of the community, or contributing to the advancement of his section, and he is esteemed as a wise counsellor, a judicious friend and a public-spirited man. He has just completed a handsome brick residence on his farm, which, with the fine barns and other outbuildings already on it, makes it one of the best equipped properties in his section of the county. His location is also excellent. His land lies at the foot of the mountains, with North Willow creek running directly through it and uniting with South Willow creek at its lower border.

HON. THOMAS C. MARSHALL, one of the leading attorneys of Missoula, Mont., and a member of the law firm of Marshall & Stiff, was born at Paducah, McCracken county, Ky., on December 14, 1851. His parents, Hon. Charles S.

and Emily (Corbett) Marshall, were also Kentuckians. The father, a prominent lawyer, was early graduated from the Transylvania University of Lexington, Ky. While there he served as county attorney of Ballard county, and later he was circuit judge of the Fifth judicial district of Kentucky. In 1867 he was appointed register in bankruptcy by President Grant, and served with ability until the repeal of the bankruptcy act in 1875. Subsequently he was in legal practice in Kentucky until 1888, when he came to Montana and located at Missoula. In 1889 the last constitutional convention of Montana territory was held, and Mr. Marshall was a member of that distinguished body. The same year he was elected judge of the Fourth judicial district, comprising Missoula county, and continued as such until 1893, when he resigned from the bench. His death occurred no November 13, 1896, while he was on a visit to his old friends in Clinton, Ky. He left two sons, Thomas C. and Jacob C., the latter long an able attorney of Ballard county, Ky., but now deceased.

The paternal grandfather of these brothers, the distinguished Hon. Thomas A. Marshall, also a native of Kentucky, was a graduate of Harvard and for many years a very successful attorney of Lexington and Louisville. Twice he was elected as a member of congress, and he served twenty-one years on the supreme bench of Kentucky, sixteen years as chief justice. He died in Louisville in March, 1871. The paternal great-grandfather was Hon. Humphrey Marshall, of Virginia, later of Kentucky. He was a distinguished colonel during the Revolution, serving under Gen. Washington. Later he served in the legislature of Kentucky and also represented Kentucky in the United States senate. He once fought a duel with Henry Clay, in which Clay was wounded. The maternal grandfather was Jacob Corbett, a North Carolinian and a wealthy planter and slaveholder, who was for forty-four years clerk of the court of Ballard county, Ky., dying in 1855.

Thomas C. Marshall was educated in the public schools of Paducah, and at the State University of Kentucky, from which he was graduated with honors, he also taking a brilliant course in the law department. In 1875 Mr. Marshall was admitted to the bar and began legal practice at Paducah, and in Ballard county, where he continued until 1883. In June of that year he came to Montana and settled in Missoula. Here he immediately associated himself in law practice with Judge F. H.

Woody. The firm continued until 1887, when Mr. Marshall retired to assume the duties of attorney for the First National Bank, the Missoula Mercantile Company, and the Big Blackfoot Milling Company, and he is still retained by these prominent companies as counsel. In 1898 Mr. Marshall formed a law partnership with Mr. H. C. Stiff, as Marshall & Stiff, which still continues with a clientage of representative and valuable character. Mr. Marshall is also heavily interested in mining properties in the Wallace district and the Bitter Root county.

Mr. Marshall was formerly a Democrat, but in 1892 he became a Republican. In 1898 he was the nominee of that party for congress, but was defeated by a small plurality. In 1887 he served with distinction in the territorial legislature, and in the extraordinary session of that year, holding the appointment of chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1885 he was elected mayor of Missoula and in this office gained the reputation of being the best mayor the city ever had. He was married in 1878 in Kentucky, to Miss Millie T. Jenkins, daughter of Dr. Jenkins, of Ballard county. She died in New York city in June, 1899. They had three children, Anna J., Emily M. and Charles S. Fraternally Mr. Marshall is a member of the Elks, United Workmen, Knights of Pythias and the Masons. He is well and widely known, highly esteemed, and his name stands for probity and true manliness of personal character.

ALBERT MASON.— A good soldier while the war drums of civil strife were beating in our unhappy land, entering the armies of the Union as a private at the beginning of the contest, and being honorably discharged at its close as a captain, a rank to which he had risen by repeated promotions for conspicuous gallantry on the field, and since a quiet, peaceful and useful citizen, Albert Mason, of Pony, in Madison county, has proven himself equal to either fortune and well equipped for both. He was born in Washtenaw county, Mich., July 9, 1841. His parents were Hiram and Mary (Jaquays) Mason, natives of New York, who were landed, by the tide of emigration flowing from the Atlantic westward, in Michigan about 1830, where they engaged in farming and passed the rest of their lives. They had ten children, of whom Albert was the sixth.

He remained in Michigan, going to school and assisting on the farm, until October 1, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company G., Third Michigan Cavalry, under Col. Minte. He was mustered into service at Grand Rapids, and went to St. Louis, where the regiment remained until March 1, 1862, drilling and preparing for active work. In March they were ordered to Island Number Ten, where they remained during its siege and capture. From there they went to Shiloh, arriving a few days after the battle, and soon after were sent to Corinth, and took part in the siege, and, after its capitulation, spent the summer in northern Alabama, Col. Wejzner being in command. In the fall they returned to the neighborhood of Corinth, fought a battle there and one at Iuka and then joined Grant in the expedition to the rear of Vicksburg, from which he was forced to retire owing to his supplies having been cut off. Mr. Mason's regiment then marched to western Tennessee, where they were skirmishing and chasing guerrillas during the winter. About Christmas, having served two years, they were asked to reenlist, which most of them did, and were given a month's furlough. On their return they stopped two or three months at St. Louis, and then were in Arkansas until the spring of 1865. From there they were transferred to Baton Rouge and Mobile, always in the most active service. Instead of being discharged when their time was out, they were sent with Sheridan into Texas. There they were kept until the spring of 1866, when they were paid off and discharged at Jackson, Mich., Mr. Mason having been promoted through all the grades of the service to the rank of captain.

Six weeks after his discharge Mr. Mason started for Montana, traveling by rail to Atchison, Kan., and from there overland by the Bozeman cutoff to Virginia City, where they arrived July 18, 1866. They had no trouble with Indians, but soon after their train had passed Fort Phil. Kearney that post was attacked and ninety-six soldiers and Lieutenant Carrington was massacred. Mr. Mason remained at Virginia City until October 1, mining and getting out mill timber, then, after wintering at Sterling, went to Missoula county and put in the summer. In the fall he removed to Summit at the head of Alder gulch, where he spent a year and a half in mining with fair success. He wintered at Rochester, Madison county, mined the next year at German gulch with ordinary success, and then located a pre-emption claim on Up-

per Willow creek and engaged in farming for two years, after which he left his claim, mined a year at Red Bluff, then came to the site of Pony and engaged in prospecting, there then being only two other persons in the gulch. He continued mining here about four years, most of the time with good success, and still has interests there which bring him in profitable returns. In 1882 he took up the homestead where he now resides, and he now has a ranch of about 300 acres; a large portion is under irrigation and produces good crops of hay and supports generously from 150 to 200 cattle.

Mr. Mason was married April 2, 1876, to Miss Abbie L. Sparrell, a native of Massachusetts and daughter of George H. Sparrell, an immigrant into Montana from that state and now a highly respected citizen of Pony. He and Mrs. Mason are the parents of two children, Ida and Seward. The life work of such a man as Mr. Mason affords a pleasant theme for the pen of the biographer. He is a truly representative citizen, and has the confidence and respect of the community. In all the relations of life he has borne himself with credit to himself and with benefit to his fellows, serving them in many useful capacities, and discharging the duties of every public and private post with fidelity and intelligence. He has been for many years a school trustee, and was recently the choice of his party for county commissioner. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

THADDEUS L. MATTHEWS.—Recognized as one of the representative business men of the capital city of Montana, of which state he has been a resident for nearly a quarter of a century, Mr. Matthews comes of Puritan lineage, the original American ancestors in the agnatic line having been one of the pilgrim fathers who landed from the Mayflower at historic Plymouth. Mr. Matthews himself was born in Camden, Oneida county, N. Y., on New Year's day, 1844, the son of Aaron and Sarah (Hibbard) Matthews. His father was born in the same house as was the son, the date of the former's birth being February 2, 1808, and the mother was also a native of Camden. Aaron Matthews was a civil engineer and a merchant, and was also county surveyor of Oneida county. In 1852 he removed with his family to Virginia, where he gave attention to merchandising until 1860, when the family removed to Minnesota,

where he passed the remainder of his life in honor and usefulness.

Thaddeus L. Matthews received his early education in the public schools of the Old Dominion and a private school at Falls Church, Va. He was sixteen years old when the family went to Minnesota, and there he devoted his attention to farming and the meat business. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E. Ninth Minnesota Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. In the first year of his service occurred the outbreak of the Sioux Indians, and his regiment was assigned to duty in suppressing these hostiles. He participated in several skirmishes with the savages, arrived with his regiment at New Ulm just after the battle, and assisted in guarding the town and burying the dead. He was also present at the hanging of the leading Sioux prisoners at Mankato. In October, 1863, his regiment was sent south, and he participated in the engagements at Guntown, Miss., in June, 1864, and that at Tupelo, in July. In the fall the Ninth Minnesota was sent down the Mississippi river and up White river, following Price through Arkansas and Missouri. Then it marched to Nashville, and thence to Mobile, where it remained until the surrender of Gen. Lee, being thereafter stationed at Tuscaloosa, Ala., until the close of the war. Mr. Matthews was mustered out at Fort Snelling, Minn., on August 24, 1865.

Having thus rendered valiant service as a soldier, Mr. Matthews turned his attention to win victories of peace. He engaged in market gardening in Minnesota until 1877, when he came to Montana, and was in the employ of the Glendale Mining Company for seven years. In 1884 he came to Lewis and Clarke county, and was connected with the meat business in Marysville until 1887, when he engaged in the same line of business for himself in Helena, which has since been his home. Mr. Matthews' efforts have been attended with marked success and he is today one of the substantial business men of the city, where he is held in high esteem by friends and acquaintances. Besides his two finely equipped markets in the capital city, he owns a good ranch in Prickly Pear valley, five miles east of Helena, which is operated under his personal supervision. Mr. Matthews is a member of the Republican political party, while fraternally he is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Order of the Pyramids. At South Bend, Minn., in 1870, Mr. Matthews was united in

marriage to Miss Katherine Pryse, who was born in Ohio, the daughter of Rev. James M. and Mary Pryse, who emigrated from Wales to the United States, her father being a prominent member of the Presbyterian clergy. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews have two children, Edna, the wife of Henry G. Duerfeldt, of Butte, and John, a practicing attorney at Helena. Both children graduated in the Helena high school, and the son was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1899, and was admitted to the bar of Montana in the same year.

ARCHIE M. MARTIN, one of the enterprising young men of Gallatin county, illustrates through his business success what may be accomplished by energy and ability in the vast possibilities of Montana. He is a valuable citizen, deeply imbued with progressive western ideas, and was born in Page county, Iowa, on September 6, 1863, the son of Madison and Nancy J. (Milligan) Martin, the father a native of Ashland, Ohio, and the mother a Virginian. Madison Martin participated in the Civil war, and at its close removed to Iowa and engaged in farming until his death in 1880. Archie M. Martin, one of a family of six sons and two daughters, passed his school days and learned the machinist's trade in Iowa, coming to Montana in 1879 by rail to Margaret lake and thence by stage to Butte. He was employed by the Utah Mill Company as a machinist and builder and for them erected mills, smelters and machinery for mining purposes for three years. During a portion of this time he was a partner with Mr. Luther Phillips in freighting. Mr. Phillips was the manager of the company when the firm dissolved. In 1883 Mr. Martin removed to Idaho and for six months was interested in lumbering, then returned to his Iowa home, and then traveled through Tennessee, Ohio, Kansas and other states.

Returning to Montana in the spring of 1884, he became manager of a large cattle outfit in eastern Montana for Fly & Story, of Bozeman. Six months later he visited the Judith basin, and there passed four years in lumbering and operating a saw-mill. Disposing of this interest he returned to Bozeman and secured a homestead claim on the West Flathead, and added to this a section and a half of leased land, making a fine ranch which he successfully cultivates, growing large crops of winter wheat, of which he sows from 200 to 300 acres.

In 1897 Mr. Martin assumed the management of the Flathead Threshing Company, of which he was a part owner. During the season he engages extensively in threshing, the equipment embracing the latest improved machinery, horses, wagons and men, Mr. Martin having a private dining car. With this outfit he threshed 136,000 bushels of grain in one season. At the close of the threshing season of 1900 Mr. Martin engaged in freighting and hauled about 50,000 bushels of wheat to Belgrade. He is a part owner of a sawmill at Rocky Canyon, and is interested in copper properties in the West Home mining district of West Flathead, where with others he has secured four claims. They have taken out several tons of ore which indicate good paying qualities, one lead of five feet assaying \$26 per ton. The tunnel at this writing extends fifty-three feet. Mr. Martin was married on November 26, 1891, to Miss Christina Gee, of Deer Lodge county, a daughter of George Gee, a native of England. They have four children, Florence, Archie, Jr., George and Mabel. Their home is in a beautiful location on hills overlooking the Gallatin valley, the handsome residence being surrounded by barns and outbuildings of substantial construction. Mr. Martin has recently planted several hundred fruit trees, thus adding fruitraising to his numerous profitable industries.

WILLIAM T. MAULDIN came to Montana nearly four decades ago, and is clearly entitled to the honors which attach to the title of pioneer of our great commonwealth, and although returning to the more settled states, its attractions proved sufficient to again draw him within its borders. Mr. Mauldin stands today as one of the representative citizens and influential business men of Beaverhead county, maintaining his home in the city of Dillon since 1886. His career has been a varied one, and has been filled with well-directed and earnest endeavor, the result of which is a success of no indefinite character. Mr. Mauldin is a native of the state of Maryland, having been born in Cecil county, on September 3, 1843, the fifth in order of birth of the six children of John and Sophia (Simpers) Mauldin, natives of Maryland. John Mauldin was a resident of Maryland until the time of his death, having been a prominent merchant in the city of Baltimore for many years.

William T. Mauldin received his educational training in the public schools of his native state, supplemented by a course of study in the academy at Tuscarora, Pa. On leaving school he went to Indianapolis, Ind., and secured a clerical position in a shoe store conducted by his brother James, where he remained for a period of four years, but in April, 1865, he started for Montana, arriving at Virginia City on September 2, and engaged in disposing of several loads of merchandise at good prices. The following year he joined the stampede of goldseekers and went to the Salmon river country, in Idaho, and followed prospecting and mining for two years. In 1869 he went to Utah, whence he brought through a band of cattle to Beaverhead county, Mont., disposing of the same at a good profit, repeating the enterprise the succeeding year. In the fall of 1870 he returned east, and in 1872 located in the city of Chicago, where he engaged in the grocery business for about one year. After leaving Chicago Mr. Mauldin went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he was engaged in the produce business for two years, when he returned to Montana and was with his brother James on a ranch on Beaverhead river until the spring of 1876, when he went to Kansas and operated a farm for three years. In 1879 he returned to Montana and established himself in the retail cigar and tobacco business on Park street, in the city of Butte, which proved very successful. In 1886 he came to Beaverhead county and purchased a ranch two miles east of Dillon, to which he has since added until he now has a fine estate of 800 acres, equipped with the best of improvements and regarded as one of the most valuable places in this section of the state. The ranch is under a high state of cultivation, with an effective system of irrigation, and is chiefly devoted to the raising of oats and alfalfa. In partnership with his brother James Mr. Maulding platted an addition to the city of Dillon, the same being still owned by them and known as Mauldin addition. In 1892, associated with Simon Hauswirth, Mr. Mauldin erected the Columbia block, a fine business building on Broadway, in the city of Butte, and still retains his interest therein.

In politics our subject gives allegiance to the Republican party, taking an active interest in public affairs of a local nature, and in 1894 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of Beaverhead county, which he held until 1898. At Ogden, Utah, on February

11, 1877, Mr. Mauldin was united in marriage to Mrs. Nancy (Roley) Featherly, who was born in Girard, Pa., the daughter of Henry Roley, a prominent railroad and canal contractor of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Mauldin now pass the summer months at their attractive home in Dillon, and spend the winters in Florida. They have no children.

CORNELIUS MELTON, one of Gallatin county's successful and enterprising farmers and cattlegrowers, while not a Montanian by birth, came to the territory in early boyhood and can rightfully be classed as a pioneer. He was born in Knox county, Ill., February 5, 1857, one of a family of three sons and five daughters. His parents were Amos Melton, of Indiana, and Harriet (Yard) Melton, a native of England. At an early day Amos Melton, the father, removed from Indiana to Illinois and engaged in farming. In 1850 he visited California, going by way of the Isthmus of Panama, remained two years, returned to the old Illinois homestead and was married. In 1864, with his wife and five children, he came to Montana, arriving in August. For two years he unsuccessfully followed mining, and then secured some land in Gallatin county and began ranching, which he continued to the time of his death, December 24, 1892. He was highly respected by all the residents of Gallatin valley.

The school days of Cornelius Melton were passed in Gallatin county, where he remained with his parents until 1878. On February 5 of that year he was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Curtis, of Wisconsin, daughter of Robert B. and Susan E. (Hopkins) Curtis, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Pennsylvania. Her grandfather, Joseph Curtis, was also a Vermonter, the family comprising three brothers that came from England and settled in the New England colonies. The father of Mrs. Melton came to Montana via the Bridger trail, arriving in the Gallatin valley July 14, 1864. Here he engaged in general farming and stock raising, but in 1883 he returned to Wisconsin, and later went to South Dakota, where he at present resides.

Nine children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Melton: Eli, Nora, Belle, Clara, Dorothy, Neal, Elene, W. J. Bryan Melton and Pearl. The home ranch of Mr. Melton is a beautiful one, comprising 320 acres, largely under irrigation,

the East Gallatin river coursing through a portion of his property. Our subject conducts quite an extensive dairy business, his favorite cattle being shorthorns. He also has some fine horses, trotting stock being his hobby. For a number of years he served efficiently as school trustee.

HON. WILLIAM F. MEYER.—Prominent in connection with public affairs in Montana and known as a progressive and successful business man and able representative of the bar of the state, no citizen of Carbon county more consistently deserves definite consideration in a work of this nature than Senator Meyer, the present representative of his county in the upper house of the legislature.

William F. Meyer is a native of the beautiful little city of Ripon, Fond du Lac county, Wis., where he was born on the 3rd of March, 1857. His father, George W. Meyer, was born in the province of Hanover, Germany, and in his native land was solemnized his marriage to his good wife and helpmeet, whose maiden name was Bertha M. Wiggenhorn, who was born in Westphalia, Germany. The paternal grandfather of our subject was William E. Meyer, a captain in the German army, having served under the renowned Gen. Blucher, with whose command he was present at and participated in the battle of Waterloo. George W. Meyer, his son, came to America in 1848 and took up his residence in Wisconsin, where he has since made his home, devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits and having a considerable interest in one of the leading banking institutions in the city of Ripon. Though he has attained the age of seventy-four years, he is still alert and vigorous in both mind and body, and is one of the influential citizens of Fond du Lac county. In 1901 he last made a visit to the Fatherland and passed a number of months in renewing the acquaintanceships of his youth and in visiting the scenes endeared to him through past associations. His wife is still living, as are seven of their eleven children.

William F. Meyer, the subject of this review, received his education in the public schools of his native city and thereafter matriculated at Ripon College, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1882. Immediately after his graduation he came to Montana, first locating in the city of Billings, remaining about two months and then removed to

Park City, Yellowstone county, where he established himself in the lumber business, also taking up a homestead claim of government land in that locality. There he resumed the study of law, having previously inaugurated a careful course of reading in the same, and in 1884 he secured admission to the bar of the state. He continued his residence in Park City until 1889, when he disposed of his lumber business and live stock, but retained possession of his ranch until 1899, when he disposed of the property. In 1889 Mr. Meyer removed to Red Lodge, Carbon county, and here he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, having gained marked precedence at the bar of the county and retaining a clientele of a distinctly representative character. In partnership with Messrs. John W. Chapman and Paul Breteche, the Senator engaged in the banking business in 1895. The last named gentleman dying in 1898, the institution is now conducted by Mr. Meyer and Mr. Chapman as sole proprietors, and is known as the banking house of Meyer & Chapman. In 1898 the Senator erected the fine building in which the banking business is now conducted, wherein he maintains his elegantly equipped and commodious law offices. He is a man of great executive capacity and business ability, and his interposition in any enterprise or undertaking of a public or private character implies that it will be carried forward to determine success. He is at the present time president of the Red Lodge Lumber & Hardware Company, which controls an extensive and profitable business. His ability as a financier and thorough business man has not lacked for recognition in divers directions, and he has had the handling of large amounts of money for eastern capitalists, making a specialty of placing the same in long time loans on ranch securities. It was but natural that a man of such force, such sterling character and such unmistakable ability should be called upon to serve in offices of distinctive trust and responsibility within the gift of the people, and thus, in 1895, Mr. Meyer was the nominee of his party for representative in the legislature, being accorded a hearty endorsement at the polls and proving an indefatigable and valuable working member of the legislative body. His zeal and ability in the cause of the Republican party made him a recognized leader, and further honors were conferred upon him at the general election in the fall of 1900, when he was elected to the state senate, and in the ensuing session again showed himself a worthy representative of his con-

stituency and the state at large. In 1895, while a member of the lower house, Senator Meyer introduced the bill for the creation of Carbon county, and though the same met with strenuous opposition, he brought his forces to bear in advocacy of the same and after a hard fight succeeded in having the county organized. As a member of the senate, in the general assembly of 1900-1, Senator Meyer, among many other measures, introduced and secured the enactment of the bill to prevent the slack of coal mines from being dumped into the streams of the various mining localities; secured the passage of the bill imposing a tax on live stock brought in from other states for grazing purposes, being an important and valuable addition to the laws of the state; introduced the bill requiring the stock association to publish a list of stray animals, this likewise being enacted; and he introduced the bill providing for the acceptance of typewritten as well as printed briefs before the supreme court of the state, the object being to save large incidental expense to litigating parties, a measure overruled later by the supreme court as being in conflict with one of its rules.

On the 1st of July, 1884, Senator Meyer was united in marriage to Miss Alice C. Adams, who was born in Ripon, Wis., the daughter of Thomas Adams, who was born in the north of Ireland and who became one of the leading citizens of Fond du Lac county, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have one son, William F., Jr., who was born March 26, 1899. The family home is a beautiful modern residence, located in the north end of the city, and is recognized as the finest private house in the place and a center of refined hospitality.

CHARLES L. DAHLER, now residing at Helena, has led in this state a busy, an eventful and a successful life. With the leading industries of Montana, mining and stock raising, he has long been closely identified, and is one of Helena's best-known business men. He was born in Prussia, near Dusseldorf, October 9, 1835. His parents were John M. and Mary S. (Engmann) Dahler. The family came from Prussia to the United States in 1839 and settled in Osage county, Mo. Here the father engaged in farming for many years, subsequently removing to Cole county, where he died in 1897, aged eighty-three years. The mother died in 1847. They had two children—Charles L. and Mrs.

Bartman, of Missouri. The grandparents of C. L. Dahler also emigrated to the United States and located in Missouri, where they died.

Charles L. Dahler received his early education in the public schools of Missouri, and then entered the Jesuit College of Missouri, from which he was graduated. He then passed several years in that state, a portion of the time on the Missouri river as a steamboat clerk. In 1858 he went to Denver, Col., crossing the plains to Leavenworth, Kan., with mule teams, the trip occupying forty-three days. Mr. Dahler remained at Cherry Creek (Denver), Col., until 1863, and engaged in running a ferry across the Platte river and in various other industries. In 1863 he went to Salt Lake City with a stock of merchandise, and soon afterwards came to Bannack, Mont. He brought a train of ox teams and wagons loaded with salable goods, for while in Colorado Mr. Dahler had not been idle, but had prospered. At that period gold excitement was running high at Alder gulch and Virginia and Nevada Cities. In December of 1863 Mr. Dahler returned to Denver, where for several years he was agent for the Overland Stage Company. In May, 1866, Mr. Dahler came again to Virginia City, Mont., and, in company with Warren Hussy, opened a banking house there, another one at Helena and one at Salt Lake City, all under the firm name of Hussy, Dahler & Co. The Salt Lake City Bank was continued until 1870, when it became the First National Bank; the one at Virginia City was continued until 1872. At that time Mr. Dahler assumed entire control of these financial institutions, later selling the Helena branch. The Virginia City bank was continued until 1879, when Mr. Dahler became largely interested in the gold mines of Silver Star. Since then he has acquired possession of some eighteen rich and productive mines, among the best in the state.

Mr. Dahler was married in 1873 with Miss Mary Hudnall, of New Orleans, La. Her parents were John A. and Candace D. (Harrington) Hudnall, natives of Virginia and Indiana. They removed to New Orleans, as the father, John A. Hudnall, was a Mississippi river steamboat captain. They have eight children—Charles L., Hugo R., Frank J., Eugene T., Matthew J., Warren W., Jerrold J. and Alice C.

Politically Mr. Dahler has taken active interest in the Democratic party, but never sought political preferment. For twelve years he was county commissioner at Virginia City, and in religion he is a



Ed. Baker

Catholic. As one of the oldest settlers in the capital city Mr. Dahler has established a reputation second to none. His long residence in territory and state has opened to him a wide field of acquaintances, and all speak of him in the highest terms. His life work has been a steady, yet conservative, advancement along safe and practical business lines, and the feverish excitements of early mining days never swept him off his feet. His financial ability, high character and honorable dealings have won for him the esteem and confidence of business associates and a host of personal friends.

DAVID W. MIDDLEMAS is identified with an important line of business enterprise in the city of Helena, being a member of the Helena Ice Company, whose offices are located at 200 East State street. He is a man of progressive methods and business ability, and during the score of years he has been a resident of Helena has held the respect and confidence of all with whom he has come in contact. Mr. Middlemas is a native of Middleton, Nova Scotia, where he was born on August 25, 1856, being the son of John and Rebecca (Parker) Middlemas, both of whom were born in the same town. John Middlemas was a farmer by occupation, in politics was a liberal, and in religion was a member of the Methodist church. He was a man of sterling integrity and served for many years as a magistrate. The mother of our subject is of English descent and a representative of old Massachusetts families, her great-grandfather in the paternal line having been a soldier in the Continental army and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. Mrs. Middlemas now maintains her home in Middleton, Nova Scotia. David W. Middlemas received his education in the public schools of his native town. In 1870 he went to Boston, where he remained until the centennial year, 1876, and then started for California, having learned the carpenter trade while in Boston, becoming a skilled workman. Arriving in San Francisco he was there engaged at his trade until 1880, when he came to Helena, arriving on June 15th. Here he was successfully engaged as a carpenter and builder until 1888, when he identified himself with his present line of enterprise, in which he has secured a large and representative patronage. Before the close of the succeeding year he consolidated his interest

in the ice business with those of Charles A. Blackburn, and they have since conducted operations under the title of the Helena Ice Company. Their facilities and equipment are excellent, and they supply the best of products to their many customers. Mr. Middlemas owns an attractive residence in the city, and is also owner of large tracts where the ice ponds and storage house are located.

In politics he gives support to the Republican party; fraternally he is prominently identified with the Masonic order, Mystic Shrine, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In Masonry his affiliations are with Morning Star Lodge No. 5; Helena Chapter No. 2, R. A. M.; and Helena Commandery No. 2, K. T. He has served as high priest of his chapter and as captain-general of the commandery. His religious faith is indicated by membership in the Baptist church, and he is a member of the board of trustees of the local organization. At Reno, Nev., on July 15, 1879, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Middlemas to Miss Ida L. Houston, who was born in Iowa, the daughter of George W. and Mary Houston, natives of New England. Of this union three children have been born, George N., Edith A. and May A.

GEORGE R. MILBURN.—A native of Washington, D. C., and born on November 15, 1850, Judge Milburn is one of the seven sons of Benedict and Martha (Page) Milburn, natives respectively of Maryland and the city of Washington. Benedict Milburn was a printer, for many years connected with the press of the national capital. Eventually he engaged in real estate operations, to which he devoted his attention until his death, in 1885. His wife survived him, dying on January 1, 1889. He was a son of Jeremiah Milburn, who was born in Maryland. The maternal ancestors of Judge Milburn were among the very early settlers in Virginia. George R. Milburn was reared in Washington, securing his preliminary education in the public schools, then entering Rittenhouse Academy, where he was graduated with the class of 1868. In the fall of 1868 he matriculated in Yale University, where he completed a full course, graduating therefrom in 1872. After leaving the university Judge Milburn returned to the Federal capital, where he engaged

in real estate operations, being associated with his father. Later he held a clerkship in the United States pension department, retaining this until 1880, when he went to Santa Fe, N. M., where he was admitted to the bar in February, 1881. He had previously completed a thorough technical course in the law department of the National University, in Washington, being graduated in 1880.

While a resident of New Mexico Judge Milburn was in the government service, being clerk at the Pueblo Indian agency. In November, 1882, he was made United States special Indian agent, and was ordered to Dakota and Montana. In 1884 he built the Crow agency in Montana and was engaged in the inspection of the agencies of his jurisdiction until March, 1885. In January, 1885, he permanently located in Miles City, Custer county, this state, and established himself in legal practice. In the same year he was elected as the first county attorney of Custer county, in which capacity he served one term. In 1889 Judge Milburn was elected to the bench of the Seventh district of Montana, comprising Dawson, Custer and Yellowstone counties, and was chosen his own successor in 1892, his term expiring in January, 1897. The district is strongly Republican, but although Mr. Milburn always was a Democrat, he was elected both times. At the expiration of his second term he declined a renomination and resumed his law practice in Miles City, becoming prominently concerned in much of the important litigation of the eastern portion of the state. He continued in practice at Miles City until his election by a flattering majority to his present office, that of associate justice of the supreme court, in November, 1900, as the candidate of the Democratic, Populist and Labor parties.

Judge Milburn was chairman of the Democratic central committee of Custer county in 1898 and has been a delegate to the state conventions of his party. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias as a member and past chancellor, and he is also past grand of his lodge of Odd Fellows and a member of the Montana grand lodge, while in the Ancient Order of United Workmen he is past master workman. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, holding membership in each of these orders in Miles City. On December 7, 1875, Judge Milburn wedded with Eugenie Prentiss Bliss, a na-

tive of Grand Rapids, Mich., and a daughter of Dr. D. W. Bliss, a brigade surgeon during the Civil war, at the close of which he located in the city of Washington, where he passed the residue of his life, his death occurring in 1889. Dr. Bliss was surgeon in charge of President Garfield at the time of the assassination of the president in 1881. To Judge and Mrs. Milburn four children were born, Paul Willard, Eugene, Roszelle and George R., Jr. The devoted wife and mother was called over to the activities that know no weariness very soon after the removal of the family to Helena, her death occurring on January 8, 1901. The memory of her beautiful life rests as a benediction upon all of her many friends.

C. B. MILLER, M. D., a leading and successful physician and surgeon of Helena, was born near Dillsboro, Dearborn county, Ind. He entered Moores Hill College, where he continued his studies for some time but did not graduate. Early in life Dr. Miller was both a miller and millwright, and also taught in the high school at Rising Sun, Ind. Here in 1860 he began the study of medicine and continued it until the breaking out of the Civil war. Promptly responding to the first call for troops Mr. Miller enlisted in Company E, Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into service April 22, 1861. He participated in the battles of Phillippi, Bealington and at Carrick's Ford (where Gen. Garnett, the first general officer to give his life to his country, was killed), and was mustered out in August, 1861. The next winter and spring he attended the Medical College of Ohio, and enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, on August 19, 1862. In less than two weeks thereafter, at the battle of Richmond, Ky., he was wounded in the left side of the neck, and later through the right shoulder and lung, and was reported killed. When he was partially recovered he served as assistant surgeon of the regiment through the first assault on Vicksburg, at Arkansas Post, and then on the hospital steamer City of Memphis, engaged in transporting sick and wounded soldiers to northern hospitals. When the movement to invest Vicksburg was made Dr. Miller was assigned to duty in charge of the bodyguard of Gen. McClelland. On May 8, 1863, Dr. Miller was appointed assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and served at Grand Gulf, Young's Point and Vicksburg, most of the

time as surgeon in charge of Gen. Prentiss hospital, by order of the medical director on the staff of Gen. Grant, later Surg.-Gen. John Moore. After the close of the war Dr. Miller resigned and returned to Indiana. He completed the full course at the Medical College of Ohio, and was duly graduated from that institution. He assisted in the organization of the Dearborn County (Ind.) Medical Society, and served four years as its secretary. He then became its president, and was subsequently a member of the Indiana State Medical Society for twenty-eight years, and has been a member of the American Medical Association since 1874. Dr. Miller served as secretary, treasurer and president of the Lawrenceburg, Ind., school board from 1874 until his removal from the state. He was reared a Methodist, but inclines toward the Episcopalian faith.

Dr. Miller has ever been an enthusiastic Republican. He distinctly remembers shouting lustily in 1856 for Fremont, the first Republican presidential candidate, and he cast his first vote for Gen. Grant. He served one term as grand regent of the Royal Arcanum of Indiana. For a number of years he was a surgeon of the Big Four and the Ohio & Mississippi Railways, and he aided in organizing the first association of railway surgeons, and for eight years he was secretary of the board of pension examining surgeons, at Lawrenceburg, Ind. Dr. Miller first came to Montana in the spring of 1889 and located at Helena. For two years he served as chairman of the building committee of the Helena school board, during the erection of the high school and other buildings. In 1895 he was appointed one of the board of managers of the Montana Soldiers' Home, assisted in locating its site, served for three years as secretary of the board, and since as its president. For awhile he was secretary of the United States pension examining surgeons. Fraternally Dr. Miller is past ex-ruler of Helena Lodge No. 193, B. P. O. E., past noble grand of Queen City Lodge, I. O. O. F. (He has been an Odd Fellow since 1874.) He has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic from its organization, is a past commander of Wadsworth Post and past department commander of Montana, and is now its medical director. Dr. Miller practices general medicine and surgery, but as he is a skilled mechanic he prefers surgery, although he refuses emergency work. In 1866 he was married to Miss Helen E. Wymond, and has one son, a college graduate (Ohio Medical) who is also a graduate of the

University of Strasburg, Germany. Dr. Miller is one in whom the people have great confidence. He possesses high integrity and profound medical ability.

GEORGE L. MILLER, of Belgrade, Gallatin county, is a Montanian by birth who has acquired prominence and prosperity through the development of agricultural and stock industries. On October 24, 1865, he was born at Radersburg, Broadwater county, the son of Solomon and Annie (Yates) Miller, natives of Indiana and Missouri. The paternal grandfather, Lemuel Miller, removed from Indiana to Missouri with his family and engaged in farming and from there, in 1864, Solomon Miller, his son, started overland for Montana by ox teams, and by successive additions the company at last numbered 450 people. It was fortunate that the train was so large, for they were greatly annoyed by hostile Indians and had engaged a number of pitched battle with them. Shortly after his arrival at Virginia City, Mont., Solomon Miller married, and making his home in Radersburg, was there for two years engaged in mining. He then returned to Missouri, but in 1868 came back and settled on South Boulder river, where for three years he was engaged in farming, going then to Radersburg and following mining two years. He then secured land on Dry creek, in Gallatin county, where he continued ranching until his death in 1878. His wife is now living at Josephine, Mont.

Their son, George L. Miller, was one of a family of five sons and two daughters, and received his education in the schools of the towns in which his parents from time to time resided. In 1889 he purchased a farm near Gallop in Gallatin county, but soon disposed of it and bought his present place of 320 acres at Valley View, eight miles north of Belgrade. It is finely located, commanding a view of the beautiful Gallatin valley to the south and west. His principal crop is fall wheat, of which he raises large crops. He is also interested in horses, his favorite breeds being Normans and Hambletonians. His handsome residence is surrounded with substantial barns, blacksmith shops and other outbuildings. The marriage of Mr. Miller occurred on March 12, 1891, when he was united to Miss Althea Conrow, of New Jersey, a daughter of Samuel Conrow, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this

work. Their children are Emel F.; Earl, named after Paris Earl Gibson, of Great Falls; Zetta Grace, Lester G. and Lloyd. The fraternal relations of Mr. Miller are with the Woodmen of the World. For a number of years he has served as school trustee, and he is a man in whom his home community place deserved confidence.

WALLACE L. MILLEGAN, one of Helena's oldest representative pioneers and a leading ranchman and stockgrower of the state, was born in Greene county, N. Y., on February 4, 1837. The story of Mr. Millegan's Montana life embraces much of the history of the territory and state. He is the son of James A. and Eleanor (Mead) Millegan. His father was born in Scotland, on July 25, 1796. With his early history is connected a romantic yet melancholy incident. When but six years old he came to the United States with a brother and sister. While leaving the ship at New York city the family was separated, and James, our subject, was left alone in the new, strange world. In New York he grew to manhood, and served his adopted country in the war of 1812. After the return of peace he followed farming, and early married a Miss Mead, who was born in Greene county, N. Y., on June 2, 1796. She was the daughter of Elisha Mead, of Revolutionary stock, and of English parentage. They had one son, Edwin E., born November 19, 1819, now living in Kingston, N. Y. By his second marriage he had eight children, Anne E., Phebe J., Dr. George W., now of Sparta, Wis., Stephen L. (deceased), James H., Joseph G. (deceased), Reuben A. and Wallace L. Their mother died at Sparta, Wis., in 1863, and in 1881 Mr. Millegan came to Montana to visit his son, Wallace L., but sixteen days after his arrival he died at the age of eighty-five years. He is buried in the old cemetery at Helena. He was an old-line Whig, and his second wife was a devout Methodist.

Wallace L. Millegan was the seventh son, and when ten years of age removed with his parents to Wisconsin, then a territory. He worked on a farm, was educated in the common schools, and when eighteen began life for himself. He located in Racine, whence he removed to Sparta, Wis., in 1858. From this place, on March 23, 1859, he, as one of a party of twenty people and ten ox teams, started for Pike's Peak, landing at Denver June 29 of that year, and on July 2 began digging for gold. They

came to the new Eldorado through Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Columbus, North Platte, Ash Hollow, the South Platte country and Denver, where there were only a few houses and those covered with canvas. The party mined on Clear creek during 1859 and in 1860 went into an independent district, where Mr. Millegan worked a claim with considerable success. Here he first met Dr. W. L. Steele, now of Helena. In 1862 he was farming near Denver, and on April 14, 1863, set out on the then perilous journey to East Bannack, Mont., where he had been but a short time when he joined the stampede to Alder gulch, then reported fabulously rich with the yellow metal. Mr. Millegan rode a large mule without a saddle to Virginia City, and his recollections of that overland tour are quite vivid. At Alder gulch he failed to locate a claim, and he went on up the Stinking Water. On the way, while attempting to alight from his mule, his foot caught in a cord and he was dragged some distance and so seriously injured as to lay him up for a considerable period. On his recovery he returned to Bannack and mined during the summer in Buffalo gulch and "struck it rich," taking out from dry diggings as high as \$7 to the pan. On account of Mr. Millegan not working on the Sabbath day he had disagreeable experiences with "road agents." The road agent was then the worst pest of Montana society.

In 1862 Mr. Millegan met William A. Clark, now United States senator, near Denver, and worked with him on the Bob-tail mine. On November 6, 1863, Mr. Millegan started for the states from Bannack, and just outside the latter place he visited Mr. Clark, who was quite ill with mountain fever. Subsequently Mr. Millegan went to Salt Lake City and thence to Denver overland by coach, paying \$150 as fare from Bannack to Denver. He then went by private conveyance to Glenwood, Iowa. On April 9, 1864, Mr. Millegan was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. Rockefeller, daughter of Theodore and Anna M. Rockefeller, both of New Jersey. Mrs. Millegan was born in Morris county, N. J., on November 14, 1840. They had thirteen children: Carrie M., Willard L., Hattie A., Martha E., Robert E., James R., G. W., Cora B. and Nina M. are living; Eleanor, George, Reuben and Edwin are dead.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Millegan outfitted, and within seven days was on the road to Idaho, where he arrived on July 2, going via Omaha, along the north side of the North Platte and by Fort

Laramie. He then took the Bridger cutoff to Virginia City, and thence to Bannack. They passed the location of Bozeman. Then it was a wild, unbroken country, the habitat of the wolf, the bear and the coyote. They wintered at East Bannack, and here their first child was born. Early in spring Mr. Millegan, with a covered wagon drawn by four cows, started for Blackfoot, Ophir gulch. They were the first family on the ground and they opened a boarding house where regular boarders paid \$20 a week and transients \$1.50 a meal, which, considering the extremely high price of provisions, was reasonable. The meals were served in a tent, and this dining room was covered with pine boughs. In those days of high prices eggs were \$2.00 a dozen, flour \$100 a sack, salt \$1.50 a pound and potatoes fifty cents a pound. That spring Mrs. Millegan paid \$18 in gold dust for two calico dresses and muslin was ninety cents a yard. Mrs. Millegan was the third woman to locate in Ophir gulch, and she paid \$6.00 a day for a woman to help with the house work, and twenty-five cents apiece to have napkins washed. In October, 1865, they moved by wagon to Helena. Here Mr. Millegan bought out a squatter on his present ranch on which there was a small log house. From time to time he has added to this property and he made application for and filed the thirteenth homestead right in the state, 160 acres, and in 1873 they purchased 160 acres each, four miles northeast of Helena, and the same year bought another 160 acres, where he now lives. He made his present valuable improvements in 1898, but the trees and shrubbery were set out twenty-five years ago. Mrs. Millegan lived in Helena over five months before she saw a white woman. The winter of 1865 was the most severe ever experienced in this locality. His only horse was stolen by the Indians, and Mr. Millegan found a white man frozen to death near his house. Five hundred dollars was found on the body, but this was claimed by a partner. In the spring of 1866 Mr. Millegan began farming. He paid twenty-five cents a pound for seed potatoes and the same price for seed oats.

Mr. Millegan has the oldest water right in this part of the country and is well supplied with water and has been raising cattle and horses during the past few years quite successfully.

Politically Mr. Millegan has been a lifelong Republican. He was an inspector of elections in Idaho, and voted at the first election in Montana. In 1878 he was elected one of the county commission-

ers for Lewis and Clarke county, and was chosen for the long term, six years.

Fraternally Mr. Millegan has for fifteen years been a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a man of most exemplary habits, never indulging in liquor or any of the vices of the early days in Montana territorial life, and both himself and wife are valued members of the Baptist church. Throughout the state he is recognized as a man of sterling character, of sound judgment and the strictest honesty. Possessing broad, progressive views, he has continued to keep step with the march of civilization.

HON. JAMES H. MILLS.—The life history of this gentleman is one of patriotic devotion to duty, and replete with those stirring events which time softens to romance. He was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, December 21, 1837. Descended from English, Irish and Holland ancestors, seven generations preceding him have lived in America. Through Colonial and Revolutionary days and in the succeeding years the members played varied and important parts in the founding of the United States. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors served loyally in the Continental army of the Revolution, when there was no room for the "summer soldier and the sunshine patriot." So far back as the Mills family can trace their history they were Presbyterians. George S. Mills, born in Pennsylvania in 1815, married Susan Davis, a daughter of John Davis, who had removed to Ohio from Pennsylvania about 1814, George S. Mills dying there in his sixty-fourth year, and there also died his first wife, at the age of twenty-eight, leaving but one child, James Hamilton Mills.

Receiving his education in the schools of eastern Ohio and of Pittsburg, Pa., Mr. Mills was early engaged in mercantile and mechanical pursuits, continuing in these until the Civil war. His inherited traits of patriotism and loyalty caused his early enlistment, on April 27, 1861, at the age of twenty-four years, in Company G, the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves (Fortieth Pennsylvania Infantry), as a private soldier. With his regiment he participated in twenty-seven general engagements of the Army of the Potomac, and "for gallant conduct on the field" he was promoted to corporal, first sergeant, first lieutenant and cap-

tain, and "for heroic conduct in the battle of the Wilderness and Bethesda church" he was commissioned brevet-major and brevet-lieutenant colonel. He was mustered out of service at Pittsburg, on June 13, 1864. That he escaped without a wound is remarkable, for of the more than 2,000 regiments in the Union army, the Fortieth Pennsylvania sustained the eighth heaviest loss.

After his muster out Mr. Mills for a time engaged in the wholesale leather business at Pittsburg, Pa. Then the "boundless" west offered splendid opportunities and inducements to an active, enterprising young man, and to avail himself of them Mr. Mills came to Montana in the spring of 1866, and engaged in mining on the Yellowstone, where he was one of a company which opened a hydraulic claim at Emigrant gulch. Provisions were scarce and high and they gave all their money to a packer whom they sent to purchase provisions in Bozeman. But the packer "went against the tiger," lost the money and disappeared. After weeks of harrowing anxiety the swindled party were obliged to abandon the claim. All the money of Capt. Mills had been sunk in the enterprise, and when he arrived at Virginia City his capital was ten cents in postal currency. However he at once secured a position as a bookkeeper, and this indirectly led to a brighter opening. An article he had written to an eastern journal attracted the attention of D. W. Tilton, and he offered Capt. Mills the editorship of the *Montana Post*. He accepted the offer and became the third editor of Montana's first newspaper, succeeding Prof. Dimsdale and Judge Blake. He was a forceful and vigorous writer and ably conducted the *Post* until July, 1869. He then founded the *New Northwest*, at Deer Lodge, which he edited and published until November, 1891. He was the first president of the Montana Press Association. In 1875 Capt. Mills was united in marriage to Miss Ella M. Hammond, a native of Wisconsin and daughter of Martin Hammond. She came to Montana in 1865 and died in 1899. Their three children were named Mary E., Nellie G. and James H., Jr.

Politically Mr. Mills has been a lifelong and consistent Republican, and he has most efficiently filled important official positions. He was a member of the first constitutional convention of Montana, and by President Hayes was appointed secretary of the territory; serving four years, he declined a reappointment. In 1889 he was again

nominated for the convention to formulate a state constitution, but declined the proffered honor to accept the appointment of collector of internal revenue for the district which included Montana, Idaho and Utah. In this high office he served with distinction until February 28, 1893, when he was appointed commissioner of the state bureau of agriculture, labor and industry, which position he filled until January, 1897. In 1895 he was appointed receiver for the Northern Pacific Railroad, and in 1897 receiver for the Helena Consolidated Water Company. Mr. Mills then became business manager for the reorganized water company, which position he held until February 1, 1901, when he became clerk and recorder of the newly established county of Powell. Fraternally Capt. Mills is a member of the Loyal Legion, past senior vice-commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, past grand master workman of the United Workmen and past grand master of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Montana. Financially, socially and politically, the career of the Hon. James H. Mills has won merited success. Thoroughly known, especially by "old-timers" in all portions of the state, he numbers a wide clientele of steadfast friends. Of great executive ability and business sagacity, he has satisfactorily met every demand made upon his versatile talents and long experience as a man of affairs.

REV. JACOB MILLS, D. D.—A life consecrated to the service of the Divine Master, a life of devotion and self-abnegation, and yet one that has ever shown a distinct cognizance of those practical and temporal values which are rendered to the children of men as aids in the busy, workaday world, has been that of Rev. Jacob Mills, D. D. It furnishes a distinct lesson and incentive. He has been unwearied in his labors in the Master's vineyard, and has also so employed the practical utilities of existence as to make himself a worthy power in temporal affairs. He was born in Topsham, Orange county, Vt., on November 18, 1842, the son of Jacob and Mary Ann (Dickey) Mills, natives of Vermont. His paternal great-grandfather was a participant in the Revolution. The original American ancestors in the maternal line came to New Hampshire from Londonderry, Ireland, and thus it may be seen that Dr. Mills has been signally favored in the sturdy character of

his lineage. It was the fortune of Dr. Mills to have received the sturdy discipline of New England farm life, and his character has ever shown the evidences of this elemental training. He attended the public schools and worked on the farm until he had attained the age of nineteen years, when came the Civil war. He was an early respondent to the call to arms, enlisting in 1861 as a private in Company D, Eighth Vermont Infantry, his regiment joining the Department of the Gulf, under Gen. Butler. At the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864, he received so severe a gunshot wound in his left arm as to necessitate its amputation, and he was in the hospital over a year. He had been promoted to first sergeant, and, after the loss of his arm, was tendered the captaincy of his company, but refused this honor. After his muster out of service Mr. Mills returned to his native town, where he was engaged in merchandising for three years and was elected to office, having been county clerk, county treasurer and a justice of the peace while a resident of Topsham. In 1869 he received through Hon. George S. Boutwell, secretary of the treasury, the appointment as assistant assessor of internal revenue for the second district of Vermont, resigning this in a few months to accept a position in the United States customs service on the Canada line, where he was retained eleven years. For seven years of this time he was a 'deputy collector at Island Pond, Vt., the last three years being cashier.

This position Dr. Mills was holding when he decided to follow the voice of his convictions, which prompted him to go forth as a minister of the gospel, and he tendered his resignation in January, 1882. The great field for religious work afforded in Montana attracted the attention of Dr. Mills, and he came hither, reaching Dillon on March 23, 1882, and passing his first Sunday in Butte city. Thence, going to Fort Benton, he there remained three and one-half years, devoting himself zealously to the work of the Master. He was enabled to prosecute his theological studies in connection with his conference work in Montana, and was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church at Butte on August 18, 1883. While at Fort Benton he organized a church and built a parsonage. Within this period he erected a brick church edifice at Sun River crossing and held the initial religious services in Great Falls, Sand Coulee and Belt, his jurisdiction extending over a wide area of country. His was the first sermon delivered in Great Falls, where he was compelled to utilize a saloon as an

audience room, this being the only place available and it being freely and gladly tendered. In 1885 he accepted a charge at White Sulphur Springs, where he effected the erection of a fine brick church and retained its pastorate two years, when a wider field, with a heavier burden of duties, was opened to him. He gladly accepted the responsibilities of this new position of presiding elder of the Bozeman district, with headquarters in the city of that name. The district included all of the southern, eastern and northern part of Montana, and in ministering to the needs of this great field Dr. Mills was compelled to travel 1,000 miles a month during his six years tenure of office. Many of our readers can fully appreciate the trials and deprivations which this service implied, but, sustained by an abiding faith, Dr. Mills did not flinch from any ordeal or any burden imposed. At the expiration of this term of office Dr. Mills accepted the pastorate of the First Methodist Episcopal church at Bozeman, over which he officiated two years, the official board unanimously requesting his return.

His executive ability having been tested and his powers determined, the trustees of the Montana Wesleyan University, realizing that a man of force and discrimination was demanded to extricate the institution from its financial difficulties, requested the bishop to appoint Dr. Mills as its financial agent. This offered position he at first declined, but was eventually prevailed upon to accept at the earnest request of the board. By the annual conference he was chosen as the delegate to the general conferences in 1896 and 1900, the former held in Cleveland, Ohio, and the latter in Chicago, Ill. Resigning the office of financial agent of the university in December, 1896, the Doctor became the pastor of Trinity church in Butte for the remainder of the conference year, when he was granted a season of rest and recuperation, after a decade and a half of consecutive and arduous labor. He accordingly passed the next year in an occupation diametrically opposite to that which had occupied him—the management of one of the most extensive sheep ranches in the state—and this change proved very beneficial, and he returned to his clerical duties with renewed vigor, Bishop Mallilieu appointing him to the vacant pastorate of the church at Billings, whose pastor, Rev. George C. Stull, had accompanied the First Montana Volunteers as its chaplain to Manila. At the annual conference in August, 1900, Dr. Mills was chosen presiding elder of the Helena district, his term extending until 1902. He

now has his residence in Helena and in the important field committed to his charge is showing the same zeal and consecration which he has shown from the time he first gave his life to the great cause of Christ. In the last Methodist general conference he was a member of the special committee which unified the deaconess movement in the church, a movement which has been a power for good in the work of the church. In 1900 the Montana Wesleyan University, as a merited tribute to his scholarly attainments and devoted labors, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

In the midst of the manifold duties which have devolved upon him, Dr. Mills has been a close student, both of theological and secular literature, constantly augmenting his fund of knowledge and seeking to give it practical exemplification. As a speaker he has a strongly marked power in dialectics, offering truths and arguments in a direct and forceful manner without undue rhetorical effects. Of gracious personality, the Doctor gains the respect and friendship of "all sorts and conditions of men." In politics Dr. Mills is allied with the Republican party. On November 17, 1870, Dr. Mills was united in marriage to Miss Jennie F. Mills, who, like himself, was born in Vermont. She is the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Laird) Mills, both of whom were born in Scotland, whence they came to the United States in 1848. They have three children: Edward Laird, born March 30, 1875, was graduated from the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., in the class of 1898, and in 1902 graduated in the theological school of the Boston University; George Dickey, born February 20, 1878, will graduate at the Wesleyan University with the class of 1902; and Edith Forrest, now a student in the Helena high school, her birth occurring on September 24, 1886.

ROBERT A. BELL.—That the plenitude of satiety is seldom attained in the affairs of life can be considered a grateful deprivation; where ambition is satisfied and the ultimate aim realized individual apathy must follow; effort would cease, accomplishment be prostrate and creative talent waste its energies. The men who push forward the wheels of progress are those to whom satiety is unknown; they have labored and found in each stage of progress an incentive for further effort. Such

has been the case with Mr. Bell, who has forged steadily forward, meeting reverses with fortitude and winning success by sheer will power, energy and ability. Mr. Bell is a native of Scott county, Ky., where he was born on August 30, 1853, the son of James Franklin and Mary J. (Wilson) Bell, the former born in the Old Dominion in 1803, while the latter's birth occurred in Kentucky in 1807, a daughter of one of the pioneer physicians of the state, who served with distinction in the Mexican war. The marriage of our subject's parents was solemnized in Kentucky in 1825. In his early manhood James F. Bell removed to Kentucky, where he was engaged in the raising of horses of the superior Kentucky type. He was unswerving in his support of the Democratic party, and his religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church, in which he served as deacon for forty years. To Mr. and Mrs. Bell twelve children were born, the youngest being Robert A., whose name initiates this review. After attending the public schools at White Sulphur, Ky., he continued his studies in the high school at Shelbyville until he attained the age of seventeen years, when he secured the position of agent at Scott's Station, on the Shelbyville branch of what is now the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, which he retained three and a half years. For one year thereafter he engaged in farming near Shelbyville, but in 1877 he went to Greenville, Miss., where he had charge of the wage gang on a cotton plantation for four months; later he was employed in a mercantile establishment in Greenville. In 1879, during the term of court in that place, he served two months as deputy sheriff, and in the summer of that year returned to Kentucky as agent for agricultural machinery and implements until August, when he went to Fort Lincoln, N. D., to accept a position in the quartermaster's department. At the expiration of three weeks, however, Mr. Bell took a position as rodman with an engineering party engaged in surveying the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He was thus employed until the following spring, when he took a contract for the grading of three miles of the roadbed through the Bad Lands, an unfortunate venture, having but ten cents and his blankets to show for his work on completion of the contract. In 1881 he was for three months in the sutler's store at Camptown, and thence went to Sentinel Butte as bookkeeper for Wilson & McLean, and later with Larson & McLean, but conducted a general store at the camp at the same time. In two years he thus realized



R. H. Rice

\$10,000, what he designates as his "first raise." In the spring of 1883 Mr. Bell removed his business to Gardiner, Park county, Mont., and invested in mines, losing all that he put in, but continued his mercantile business until 1885, when he disposed of the same and came to Helena and engaged as bookkeeper for Larson & Keefe, contractors for the construction of the line of the Montana Central Railroad between Helena and Great Falls. In 1887 he was in charge of the construction of the Marysville branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad under the same firm, and the next year was similarly employed by Kirkendall & Larson. In September, 1888, Mr. Bell accepted the position of bookkeeper for the Empire Mining Company, near Marysville, and in February of the following year was installed as manager. When the mines closed down in October he came to Helena and engaged in the general agency business, handling safes, vaults, school furniture, mining stock, etc. In 1892 the firm of R. A. Bell & Co. secured the contract for the erection of the fine county jail of Lewis and Clark county, sub-letting the contract for the stone work and completing the structure according to plans and specifications. In the following year Mr. Bell secured an option on the Little Nell mine, in Lump gulch, beginning operations on the property in March, 1894, and continuing until May, 1896. This mine produced \$135,000. Mr. Bell finally sold his interests to advantage and immediately effected the purchase of the East Pacific mine, at Winston, Broadwater county, carrying gold, silver and lead, with sulphide of zinc blende. He has continued to operate this mine, one of the large producers of this section of the state. He also owns the B. & G. mine, in Jefferson county, which gives excellent returns. He has invested \$60,000 in the developing of mining properties in this section, and owns fine copper prospects near White Sulphur Springs. In the capital city he owns a fine, modern residence, located on Ewing street, five houses in the city of Butte and other unimproved realty, while his other mining and real estate interests are of an important order. He has great capacity for affairs of wide scope; is indefatigable in his efforts and uses wise discrimination in his numerous business enterprises. To men of this type Montana owes her progress and material prosperity. In politics Mr. Bell contents himself by observing the duties of citizenship in the exercising of his right of franchise, giving his allegiance to the Democratic party. He has been a liberal contributor to the Baptist

church in Helena, and at all times maintains a broad-gauged and public-spirited attitude, lending his aid and influence to worthy causes.

On the 23d of October, 1889, Mr. Bell was united in marriage to Miss Sally A. Viley, born in Scott county, Ky., and their beautiful home is graced and brightened by two children—Mary Louise, born September 3, 1890, and Viley Bell, born May 2, 1892.

DR. W. P. MILLS.—One of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the state, Dr. W. P. Mills, of Missoula, commands the universal respect of his medical brethren because of his professional attainments and skill, and of all other classes of the community because of his high character, generous devotion to the public weal, and superior social qualities. He was born in Pettis county, Mo., on September 27, 1857, a son of James H. and Catherine E. (Porson) Mills, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. The father removed to Missouri with his parents when a boy, and remained at home until he was eighteen years old. In 1849 he went to California and occupied five years in mining and merchandising, then returned to Missouri, and remained there until 1883. In that year he came to Montana, locating at Missoula and was engaged in farming until his death in 1896. The mother, a daughter and two sons are residents of Montana. The Doctor's grandfather, Christian Mills, a native of Kentucky, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and made there a very creditable record. After the war he removed from Missouri to Mississippi, but later returned to Missouri, where he passed the rest of his days.

Dr. Mills was educated at the old Wake Forest Academy in Missouri, once a famous seat of learning, but now extinct. Here he was graduated after a thorough course of scholastic training, and at once began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. D. J. Porsons, of his native state. Later he entered the St. Louis Medical College, and in 1878 became a student at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York, where he was graduated in 1879. He began practicing at Sweet Springs, Mo., and two years later came to Montana, selecting Missoula as his home, where he has been a resident since, and actively engaged in a general practice. He has given special attention to surgery, and in that department he has

attained wide recognition and prominent engagements, having been surgeon for the Northern Pacific Railroad during its construction, assistant surgeon at the local hospital for two years, and surgeon for the Big Blackfoot Milling Company for a number of years, a capacity in which he is still employed. He has also served and is still serving as surgeon of other milling companies. He is a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, an industrious student of the literature of his profession and a valued occasional contributor to its publications. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1880 he was married to Miss Elizabeth L. West, a native of Indiana. They have two children, William G. and James H. In all matters of public improvement Dr. Mills manifests a lively interest and bears earnestly the part of a good citizen. In social circles he is a cordially welcomed addition to any company, both on account of his extensive fund of information and his entertaining way of imparting it. In his profession he has not only the technical and practical knowledge essential to eminent success, but also the tolerance, breadth of view and generous public spirit which characterize the superior man.

FRANK D. MIRACLE.—The inevitable law of destiny accords to tireless energy and industry a successful career, and in no field of endeavor is there greater opportunity for advancement than in that of the law. Mr. Miracle has met all of the exacting requirements of his profession and is numbered among the representative young members of the bar of Montana. He was born on June 13, 1868, in Webster City, Hamilton county, Iowa, the son of Judge David D. and Ella (Bell) Miracle. His father was born in London, P. O., Canada, his parents removing thither from New York state. Later they emigrated to Wisconsin, where David D. attended the public schools and later entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, having read law with Hon. Philetus Sawyer, late United States senator, of Oshkosh, Wis. When twenty-five years old he took up his abode in Iowa, engaged in teaching school, and was thereafter in an active legal practice. He was elected to the bench of the Eleventh judicial district of Iowa in 1882, and

served for eight years with marked distinction, while later he was a candidate for the nomination to the supreme bench, before the Republican state convention. He died at Webster City in 1888, while he was still in office as district judge. He was a man of high intellectuality and spotless character, and gave dignity and honor to the bench and bar. He was a son of Hiram Miracle, a native of New York, who descended from an influential old family of that state. Ella (Bell) Miracle, the mother of Frank D. Miracle, was born in New Woodstock, Madison county, N. Y., a daughter of Col. Ralph and Emily (Moffett) Bell. Col. Bell was a manufacturer of carriages at New Woodstock, and some of the family still conduct the same business there. Mr. Miracle's great-grandfather, Phineas Bell, was the youngest of three brothers who came from Scotland to New Jersey about 1784. At the age of fifteen he enlisted as a drummer boy in the Continental army under Gen. Washington, while his two brothers enlisted in the British service, fought through the Revolution and then settled in Canada. When eighteen Phineas Bell discarded the drum and fought in the front ranks of the patriot forces until the close of the war, when he settled in the then far west of Oneida county, N. Y., where he passed his life. He was the father of Col. Ralph Bell.

Frank D. Miracle, after his public school education, matriculated in Iowa College at Grinnell, where he was graduated with the class of 1889. Deciding to follow his father's profession he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, his father's alma mater, completing the prescribed course and graduating in the class of 1890, and synchronously was admitted to the bar of Michigan. He was soon admitted to practice in the courts of Iowa, locating in Sioux City, for six months, when he returned to Webster City and formed a law partnership with J. L. Kamrhor, his father's old partner, and there continued until 1892, when he came to Montana and, locating in Helena, has since been engaged in the general practice of his profession, having established a marked reputation as an able attorney and safe and conservative counsel.

Mr. Miracle is also interested in mining, being a director of the Iron Mountain Company, and secretary of the Yellowstone Mining Company. He is also secretary of R. L. Polk & Co., of Montana, and has charge of the business of the Helena Building & Investment Company, each of these asso-

ciations being of important order. The marriage of Mr. Miracle was solemnized at Helena on January 4, 1899, when he wedded Miss Lilian Peterman, born in New York city, the daughter of John H. and Marie (Jordeman) Peterman, both of whom were born in Germany and skilled musicians, while her father was for years bandmaster in the United States army. They removed, when Mrs. Miracle was a child, to Trenton, N. J., where she was educated and given the best of musical training. She occupies a prominent place in connection with the social life of the capital city, as she is a talented pianist and vocalist, and both she and her husband enjoy marked popularity.

J HARLEY MISKIMEN.—Through self-reliance and indomitable energy Mr. Miskimen has won success and assailable reputation and a place among the leading citizens of Glendive, where he conducts a noteworthy mercantile enterprise, being also incumbent of the office of postmaster. He is a young man of positive character and genial nature, and his friends are numerous. He is a native of Ohio, where he was born at Birds Run, Guernsey county, on September 27, 1865, the son of Harvey and Sidney Miskimen, both of whom were born in Ohio. The mother died in 1883 and the father in 1889 in Hutchinson, Kan. The year after the birth of J. Harley Miskimen his parents removed to Cambridge, Henry county, Ill., where they resided until 1878 and then removed to Hutchinson, Kan. After his school days Mr. Miskimen learned the jeweler's trade, and for a number of years worked at it as a journeyman. In 1891 he located in Glendive in the employ of a local jeweler, C. F. Little, with whom he remained until 1893, when he entered into business upon his own responsibility, with a cash capital of forty dollars. Through his energy and enterprise and correct business methods success has rapidly come to him and he now has a finely equipped establishment, and is recognized as one of the leading business men of the town. He has acquired valuable business property on the principal street of Glendive, and has made substantial improvements on this realty. In addition to his jewelry business Mr. Miskimen also deals in real estate and insurance, in which lines he receives an excellent patronage.

This enterprise he purchased of James G. Ramsay in 1894.

In politics Mr. Miskimen supports with loyalty the Republican party, in which he is an active worker. Honors have also come to him. He was deputy clerk of the district court in 1894-5; has been a notary public since 1893 (his first appointment coming through Gov. Rickards), and, since March 2, 1898, he has served as postmaster of Glendive, administering the affairs of the office to the satisfaction of the public. Under his able administration the receipts of the office have been increased from \$2,200 to \$3,600 per annum. Mr. Miskimen is prominently identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. In the former he affiliates with Gate City Lodge No. 37, of Glendive, and with the Canton at Miles City; and in the latter he is a member of Glendive Lodge No. 23, and of Miskimen Company of the Uniform Rank, which was named in his honor.

At Dickinson, N. D., on the 8th of June, 1898, Mr. Miskimen was united in marriage to Miss Nellie M. Miller, who was born in Milwaukee, Wis., the daughter of Charles and Mary Miller. Their first child, J. Harvey, Jr., died at the age of seven months, in 1899, their other son, J. Franklin, was born January 24, 1900. The family leaders in the social affairs of the town take a prominent part in the amateur dramatic productions and other lines which bring pleasure and improvement to the best social interests of the community. In their home grace and dignity are combined and it is a favorite rendezvous for their numerous friends.

SAMUEL F. MITCHELL, one of the substantial and progressive farmers and stockgrowers of Yellowstone county, has been located in the west for nearly thirty years, and can properly be termed a pioneer. Descending from stanch old Scotch-Irish ancestry, Mr. Mitchell is a native of Missouri, where he was born on November 11, 1845, the son of Cowan and Ellen E. (Cowan) Mitchell. The former was the son of John and Rhoda Mitchell, while the parents of the latter were James and Anna (Glaspie) Cowan. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a farmer by occupation, and the maternal grandfather was a Tennessee merchant. Cowan Mitchell was a brickmason by occupation, and was also engaged in farming in Kansas in 1864,

whither he had immigrated. Thus Samuel F. grew up under the invigorating but rigorous discipline of the farm, giving his assistance to its cultivation until he attained his majority and doing all his educational work in his room at night, after finishing a hard day's work. He was ambitious and alert in his mentality, however, and succeeded in laying a good foundation for that broad general information acquired from reading and practical contact with business life. At the time of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted for service in the Union army, and assisted in the resistance made to the memorable raid of Gen. Price. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in the mercantile business, in addition to his farm work, and conducted the enterprise successfully for five years. In 1872 Mr. Mitchell started for the Pacific coast and visited California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, finally coming to Missoula, Mont., where he was in the employ of Ed. L. Boner, and afterward with the Missoula Mercantile Company. In 1873 he located in Baker City, Ore., where he successfully devoted his attention to mining and stock business for about six years. In 1879 he returned to Montana and engaged in the stock commission business until the following year, when he located on his present ranch, south of Park City, in the Yellowstone valley, where he has been engaged in farming and stockraising. His ranch is well improved, and he is known as one of the enterprising and successful men of the valley. In politics Mr. Mitchell takes pride in his unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party, and he is an active advocate of its principles and policies. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order.

JOHAN MOFFITT, late deputy collector of internal revenue for the district of Montana, was a native of Dublin, Ireland, though of Scotch ancestry. His grandfather, John Moffitt, born in Scotland, served in the British army under the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo. His son, John Moffitt, Jr., was a sergeant-major in the Royal Horse Artillery. He married Miss Ellen Riddle, of Scotland, and in the British military service of East India he died in 1843, in his thirty-sixth year, at Ceylon, India. The wife long survived him, bringing up her children with motherly devotion, and died in 1890 in the seventieth year of her age. Of the four children, three are living. John

Moffitt, the eldest child, born in 1836, after a good preparatory education in public schools, entered the Royal Hibernian Military School of Dublin, Ireland. He was a bright student, inherited military tastes from a long line of soldierly ancestors and rapidly became conversant with the technique, drill and other features of a military education, thus unconsciously well fitting himself for the part he afterwards had to play on the battlefields of the south in defense of his adopted country. He came to America in 1851 and first located in Ohio, but soon moved to Iowa, making the journey by wagons. This was an era of great activity in railroad building, but west of Chicago little development had been done. Two years later Mr. Moffitt pushed on to Kansas and almost simultaneously with his arrival in that state, which had already felt the horrors of actual civil war for years previous to the actual commencement of hostilities, the war between the states broke out. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Second Kansas Infantry. During the first three months of his service he was on the frontier, for the Indians of the plains, having realized that there was trouble between palefaces of the east and south, had become aggressive and hostile. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Moffitt re-enlisted in the Second Kansas Cavalry, was made first lieutenant and assigned to Company F, Second Regiment, Indian Brigade, and here he was adjutant and regimental quartermaster. Much of his service was in Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian territory, where he was fighting "bushwhackers," western "jayhawkers" and guerrillas. In 1861, however, he was at the battle of Wilson Creek, and in 1862 at Prairie Grove and Cain Hill, Ark. In January, 1864, he resigned his commission, thus terminating his military life.

On his arrival in Kansas Mr. Moffitt engaged in politics for the first time and was successful in his first venture, for he was appointed enrolling clerk of the house of representatives in the Kansas legislature. But he did not stay long to mingle in Kansas politics, for the same year he started for Montana with a four-horse team. It was a venturesome thing to do. The country was alive with Indians and many of the tribes were troublesome. He took with him a year's provisions, and arrived at Virginia City on July 10, 1864. For two months he worked industriously with pick and shovel in the placer mines, and then went on to Last Chance gulch. While engaged

in this industry he was appointed deputy county recorder and was soon after commissioned clerk and recorder by the territorial secretary. The duties of that office he discharged for nineteen days. There are always opportunities awaiting the man of enterprise, and in a short time Mr. Moffitt was selling eastern newspapers for fifty cents apiece, and was among the first to reduce the price to twenty-five cents a copy. Later he became interested in mining at Diamond City, and here he and his partner took out \$48,000 in dust. In 1872 he received the appointment of deputy postmaster of Helena under S. H. Crounse, and served eight years in that capacity. In 1882 he went to Fort Benton, where for a time he was in the harness business. In 1883 he was appointed chief deputy collector of internal revenue, and served in that capacity until November, 1900, when he resigned on account of failing health, and on November 5, 1901, he died of kidney and heart trouble. There was probably no one in the state more familiar with the internal revenue laws than Mr. Moffitt, and his work in this line was in the highest degree satisfactory. Mr. Moffitt was married in 1876 to Miss Fidelia O. Mather, of Elkhorn, Wis., who died in 1881. In 1883 Mr. Moffitt was married to Miss Phoebe W. Duer, a native of Baltimore, Md., who died in 1895. An adopted daughter, Martha Worthington, survives both of her foster parents. Fraternally he was connected with several prominent societies, especially so with Freemasonry. He was a charter member of Helena Lodge and a valued member of both chapter and commandery. He belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion and the United Workmen, and served three terms as assistant adjutant-general of Montana. He was well known in Montana and had the satisfaction of knowing that his work in every field was well done and that the best people of the whole state understood that, and now that he is gone his memory is tenderly cherished.

DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON MONROE, of Butte, has experienced the toil and hardship of country practice, both in an old and a new country, and has met all the exacting requirements and suffered all the cruel privations of relentless military service. He was ushered into being on September 7, 1837, at Fredericksburg, Va., the son

of Thomas Cowper and Mary J. (Graves) Monroe, also natives of the Old Dominion and connected with the family which gave us our fifth president. The former was born at Culpeper Court House. When the Doctor was about one year old his parents removed to central Alabama, where his father purchased a cotton plantation. Here the future physician and soldier received his early education in the schools of Selma and from private tutors. In 1856 he began the study of medicine under the instruction of the Drs. Davis at a small town near Montgomery, Ala. The next year he entered the medical department of Louisiana University, at New Orleans, and was therefrom graduated on March 20, 1859. He at once entered upon the medical practice at and near Selma, and there continued it until the war cloud of our terrible civil strife lowered upon the land in 1861 when he enlisted in the Confederate army as first lieutenant in Company A, Twenty-eighth Alabama Volunteers, and in 1862 he was made assistant surgeon with the rank of captain. He was in constant, active service, and most of the time with that regiment, for four years and five months, in fact, until the last army of the Confederacy had surrendered at Greensboro, N. C.

His baptism of fire was at Shiloh, where fell the gallant, accomplished and courtly Albert Sidney Johnston. He was then engaged with the army around Corinth, was with Bragg on his march to Perryville, Ky., thence went into Tennessee and was deep in the roll of contending squadrons at Murfreesboro. In 1863 he was campaigning through Tennessee, and saw the horrors of the two days' fight at Chickamauga. His duties were arduous and relentless, keeping him occupied day and night, amid heartrending scenes of anguish and heroic self-sacrifice. Nor were they less exacting when later he was at Missionary Ridge, where the Confederates were defeated and fell back to Dalton, Ga., where he was quartered from December, 1863, to April, 1864, nor at Resaca, in May, 1864, where he remained on the battlefield and attended the wounded. While doing this he was taken prisoner and held until October. During his captivity he was at Chattanooga, on duty among the Federal soldiers. After his exchange in October he joined Hood's army and was attached to the staff of Maj. Gen. E. S. Johnson, with whom he served through the campaign in Tennessee, meanwhile being promoted to surgeon with the rank of major. He was present at the battles of Franklin and Nashville,

which were among the most desperate of not only his service but of the battles of the world. He retreated south with the remnant of Hood's army, crossing the Tennessee on December 25, 1864. In February, 1865, he was ordered to join the army of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, with which he took part in the battles of Columbia, S. C., and Bentonville, N. C., and was present at its surrender to Gen. Sherman, in April, 1865. He was paroled and returned to Selma, where he resumed the practice of medicine and engaged in cottonraising.

In September, 1871, Dr. Monroe determined to seek a new home in the far west and, as a reinforcement to his medical knowledge, he attended a special course of lectures at Bellevue Hospital (N. Y.) Medical College. Selecting Montana as his new home, he arrived at Helena June 13, 1872, and two months later was in practice in Bozeman. His extensive knowledge, worth and attainments were soon recognized. He was made superintendent of public instruction for Gallatin county in 1876 and held office six years. In 1886 he was elected mayor of Bozeman and in 1886 was appointed by President Cleveland register of the United States land office in that city. In 1890 he removed to Butte, and was almost simultaneously appointed assistant on the medical staff of St. James Hospital, where he rendered valuable service until he retired in 1896. In 1893 he was county physician of Silver Bow county. Dr. Monroe was united in marriage May 25, 1876, to Miss Carrie Evans, of Helena, a native of Tennessee. He has been a member of the Masonic order, a past master therein for many years and past grand master in 1880. Knowing that the science of medicine is a progressive one he is a zealous student of its literature and takes active interest in the organizations designed to promote its advancement. He was the first vice-president and second president of the State Medical Association. In politics he is a Democrat of the old school. He has lived nearly a third of a century among this people, and there is none but does him reverence.

LYMAN J. MORGAN.—That satiety is seldom attained in the affairs of life is to be considered a grateful and beneficent deprivation, for where ambition is satisfied and an ultimate aim fully realized, individual apathy must follow; effort would cease, accomplishment be prostrate and creative talent an unknown quality. The men who have

pushed forward the wheels of progress have been those to whom satiety is but a myth and who find in each transitory stage incentive for further effort. Among the world's workers is numbered the subject of this review, now one of the progressive and successful farmers of the beautiful Gallatin valley.

Mr. Morgan was born at Garden Grove, Decatur county, Iowa, January 13, 1857. His parents, Uriah M. and Phoebe J. (Chase) Morgan, were born respectively in Danville, Ill., and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and were the parents of two sons and three daughters. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Josiah Morgan, who, as was his father, Uriah Morgan, was born in West Virginia, thus showing that the family was established in the Old Dominion in an early day. Josiah Morgan removed to Illinois and thence to Iowa. His son, Uriah, father of our subject, being a mere boy, was reared and educated in Iowa until 1869, when he removed to Kansas, where he remained until 1869, going thence to Los Angeles, Cal., where he is now engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Lyman J. Morgan was educated in the states of Iowa and Kansas, being twelve years of age at the time of his parents' removal to the latter state. A thorough student and having good advantages, he devoted his attention to pedagogic work after leaving school, beginning his labors in Leavenworth county, Kan., where he taught for nearly a decade, becoming superintendent a portion of the time. Eventually he abandoned this line of occupation to engage in the mercantile business at Jarbalo, where he was associated with his father. In 1888 he was elected to the legislature of Kansas, serving one term and enjoyed the distinction of being the only Democratic member of the house. In 1892 the mercantile establishment was destroyed by fire, and he then determined to take up his residence in Montana, whither he came, locating in Valley View, Gallatin county, where he now has a finely improved and arable ranch of 640 acres, located nine miles north of Belgrade, his postoffice address. Over 500 acres of the farm are under effective cultivation, the most scientific and progressive methods being brought to bear in the operation of the farm, principally devoted to the raising of wheat. The permanent improvements are excellent, including a commodious and attractive farm residence. In politics our subject exercises his franchise in support of the Democratic party, and has been called upon to serve in various offices of

public trust and responsibility since taking up his residence in Gallatin county. He has been school trustee and clerk, and in 1895 he was elected as a representative of the county in the fifth session of the legislature, serving with much ability and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

On April 8, 1884, Mr. Morgan was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Denholm, who was born in Dewitt, Clinton county, Iowa, the daughter of William Denholm, a native of Scotland. Of this union four children have been born: George W., Phoebe E., Joseph D. and Annie J., all of whom remain at the parental home.

JUSTIN E. MORSE.—For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Morse has been identified with the industrial life of Beaverhead county and is one of the leading stockgrowers of this section of the state and a representative citizen of Dillon. He was born in Ogle county, Ill., the date of his nativity being December 21, 1855. He was the sixth in order of birth of the eight children of Elijah R. and Elmira (Lowell) Morse, natives of the Green Mountain state, the latter's father having served in a Vermont regiment during the war of 1812. Elijah R. Morse was one of the pioneers of Illinois, having taken up his residence there in 1853, and there devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death, his wife also dying in that state.

Justin E. Morse grew up under the discipline of the homestead farm and his early education was that afforded by the district schools. Later he pursued his studies in the high school at Rockford, Ill., and thereafter entered a business college, where he was graduated in 1874. He taught several terms of winter school in his native county, and was also engaged in the fire insurance business in Rockford, being a special agent for the Rockford Insurance Company. In 1877 Mr. Morse moved to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he became associated with his uncle, J. W. Lowell, in the implement business. In the fall of 1880 he came to Dillon, Mont., and organized the Dillon Implement Company, in charge of which he continued for twenty years, the enterprise becoming one of the most extensive and important in the state. In 1900 Mr. Morse disposed of his interest and turned his attention to the livestock business, with which he is now extensively iden-

tified, raising cattle and sheep upon a large scale and having control of about 14,000 acres of land. He is a man of broad business and executive capacity, and his career has been such as to reflect great credit upon him and upon the commonwealth.

In politics Mr. Morse has ever been a stalwart supporter of the Republican party. He has served with signal efficiency as chairman of the Republican central committee of Beaverhead county. In 1899 he was elected mayor of Dillon and gave a most able administration of municipal affairs, his course being that dictated by the same business principles and judgment which conserved his individual success. He has also been a member of the board of school trustees, and for four years was a member of the state board of education, having been appointed by Gov. Rickards in 1893. Fraternally he is identified with Dillon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M.

In 1886 Mr. Morse was united in marriage to Miss Florence Thorpe, who was born in Wisconsin, the daughter of Philip Thorpe, a Montana pioneer of 1863, and of this union three children have been born, namely: Blanche B., Alma T. and Howard E.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.—As a member of the board of county commissioners of Beaverhead county, Mr. Montgomery has shown ability and discrimination in the direction of the affairs of the county, and is one of the energetic and successful men of the section where he is engaged in cattleraising and where he is the owner of a fine ranch property. William Montgomery was born in the north of Ireland in 1862, the fourth of the seven children of George and Margaret (Gibson) Montgomery, also natives of the Emerald Isle, where the father passed his life as a farmer. William Montgomery, when a mere youth went to the Dominion of Canada and for a short time was connected with railroad work. In 1871 he crossed the line into "the states," and located in Chicago, where for eight years he was employed in drug establishments. In the 'seventies he came to Montana and located on Horse prairie, where he was engaged in ranching until 1886, when he came to the Big Hole basin and took up claims and later purchased other land, as did also his brother. They have since been associated in

business and jointly own 5,500 acres of land and raise highgrade cattle upon an extensive scale, feeding from 1,200 to 1,400 head each season, besides cutting a large amount of hay.

In politics Mr. Montgomery gives support to the Democratic party and has taken active part in public affairs. In 1896 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners and served two years. After an interim of two years he was again chosen for this important office at the election of November, 1900. The great and needed improvements made in the county in the way of building bridges have been largely through his efforts, and under his official oversight the heating plant has been installed in the court house and necessary improvements made at the county poor farm. He is an energetic yet conservative business man, and the official position which he occupies indicates that he has the confidence of the public. In 1895 Mr. Montgomery was united in marriage with Miss Celia Lennox, of Dillon, the daughter of one of the representative citizens of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery have three children.

THOMAS B. HUNT.—Born in New York city August 12, 1839, and leaving home at the age of twenty to brave the hardships of a rugged life, a rigorous climate and danger of death by wild beast or savage men, for the purpose of satisfying the adventurous spirit within him and making his own way in the world, Thomas B. Hunt, of Pony, Madison county, Mont., has richly earned the rest he is now enjoying at his comfortable home and the good opinion of his friends and neighbors. His father, Thomas Hunt, Sr., was a native of England, who emigrated to New York city in 1836 when he was twenty-two years old, and there did a thriving business for four years as a tailor. At the end of that time he removed to Cowlesville and there engaged in the same business for forty years. He is now living with his daughter, Mrs. Henry Vail, in California. In 1836, just before he sailed for America, he was married to Phoebe Poulton, also a native of England, who accompanied him to the new country, shared his joys and sorrows for many years and then was called to rest. She died September 29, 1875, leaving seven children, of whom Thomas B. was the second. He received his education in the Cowlesville public schools, and, when he was twenty years old, left the paternal homestead and

went to Nevada City, Colo., did mining and quartz milling there for four years; then went to Denver, outfitted and came to Montana; went from there to Idaho, and after giving the neighborhood in which he located a fair trial, returned to Montana and located at Virginia City. There he mined four or five months, and then took up a farming claim on Upper Willow creek, Madison county, as did H. H. Mood, H. Hanson and J. W. Boles, who were with him. After locating his claim he went back to Virginia City and about January 1, 1865, started with A. W. Pence on a prospecting tour, striking Silver Bow when the first placer excitement was at its height. From there Mr. Hunt went to Deer Lodge, and with A. W. Pence went to the Little Blackfoot country. While going over the divide they were overtaken by a blizzard on the summit of the mountain and returned to the foot of the divide and camped there for the night. In the morning the snow was two feet deep and still falling. They returned to Deer Lodge, but twelve days later, after the storm was over, started again on the same journey, this time being joined by Charles Dorr. They went to what was afterward Ophir gulch, in its day the richest mining camp in the west. This triumvirate of hardy adventurers discovered good signs of gold in the gulch, and soon thereafter the town of Blackfoot sprung up, two miles and a half from the camp they established. In February Mr. Pence went to Deer Lodge and brought back with him William Norton, John Little, Preston Scott and Edwards Sanders. This made the camp known and about four weeks later it was stampeded, but as the thermometer stood at 40 degrees below zero for more than a month, not much work was done and many of the prospectors were badly frozen. In October, 1865, Mr. Hunt sold one of his claims for \$1,000, and trailed back to Willow Creek, passing through the present city of Butte when it consisted of two small cabins. He has remained in Willow Creek, now called Pony, from that time, farming and stock raising on a large scale, and living peacefully and happily at his pleasant home a mile from the center of the town. He has a large and convenient residence and the appurtenances of a well-regulated farm abode.

Mr. Hunt was married December 29, 1877, to Miss Carrie P. Phillips, a native of Danbury, Conn. She died September 20, 1891, without children. He has always been a Republican and active in party affairs. In 1879 he was appointed a justice of the peace and served three years. He is a member of



J. B. Hunt



Mount Madison Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he holds the office of vice-grand. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has been through the chairs of his lodge. Mr. Hunt has been eminently successful in his career in Montana, accumulating a goodly portion of worldly wealth and the cordial esteem and high respect of all. His vicinity knows no better citizen, and none has a warmer or a more sincere interest in the community.

JOHN A. MOORE.—When those who live in the crowded cities of the east learn by experience and contact regarding the uniform success that has rewarded the efforts of the pioneer settlers of Montana, a higher appreciation of the men who bravely faced the perils of frontier life and wrested fortunes from the apparent wastes will be accorded. The pursuit of agriculture, with its kindred industries, has ever been held as the foundation of a nation's prosperity, and Mr. John A. Moore can rightfully hold prominence in this line of industry, and his example is well worthy of emulation. Located in Gallatin valley, where he has made his home for a quarter of a century, he has gained the confidence and esteem of his fellow men and by progressive and persistent effort has found success. Mr. Moore is a native son of Missouri, where he was born September 22, 1849, a son of John F. and Hettie (Chestnut) Moore, the parents of four sons and one daughter. The parents were born in Laurel county, Ky., the great-grandfather of our subject on the paternal side having been a pioneer of that state. About the year 1870 John F. Moore removed from Missouri to Arkansas and engaged in farming, where he still maintains his home, being more than eighty-six years of age. His wife passed away about 1854. It was on the old Missouri homestead that John A. Moore, subject of this review, was reared, receiving such educational advantages as were afforded in the public schools. He remained on the parental homestead until 1869, and was variously employed in Missouri until 1875, when he secured a team and wagon and with his wife started on the long journey to Montana, arriving in Gallatin valley on the 23d of July of the centennial year. He worked for wages in this vicinity until the following spring, when he purchased a tract of eighty acres located on Reese creek, six miles northeast of Belgrade, and the

property thus secured constitutes the nucleus of his present fine estate, which comprises more than 600 acres, accumulated by homesteading 160 and by purchase of the additional tracts. The entire ranch is under effective irrigation with the exception of forty acres, and the principal products are wheat, barley and oats, large yields being secured. Mr. Moore also raises excellent crops of hay and other minor products, gives much attention to fine cattle, swine and horses. The cattle are principally of the Durham strain, the swine of the valuable Poland-China breed, while his favorite breed of horses are Clydesdales. He has been very successful in his efforts by industry, definite application of means to desired ends and approved methods. On coming to Gallatin valley, Mr. Moore had but slight financial resources, but was well equipped with a sturdy physique and those attributes of character which bring success. His ranch is one of the best in this section of the state, the permanent improvements including an attractive modern residence and excellent outbuildings, in fact, everything about his ranch indicates care and enterprising methods. In politics Mr. Moore gives his support to the Democratic party, maintains a lively interest in all that concerns the well being of the community, but has never aspired to public office.

On August 31, 1873, Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Sarah F. Thomason, who was born in Scott county, Ky., the daughter of William A. Thomason, a representative of one of the pioneer families of that state.

To Mr. and Mrs. Moore twelve children have been born, namely: Leila May (deceased), Samuel J., Clarence C. (deceased), William A., Allen R., Ilie F., Arda M., Russell A., Earl E., John W., Ena E. and Opa V.

JESSE B. MOORE.—Among those who have identified themselves with the agricultural industry in Montana, and who have been fortunate in securing land in the fertile valley of the Gallatin river, is Mr. Moore, one representative farmer of Gallatin county, his fine ranch being located five miles north of Belgrade, his postoffice address. Like many of the progressive citizens of Montana, Mr. Moore claims Missouri as the place of his nativity, having been born in Clinton county, August 27, 1844, the son of John F. and Hettie (Chestnut) Moore, both natives of Laurel county, Ky., also the

birthplace of the grandfather of our subject, Nathaniel Moore, whose father was one of the early settlers in that commonwealth. When a young man John F. Moore removed from his native state to Clinton county, Missouri, and for a number of years engaged in farming. In 1870 he removed to Arkansas and engaged in farming, where he is still living, having attained the venerable age of eighty-six years. His wife passed away about 1854.

Jesse B. Moore was reared on the old homestead in Missouri, and his early educational privileges were such as were possible in the public schools of that period. When Missouri was torn by dissension and members of the household took opposite sides in this terrible internecine conflict he remained loyal to the Union, and, on October 3, 1864, he enlisted in the state militia of Missouri for a term of three years, participated in a number of skirmishes, remaining in service until April, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge, owing to disability resulting from a crippled arm. Owing to the fact that a large contingent of the residents of the state were bitterly opposed to the Union, life was made unpleasant and extremely dangerous to those who sympathized with the cause, and particularly those who had been in the military service of the Federal government. On account of this bitter feeling Mr. Moore crossed the river to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and there engaged as driver with freighting outfit across the plains to Colorado. As the freight did not arrive at the prescribed time the party moved farther into the interior to await its coming. While thus in camp the report was circulated that they were bushwhackers, and Gen. Curtis, who was in command at Fort Leavenworth, sent out a company and arrested the seventeen members of the little party. All were placed in the guard house, where they were imprisoned for nineteen days, unable to bring their case to trial, although confident of release if they could present their cause to the proper authorities. Col. Mortimer Moore, an old companion in arms of our subject, happened to enter the guard house, and on seeing his former comrade, of whose arrest he had previously learned, he made an effort to discover on what grounds the men were held in captivity. He finally went to the commanding officer and personally vouched for him, and he was released after much red-tape formality. A few days later the others were likewise discharged. They then took charge of the freight, which had come to hand,

and the train started on the overland trip to Golden City, Colo., arriving in October, 1865. During the ensuing winter they were snowbound, and in the spring Mr. Moore engaged in ranching for three months, finally purchasing an interest in the business. While thus engaged they had trouble with the Indians, who committed many depredations and endeavored to run off the live stock.

In the fall of 1866 Mr. Moore returned to Missouri, and there his marriage to Rutha C. St. John was solemnized, February 11, 1867. She was a daughter of William and Letitia (Hooper) St. John, natives respectively of North Carolina and Tennessee, who removed to Missouri in an early day and there passed the remainder of their lives, the father having been a successful farmer in that state. After his marriage Mr. Moore devoted his attention to farming in Missouri until 1882, when he started with his family for Montana, arriving in the Gallatin valley on the 3rd of June. He engaged for a time in carpentry and building; also in farming, having rented a tract of land soon after his arrival. In 1885 he purchased a portion of his present fine homestead, and has added to the original tract until he now has 500 acres, 360 of which are under effective irrigation and highly cultivated, while water can be supplied for the greater portion of the remaining acreage. Special attention is given to the raising of wheat and hay, but Mr. Moore finds it profitable to diversify his farming operations, the great fertility of this section insuring excellent yields and good profit. His farm has modern improvements, including a fine residence, and is one of the attractive homesteads of this locality. He is a gentleman of individuality and business ability, and has so ordered his life in its relations to others as to retain the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. In politics he pays allegiance to the Democratic party, but is in no sense a seeker of public office.

Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Moore we enter the following brief record: Hettie Letitia and Minna Ella are deceased; Eva Carrie was the wife of F. G. Weber, of Chestnut, but passed away September 25, 1901, leaving two children; Tavia Belle became the wife of C. H. Rodgers, and is now deceased, having left one child; William J. is a resident of Chestnut; Maggie Lou is the wife of G. L. Boothby, of Joliet, Mont.; James and Myrtle are at the parental home; Thomas Frank is deceased; and Byron and Almer are at home.

EDGAR W. MORRISON.—This gentleman was one of the honored members of the bar of Fergus county, and the fact should also be noted that he is the only one of its members who has been called away by death. He was a man of fine intellectual attainments, ever animated by high ideals and his life was always an influence for good. As a teacher, a clergyman and as a lawyer his influence was ever directed toward forwarding the best interests of his fellow-men, and though his life was ended in the prime of his manhood, his name is held in honor in the various communities where he lived and labored. Mr. Morrison was a native of Illinois, having been born in Girard, on the 13th of December, 1857, the son of Moses N. and Mary A. (Jones) Morrison, who came from Ohio as pioneers of Illinois. The father was engaged in the drug business for years, and eventually removed to Oregon, where he died in 1883. His widow is now living at Lewistown, Mont., with her son Robert.

Edgar W. Morrison was educated in his native state, completing his literary training in Lincoln University, at Lincoln, Ill. In 1880 he came to the west, locating in Walla Walla, Wash., whence he later removed to Oregon, where he did zealous and efficient service as a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, he having prepared himself for the ministry while a resident of Illinois. He was in his ministerial work in Oregon for one year and thereafter was for one year principal of the public schools at Weston in the same state. Meanwhile he had determined to prepare himself for the profession of law, and went to Portland and there pursued a thorough course of study in the Portland law school, and was duly graduated from that institution and admitted to the bar of Oregon. He was later engaged in legal practice in Portland for one year, continuing this in California, then at Grant's Pass, Ore. His health becoming seriously impaired he went to Arizona for the purpose of recuperation. For a number of years prior to his death he struggled with iron will against the steady progress of disease.

In the spring of 1891 Mr. Morrison came to Montana, locating in Lewistown, where he established himself in what became a successful practice, meanwhile winning the esteem and confidence of his professional confreres and the unqualified respect of the community. He showed himself to be well grounded in jurisprudence and an able

advocate and counselor. He here continued the work of his profession until his death, which occurred on the 24th of January, 1894. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party, and fraternally he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Morrison never married, but is survived by his mother and one brother, Robert, who lives near Lewistown.

PRESTON B. MOSS, president and principal owner of the First National Bank, of Billings, is a native of Paris, Mo., where he was born in 1863, a son of David H. and Melville E. (Hollingsworth) Moss. His paternal ancestors were from England, and removed from Virginia as pioneers to Kentucky. Some of them were also among the early settlers of Missouri. His father, David H. Moss, practiced law for a number of years, and was elected prosecuting attorney for his county, but, preferring a business and home life, resigned that office and devoted himself to the banking business. Preston B. Moss attended the public schools and the Kemper Family School at Boonville, Mo., passed one year at Harvard and finished with a year at Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. After leaving school he passed a short time with his father in the bank, and then engaged extensively in the lumber business in southwestern Missouri. He came to Montana in 1892 and, locating at Billings, placed money in the First National Bank, became its vice-president, and in March, 1893, succeeded W. A. Evans as cashier, and in 1896 was made president. This strong and well managed institution was organized as a private bank in 1883, with W. R. Stebbins as president, and H. H. Mound as cashier. Soon after this it was made a national bank with a capital stock of \$50,000, and this was increased in 1884 to \$150,000. Mr. Stebbins was president of the bank three years, and was succeeded by Mr. Mound, who served until 1892.

In addition to his banking business Mr. Moss is engaged in sheepgrowing in Montana with very good success, conducted this line of industry, as he does every other, with vigor, judgment and close attention to details. In 1889 he was united in marriage with Miss Mattie Woodson, a daughter of George W. and Iantha (Jackson) Woodson, of Paris, Mo. Mrs. Moss is a member of the Christian church. The father, a

merchant, was related to ex-Gov. Jackson, of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Moss have five children—Woodson J., Cullie, Melville, Preston B. and David H. In his fraternal relations Mr. Moss is a member of the Masonic order, connected with the fraternity from the lodge up to and including the Shrine. In politics he is not active or closely identified with any party, being liberal and broad-minded, more concerned for the welfare of the community than the success of any party or faction.

JOSEPH E. MUSHBACH.—Among the prominent and popular citizens of Carbon county is the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph. He is of German lineage, his ancestry being traced to the early settlement of America, and of distinguished character. Mr. Mushbach was born in Sussex county, N. J., on August 12, 1851, being the son of Thomas B. and Elizabeth A. (Edsall) Mushbach, natives of the same county. The paternal grandfather of our subject was George Mushbach, also a native of Sussex county, his father having emigrated from Fatherland to America in the Colonial days, locating in New Jersey. The maternal grandfather, Joseph E. Edsall, was a gentleman of influence and high intellectual attainments, was born in Sussex county, and was a member of congress from that district for two terms. In his early business career he was engaged in the manufacture of iron, and eventually became the owner of a large amount of valuable real estate in New Jersey. He was a son of William H. Edsall, an officer in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution, the original American ancestors having come from England and settled in New Jersey in early Colonial days. The parents of our subject continued to reside in New Jersey until their death, the father passing away in 1857 and the mother in 1873. They were the parents of three children, all of whom are yet living. Thomas B. Mushbach was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Easton, Pa., for many years, and was one of the honored citizens of that state. Joseph E. Mushbach, to whom this sketch is mainly devoted, was educated in the public schools of his native county, and the discipline there received was supplemented by a course of study in the Connecticut Literary Institute, at Suffield, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1868. After leaving this institu-

tion Mr. Mushbach went to Chicago and thence to Texas, where he rode the range for a part of one season, but returned east as far as Virginia, locating in the old city of Alexandria, where he secured a position as bookkeeper and remained until 1876. In that year he became identified with the United States geographical and geological survey of the territories, under Prof. F. V. Hayden, whose valuable work in the northwest is a matter of history. While engaged in this work our subject was in the southeastern portion of the Ute reservation in 1876 and the succeeding year was with the corps on its trip through Utah, Wyoming and Idaho. In 1878 he accompanied the expedition in the Yellowstone National Park, passing through Montana for the first time. In 1879 he engaged in freighting in the Gunnison district of Colorado, during the summer and fall, and then returned to Alexandria, Va., where his marriage was solemnized.

After his marriage Mr. Mushbach returned to the west, locating in Kansas City, where he held a position as bookkeeper for four years; removed thence to St. Paul, Minn., and was similarly engaged for about six months. In the fall of 1884 he returned to Montana, locating in Cooke City, Park county, and the following two and one-half years were devoted principally to prospecting and mining, but with indifferent success. He then removed to Nye, Sweetgrass county, and was employed for six months as assayer and clerk by a company engaged in developing the mines of that district. He remained there for four years, passing a portion of this time in the Boulder mining camp. After a few months at Castle, Meagher county, he returned to Nye (then known as Nye City) and took up a ranch, making it his home until 1896. That year he was elected clerk of the district court for the newly created county of Carbon, which he held for four years, residing at the county seat, Red Lodge. After retiring from office Mr. Mushbach engaged in the real estate and insurance business in this city, and also held the appointment of United States commissioner. He has recently purchased the Morton ranch, four miles east of Red Lodge, now the family home, where he is devoting his attention to the raising of cattle. He was for a number of terms a member of the school board of Red Lodge, and while residing in Cooke City was elected justice of the peace and also chosen as recorder for the mining district. While a resident of Nye City he

was appointed postmaster, and held the office for four years. He has ever been a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party, and has been an active worker. In 1898 he was chairman of the Democratic central committee of Carbon county. He is now a notary public, having been appointed by Gov. Toole in February, 1901. Fraternally Mr. Mushbach is a prominent and popular member of Bear Tooth Lodge No. 534, B. P. O. E., of which he is a charter member and the first incumbent of the office of exalted ruler, and was re-elected as his own successor. That his coterie of the "best people on earth" appreciated his services is evident when we revert to the fact that at the expiration of his second term his lodge presented him with a beautiful exalted ruler's jewel. He is also identified with the Knights of the Maccabees, in which he has held the office of lieutenant commander, and with the Knights of Pythias, in which he affiliates with his original lodge at Kansas City. He is well known in this section of the state, and his genial, whole-souled nature wins to him friends in all the relations of life.

At Alexandria, Va., on November 2, 1874, Mr. Mushbach was united in marriage to Miss Virginia Gibson, who was born in that city, the daughter of Dr. William Gibson, a native of Ireland, whence he came to the United States at the age of nineteen years. He completed his literary studies in famous old Trinity College, in Dublin, where he was graduated. After coming to America he took a thorough course in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and thereafter became one of the leading members of his profession in the Old Dominion. He is a descendant of old and noble families of the county of Armagh, Ireland. One of his brothers, who recently died, was for many years a major in the British army, having practically passed his entire life in the military service. Another brother is a member of the faculty of the university at Armagh. Mr. and Mrs. Mushbach have two sons: George Edsall, who holds a clerical position in the postoffice at Anaconda, Mont.; and William Gibson, who is associated with his father in his ranching enterprise, both being young men of ability and sterling character.

of the legislature of Montana, being a member of the senate and one in whom the best interests of the state and its people were safely reposed. He is one of the leading farmers and stockgrowers of Beaverhead county, having an extensive and valuable ranch property located five miles north of the thriving city of Dillon, his postoffice address. His life and accomplishments and his standing as a prominent and influential citizen places him well to the front among the progressive men of Montana. Mr. Murray is a native of the state of Ohio, having been born on the paternal farmstead, in Ashland county, August 8, 1849, being the youngest of the five children of Hugh and Elizabeth (Nazor) Murray, natives respectively of Ohio and Pennsylvania, their marriage having been solemnized in the former state about the year 1840. Their five children are still living, and all have passed the halfcentury milestone on life's journey. The paternal grandfather was born and reared in Ireland, whence he emigrated in 1808. Coming to Ohio he did valiant service as a soldier in the war of 1812. The father of Mr. Murray died at the age of thirty-four years and the widowed mother kept her little family together on the home farm, where our subject was reared. He early began to aid in the work pertaining to the farm, and securing such educational advantages as were afforded in the schools in the vicinity of his home, his attendance being limited to the winter months. After leaving school, at the age of seventeen years, he began an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, becoming a skillful workman and to this he thereafter gave his attention for ten years prior to coming to the west. In 1875 Mr. Murray came to Montana, locating in Bannack, where he was engaged in the work of his trade for three years. In 1879 he was elected sheriff of Beaverhead county and served two years with signal ability. At the time when the railroad was built into the county it was his official duty to handle many rough characters, but he ever proved equal to the emergency and made an excellent record, being ever alert and fearless in the discharge of his duty and the maintenance of law and order. During his tenure of office Mr. Murray became interested in ranching, and in 1881 took up his residence on his ranch, located five miles north of Dillon, which now comprises about 8,000 acres. He has made excellent improvements, including a fine modern residence, equipped with the most approved conveniences

HON. JAMES P. MURRAY, the subject of this sketch, was the representative of Beaverhead county in the last general assembly

and accessories, and the ranch is devoted to the production of oats and hay and the raising of high-grade sheep. Mr. Murray has shown much discrimination and a progressive spirit in conducting his fine ranch property, and has been well rewarded with success, being known as one of the representative and enterprising citizens of the county and one who maintains a deep interest in all that concerns the advancement and material prosperity of the county and state. In politics Mr. Murray has never deviated from his allegiance to the Democratic party, has been an active worker in the cause and a prominent factor in the party councils. In November, 1900, he was elected to represent Beaverhead county in the state senate, in which he served with distinction and to the satisfaction of his constituency. He was chairman of the committee on agriculture and manufacturing, and was assigned to membership on four other important committees, namely: stockgrowing and grazing, public buildings, towns, counties and mines, and corporations, other than municipal.

At Dillon, on December 26, 1891, Senator Murray was united in marriage to Miss M. Adell Bond, who was born in Iowa, whence she accompanied her parents, Benjamin and Martha (Burt) Bond, on their removal to Montana, in 1881. Of this union no children have been born. The beautiful home of Senator and Mrs. Murray is a center of gracious and refined hospitality, and is a favorite rendezvous for their large circle of friends.

DR. T. J. MURRAY, the founder and owner of the Murray-Freund Hospital at Butte, was born near Newport, Tenn., July 30, 1855. The family was one of those resident in Virginia from Colonial times. One branch settled on the frontier of Tennessee, and there, in Green county, the Doctor's father, James C. Murray, was born and reared. After attaining manhood he removed to Cooke county, where he has passed his life as a successful grain and stock farmer. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Manning, was also a native of Tennessee. Their family of seven children are all living, the Doctor being the oldest. He was reared in his native county and received his education in the best private schools and at Roanoke College, Va. His professional training was begun with a course of lectures at

Nashville, Tenn., and finished at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. After his graduation he located in one of the swamp districts of Mississippi, and skillfully and successfully practiced there three years. In 1885 he came to Montana, and settling in Butte, was soon well established as a leading physician and surgeon. Five years later he built the Murray-Freund Hospital at the corner of Quartz and Alaska streets in that city, which is a substantial monument to his public spirit and enterprise. In addition to his duties in connection with the hospital, Dr. Murray still conducts a general practice, making a specialty of surgery. He was influential in securing legislative provision for the creation of a state board of medical examiners, and was president of the board in 1895-6 and in 1900. He is always active on this board, and of invaluable service on its leading committees. He is a member of the American Medical, the Rocky Mountain Interstate Medical, and the State and County Medical Associations. He was married July 24, 1889, to Miss Margery K. Kelsey, who was born in Ohio, and reared and educated in Indianapolis, Ind.

SAMUEL G. MURRAY, one of the ablest representatives of the Montana bar, and a highly respected and prominent citizen of Missoula, was born near Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio, on February 15, 1852. His parents were Samuel and Sarah (Garber) Murray, natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a Dunkard minister, who at an early day removed to Ohio, and, in 1853, to Peru, Ind., where he now resides, and where the mother died in 1866. Samuel Murray was of Scotch ancestry and Mrs. Murray of German nativity. They have seven sons and four daughters living. S. G. Murray attended the public schools of his native town until he entered the Wabash (Ind.) College, and for the seven years following his tuition there he taught school in Robinson and Marshall, Ill., and also read law. In 1884 Mr. Murray came to Helena, Mont., where he passed one year, and successfully passed the examination and was admitted to the bar. The following season he came to Missoula and began active legal practice, which he has very successfully conducted to the present. A law partnership which he formed with Charles Musgrove continued until 1893. Since that period he has been in individual practice.

Mr. Murray is a staunch Republican, taking an active interest in the various campaigns, and exerting a wide influence in its councils. He was a member of the Sixteenth and last territorial legislature of Montana, being chairman of the committee on judiciary, and he was also a member of the committee on educational affairs. During 1887, 1888 and 1889 he served as city attorney of Missoula, and in 1900 he was the unsuccessful nominee of his party for member of congress. In 1896 Mr. Murray was the Republican candidate for attorney general of Montana. In 1883 Mr. Murray was married to Miss Rose Abernathy, a native of Illinois. Their two children are Fay and Roscoe. Financially and professionally Mr. Murray has been highly successful, and, strong and winsome he has by the elements of his personal character obtained and maintains a host of friends, while in social relations he is a valued member of the Woodmen of the World.

FREDERICK MACDONALD.—Among the venerable pioneers of Montana and most highly esteemed citizens of Butte is this gentleman, whose career has been interesting and varied. Mr. Macdonald is a native of Kentish-town, at that time a chapelry of Middlesex county, England, one of the beautiful suburbs of the world's metropolis, where he was born on June 21, 1827. His father, Charles Macdonald, was a clerk in the Bank of England, and a devoted member of the established church. The maiden name of his wife, a native of London, was Grace Wright. They were lifelong residents of England, and parents of six children, of whom Frederick was the third.

Frederick Macdonald attended private schools until he was twelve years old, when he went to sea. During five of the twelve years he was a sailor he served in the English navy. He was in active service under Sir John Marshall on the east coast of Africa, in the suppression of the slave trade from 1841 until 1844, and was on the vessel which transported Sir Harry Smith and his troops to Cape Town in 1842. This was the first body of British cavalry sent to South Africa. After leaving the English navy Mr. Macdonald was for three or four years identified with the merchant marine service of the United States. In

January, 1849, he landed in Savannah, and went to the Isthmus of Panama, where he resided two years as a pilot, in which vocation he was an expert. Finally the gold fever attacked him and he set sail for California, landing in San Francisco on March 6, 1852, and he engaged in placer mining and other enterprises until 1866. Coming then to Montana he was engaged in placer mining in Meagher county for four years. In 1870 he removed to Helena, and was there identified with freighting for five years. In 1875 he went to Nevada and freighted to the various mining camps for seven years. In 1883 he located in Butte, where has since been his home.

Here he has continually held the office of tyler of the Masonic Temple, discharging his duties to the uniform satisfaction of the fraters of the time-honored order of Freemasons. He has been identified with the fraternity for a full half century, having taken the first three degrees of Masonry in Atwood Lodge No. 108, F. & A. M., in New York city in 1851. He eventually transferred his membership to Helena Lodge No. 3. His caputular membership is with Deer Lodge Chapter No. 3, of Butte, while in the chivalric body he is a sir knight of Butte Commandery No. 3. In the Scottish Rite Mr. Macdonald has attained the thirty-second degree and been crowned a sublime prince of the royal secret. He is one of the most devoted members of this noble order. He is independent in his political views, and has never sought public office. Mr. Macdonald has been twice married, first in 1858, when he wedded Miss Maria Browne, who was born in London, and who died in Helena, Mont., on January 17, 1870. Of this union six children were born. In 1897 Mr. Macdonald was united in marriage with Mrs. Annie M. (Currie) McKeen, who was born in New Brunswick, Canada. The three surviving children of the first union are married and well established in life, and Mr. Macdonald now has four grandchildren. His first wife made the first United States flag manufactured in Montana.

RICHARD K. NEDROW.—Among the progressive and energetic young ranchmen of Beaverhead county to whom is justly accorded a leading place in his section and in the esteem and confidence of his fellow men, is Richard K.

Nedrow, of Fox, whose record is creditable to himself and to the sturdy American citizenship he exemplifies. He is a native of Jefferson county, Neb., where he was born December 15, 1875, the third of the seven children of Simon and Sarah (Riddle) Nedrow, natives respectively of Indiana and Illinois. The father settled in Nebraska in 1861 and was one of the pioneers of that state, where he was a successful contractor and farmer for many years. He and his wife are now ranching at St. Anthony, Idaho. Of their seven children all are living; two of them, residents of Montana (Richard K. and James C.), are associated in ranching operations in the Big Hole district of Beaverhead county.

Richard K. Nedrow grew up under the sturdy discipline of the farm and early became inured to its exacting labors. His educational advantages were only such as were afforded by the district schools of his native place. After leaving school he continued farming and the livestock business in Nebraska until 1893, when he came to Montana, locating at Bozeman and making his headquarters in that city and vicinity until 1898, when he removed to Beaverhead county and located in the Big Hole valley, where he has one of the most attractive homes and best developed ranches in the county, on which he exemplifies the best elements of the sturdy yeomanry that has made Montana great and respected, and brought her agricultural industries to a high state of development and to the notice of marketmen everywhere. Mr. Nedrow makes his home with his brother, James C. Nedrow, to whom individual reference is made on other pages of this work. His ranch property comprises 320 acres and is located six miles south of the village of Fox, his postoffice address. In politics Mr. Nedrow is a zealous and active Republican, and while not an officeseeker he is warmly interested in the welfare of his party. He is a wide-awake, progressive and successful business man, a good citizen and a companionable, social gentleman.

JOHN EYNON LLOYD, of Butte, who has retired from the active pursuits of life, is modestly enjoying the fruits of his labors in an atmosphere of contentment and hospitality at his elegant home, 208 West Copper street. He is the scion of a hardy, adventurous race, his great-great-

grandfather having been a ship's captain before steam depotized commerce. His father and his grandfather were coal miners and mining engineers in Wales, where the family was long established, and where Mr. Lloyd himself was born on April 14, 1834, the eighteenth of nineteen children, thirteen of whom grew to maturity, three of them boys. His father, Richard Lloyd, was born about 1800 and died in 1864. His mother is still living. She was Annie Eynon, also a native of Wales. For generations the families have faithfully adhered to the Methodist church. Mr. Lloyd's school education could scarcely be called education, for when he was only seven years old he was put to work in the mines, and from that time the learning of books was closed to him for years. He has had, however, valuable training in the school of experience, and from it he has gathered that every-day wisdom which it alone dispenses. He worked in the mines of Wales until he was twenty-four and then emigrated to the United States, stopping first at Pottsville, Pa., working at mining there until 1875, when in June he began working in the mines at Butte at \$3.50 per day, which he continued for three years. Then the late Marcus Daly made him a pump machinist, and after ten years of faithful service here, Mr. Daly made him the superintendent of the Amy and Silversmith mines, he holding this position until 1886. In 1886 he was elected sheriff and served three years in this office previous to the admission of Montana as a state, and three years after, having been elected three times. A sheriff's life was full of danger and adventure in those days, but this only gave it an additional charm to him. He performed his duties without fear or favor, yet was always willing to temper his justice with mercy. He followed that notorious criminal, "Billy Forester," to Chicago and without assistance brought him back to Montana where he was tried and sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary. As sheriff Mr. Lloyd also executed the murderer, Henry Roberts, who killed Fred Tex, and was sentenced to the supreme penalty of the law. This was the first execution in the county. In 1892 he was elected county commissioner and was chosen chairman of the board. It was a time of great activity, a large number of bridges and other improvements being required, and Mr. Lloyd distinguished himself by his great breadth of view and his common sense.

When Mr. Lloyd came west the Union Pacific Short Line was built only to Corinne, Utah. There he and nine other men purchased an outfit of four



John B. Lloyd

wagons which they loaded with flour and bacon. They took the load to Butte, arriving there June 23, 1875, and found active competition among the merchants for their purchase. They speedily sold their stock at high profits. Mr. Lloyd has been engaged largely in mining. He sold the Johnston, the Pennsylvania and the Little Ida mines to the Boston Mining Company, receiving \$150,000 for them and they are now among the most prolific in the state. He discovered, located and had worked these mines for ten years prior to the sale. He has now (1901) eleven mining properties near Butte, some of them under bond and lease to Eastern capitalists, and a number of residence properties. He has extensive holdings in the Butte & Basin Gold and Silver Mining Company, of which he is president.

Mr. Lloyd has been an industrious collector of ore specimens and all sorts of mineral and other curiosities. He has water products from the South Sea islands, ceramics from prehistoric mounds, the handiwork of skillful artisans in many lands, and many unusual freaks of nature. These he has recently enriched by the purchase of the Emil Weinberger cabinet, one of the finest and most complete collection of Montana minerals extant. Mr. Lloyd was married in 1861 to Miss Margaret Davis, a native of Wales, who died after two short years of happy wedlock. Six years later he was again married, this time to Miss Margaret Lewis, also a lady of Welch ancestry, who died on November 28, 1893. Of their six children four are living. They are Richard L., connected with the Butte & Boston Mining Company at Great Falls; John R., in charge of large smelting interests in Nevada; Elizabeth Ann, wife of R. T. White, superintendent of the Highland Boy Smelting Company at Salt Lake, Utah, and Edith B., who makes her home with her father. Mr. Lloyd is a thirty-second-degree Mason and has held high offices in all branches of the fraternity. He has been an Odd Fellow since he was twenty-one and has passed the chairs in lodge and encampment. He is a stalwart Republican, always standing by the policy and nominees of his party. His first vote was cast for Lincoln for president and he has never wavered since in his allegiance to the party.

the kingdom. Charles Maclay was the first to come to America in 1635. He settled in the Keystone state and his descendants number eight generations. Edgar G. Maclay was the ninth of eleven children of John Maclay, who was born in September, 1792. At the age of nineteen he came to Montana and on November 1, 1863, the party opened a general store at Virginia City, coming to Helena in 1866. Mr. Maclay, in 1868, was one of the three persons who purchased the interests of the firm with which he was engaged and in 1869 Col. Broadwater became a partner, and to merchandising they soon added freighting between Bozeman, Missoula, Deer Lodge, Helena and all military posts in Montana. In 1881 Mr. Maclay sold out to Mr. Broadwater and made a trip to the east. On his return to Helena he formed a partnership with J. T. Murphy and others in a general merchandising at Fort Benton. In 1882 the firm became Murphy, Maclay & Co., which continued operations until the death of Mr. Maclay on January 3, 1896.

In Great Falls the enterprise of Mr. Maclay was early in evidence. Practically the city was born in 1884, when Murphy, Maclay & Co. opened the first general store in town. Rapidly the business increased and this induced the firm to consolidate their business at Great Falls. In 1893 the general stock was reduced and they embarked in the hardware trade exclusively. Lumbering also engaged the attention of Mr. Maclay and he was one of the owners of the Diamond R Mines at Neihart. He has, also, various other investments. One of the incorporators and first stockholders of the Great Falls National Bank, he was elected vice-president on its organization, which position he held until his death. The Great Falls Water Company was organized by Ira Mayers, Paris Gibson, Mr. Maclay and others. All enterprises having for their object the improvement and advancement of Great Falls ever had the hearty co-operation of Mr. E. G. Maclay, and his reputation stands today as one of his home city's most public-spirited and enterprising citizens.

Mr. Maclay always affiliated with the Democratic party. Never an office seeker, he devoted his entire attention to business. His career was crowned with financial success. He was true to his ideals and possibilities. Strong in his individuality, he was an energetic factor in public and private progressive movements, in general and individual benefactions, while his sterling integrity and many

EDGAR GLEIM MACLAY was born near Johnstown, Pa., on August 26, 1844. His lineage is traced to Clan Maclay, of the Scottish Highlands, one of the most powerful clans in

traits of fine character will cause him to be long remembered. Mr. Maclay was married to Miss Blanche Murphy, a cousin of his partner and a daughter of Joseph Murphy. Their surviving children are Theodora J. and Edgar G.

THEODORE NORMAN.—In the "garden of Montana," lying in the beautiful Gallatin valley near Bozeman, there is no one more highly esteemed than Theodore Norman. He is a notable example of what can be accomplished by industry, connected with an intelligent application of business principles. Born on February 15, 1841, in Clark county, Mo., he is the son of John and Margaret Norman, both natives of Pennsylvania, and parents of five sons and one daughter. John Norman in early manhood located in Clark county, Mo., and industriously conducted agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred while Theodore was a small lad. Thrown thus early upon his own resources the latter was deprived of the advantages usually offered in education. He labored in whatever employment that came to him and in 1857 made the trip to California with bull and mule teams and while in camp at Castle City rocks near Salt lake, he first saw Gen. Lyons, who was early killed in the Civil war at the battle of Wilson's creek, Mo.

In the vicinity of the great Comstock silver lode Mr. Norman lived for a short time in Long valley, one of the beautiful and picturesque spots in that romantic vicinity. He then went directly to Red Bluff, Cal., where he was for fourteen years engaged in farming. He then sold the property and removed to Los Angeles, thence going to Missouri on a visit. The summer of 1870 will ever be memorable to Mr. Norman as dating his first arrival in Montana. He prospected at Cedar creek for a time, and then went to Helena and found employment in freighting. His first venture in the Gallatin valley was by renting, he finally purchasing a farm on Middle creek, where he resided four years, then disposing of it and leasing a ranch on Reese creek, where he passed one season. The initial crop was handled in partnership with Charles S. Penwell, whose interest Mr. Norman purchased, and he now controls the entire 320 acres which is practically all under irrigation, and devoted to the raising of wheat, oats, barley and hay.

To Miss Josephine L. Gee, of the Gallatin valley, Mr. Norman was married on February 22, 1877. She is the daughter of Noah Gee, a native of England. To this union have been born nine children, three of whom, Marvin Theodore, Charles W. and John S., are deceased. The living are Margaret Alice, attending the Bozeman art school with Mrs. Marshall; Chauncy T., Frank A., Llewellyn A., Hugo W. and George Dewey. In addition to his beautiful ranch Mr. Norman has a fine plot of six acres near Bozeman, on which is a brick residence of modern design and construction, and here the family passes the winter months, thus affording the children opportunity to attend the superior schools of that city. For many years Mr. Norman has served as school trustee, and in the 'nineties he was the vice-president of the Bozeman Milling Company, in which he is now a stockholder. It is universally acknowledged that he has one of the most valuable farms in the Gallatin valley. At present he conducts a modest dairy business, is a member of the Farmers' Institute and a recognized authority on dairying. Numerous articles from his pen have appeared in the local papers that have been read with interest and are replete with value. The stock to which Mr. Norman is most partial are shorthorn cattle, Norman horses, Poland China swine and Plymouth Rock poultry. Fraternally he is a valued member of the Masonic brotherhood.

DANIEL C. MACKAY.—In the agnatic line Mr. Mackay comes of old Scottish stock, and on the maternal side his genealogy traces back to England, and he is numbered among the progressive, successful stockgrowers of Custer county, a citizen of sterling character and business ability. Mr. Mackay is a native of Canada, and was born in the Province of Ontario, on the 8th of August, 1849, the eldest of the eight children of Rev. Adam and Elizabeth (McDonald) Mackay. Rev. Adam Mackay was born in Scotland, and crossed the ocean to Canada about 1832, and there passed the residue of his days in the work of his noble profession, that of a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, in which he filled important charges in the various parts of the Dominion. His wife was a native of Canada, who descended from English ancestors settling at an early day in Canada. Their son Daniel had the

beneficent influences of a cultured and refined home in early life, his training being under the direct supervision of his parents until the death of his father, this event occurring when Daniel was a mere lad. He was thrown into practical life for himself when sixteen, and for more than a decade he was employed in lumbering in Michigan, Minnesota and Illinois.

About 1876 Mr. Mackay came to what is now North Dakota, where he engaged in farming. In 1881 he turned his attention to hunting buffalo, and thereafter was engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1886. In that disastrous year he lost ninety-five per cent of the cattle which he had accumulated in the four years of his residence in Montana, where in the fall of 1882 he had located in Custer county. In 1891 he purchased his present ranch, on Fallon creek, twenty-four miles north of the village of Ekalaka, which is his post-office address. Here he has a well improved property and is successfully engaged in raising sheep and horses. He conducts operations upon a large scale, and is recognized as one of the representative men of this section. On his ranch Mr. Mackay runs an average of seven thousand sheep and has about one hundred and fifty horses; much of the land is available for cultivation and good water privileges are controlled. In politics he gives allegiance to the Republican party, while his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, in which he was reared.

CORNELIUS B. NOLAN, ex-attorney-general of Montana, and senior member of the eminent law firm of Nolan & Loeb, Helena, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, on December 24, 1855.

He is the son of Barnard and Catharine (Hickey) Nolan, both natives of the same county. The father died in 1886, two years later his widow passed away. Of their six sons and three daughters five sons are now in the United States. Cornelius B. Nolan remained upon the County Limerick farm until he was eighteen years of age, laboring assiduously, but devoting such spare moments as he could secure to the acquisition of knowledge, for he was always from early childhood a close student, and the slight advantages of short winter terms of the schools of the county did but whet his appetite for books. Subsequently he took a full course at an

academy at Dublin. In 1873 he came to the United States, stopping at first at Owego, N. Y., for four years. Here he also attended school (in perhaps the same noted academy that gave instruction to Tom Platt, Gen. Tracy and John D. Rockefeller) and added to his scholastic attainments gained in Ireland the advantages of American educational methods. In 1877 he removed to Port Allegany, Pa., and for two years he was foreman in a leather house.

In 1879 Mr. Nolan, at St. Louis, Mo., entered the office of Robert R. Foster, and studied law during the following year, and in 1881 entered the St. Louis Law School, from which he was graduated in 1883 and was immediately admitted to practice before the district courts of Missouri. Prior to this period he had studied stenography, at which, when he was subsequently in Chicago, he worked at for three years in a large wholesale house. In 1886 Mr. Nolan came to Montana, and to Helena, to enter in the office of the general manager of the freight and passenger service of the Northern Pacific Railroad. But he was soon appointed official stenographer of the First judicial district, an employment more in harmony with his nature, and one affording him excellent facilities for advancement in the profession he now so notably adorns. The First district then embraced Lewis and Clarke, Jefferson and Beaverhead counties. Judge W. W. McConnell, and later Judge Newton N. Blake, were the presiding judges. Mr. Nolan filled that position with credit up to 1889, when he was nominated and elected by his (Democratic) party county attorney for Lewis and Clarke county. In this office he served by re-election for five years. In 1884 he was nominated for the legislature, but the entire ticket was defeated. In 1895 occurred his marriage with Miss Harriet Shober, of Minnesota. In 1896 he was nominated for attorney-general, and to this high office he was elected and in it served effectively for four years, until January, 1901. Mr. Nolan is a well poised, progressive and self-reliant man. His career has been eminently successful, and he has won his way by undeniable talents and legal acumen. He is an eloquent speaker, of fine presence and pleasing address, and is highly respected by all with whom he has been associated, either in a personal or business way. Fraternally he is a member of the Helena organizations of lodge, chapter and commandery of Freemasons, and is also a member of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of which he is a past potentate.

MONROE NELSON.—The father of Mr. Nelson, who was born in Henry county, Iowa, on February 1, 1861, was John W. Nelson, a native of Ohio who emigrated from that state when he was young, and came to Montana with his family in 1864. He camped in the Gallatin valley for a short time, and then took up a ranch and made his home on the West Gallatin until 1875, when he sold and removed to his present location on the East Gallatin, buying the property of Samuel Beck, and now has a valuable ranch of 340 acres, all under irrigation. The son, Monroe Nelson, passed his youth in the Gallatin valley, working on his father's farm and gradually enlarging his interest in the work as he grew up, until 1879. When he was eighteen years old he worked for the Montana Cattle Company and in 1880 worked for Dan Flowerree & Lowry on the cattle range, and in 1881 took charge of G. R. Wilson's cattle, remaining with him five years, most of the time in the Musselshell country, continuing in that business until 1886.

In this year he took full charge of his father's ranches and has been in control of them ever since. His industry and good judgment have taken advantage of all natural advantages for productive cultivation, so that his crops are gratifying in abundance and in quality. Wheat, oats and barley are the staple crops and he often raises more than 15,000 bushels in a season. He is a thoroughly practical farmer and knows how to keep a wise succession of crops and the most skillful tilling, and the appearance of his fields in general and in detail prove these facts. Mr. Nelson was united in marriage on August 6, 1884, with Miss Sarah Walker, a native of Indiana, daughter of James Walker, a leading farmer of the Gallatin valley. Three children have been born to them, Edna, deceased; Clarence and Fred. Mr. Nelson has been an important factor in the public life of the community, serving acceptably as school trustee for many years, and giving his time, counsel and substantial aid always to worthy enterprises. He is a member of the Order of Woodmen of the World, and has a pleasing and useful connection with many of the social features of his section of the state.

EDWIN NORRIS.—As one of the representative members of the bar of Montana and one who has held distinctive preferment in the

gift of the people of the state, there is eminent propriety in according specific recognition to Mr. Norris in this work. He is a native of the beautiful old state of Kentucky, having been born in Cumberland county, August 15, 1865. His father, W. W. Norris, was likewise born in Kentucky, of stanch old southern stock, and devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. The paternal grandfather of our subject removed from Lancaster county, Va., to Kentucky in 1804, his father having been an active participant in the war of the Revolution. The religious faith of the family in the early days was that of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. On the maternal side Mr. Norris springs from Revolutionary ancestry. His mother, whose maiden name was Martha Nunn, was born in Kentucky, whither her parents removed from the Old Dominion. Her mother was a member of the well-known Alexander family of Virginia, representatives of which were prominently concerned in supporting the cause of the colonies during the war of the Revolution. The parents of our subject are now living, and of their three children he is second in order of birth.

Receiving his early educational training in the public schools of Kentucky, at the age of seventeen Edwin Norris matriculated in the Southern Normal School, at Bowling Green, in 1883, graduating therefrom with the class of 1886. After graduation he made practical application of his acquirements by engaging in pedagogic work, devoting his attention to teaching for a period of two years. Having determined to fit himself for the legal profession, he devoted his attention during the evening hours and other leisure moments to the reading of law while still engaged in teaching. In December, 1888, Mr. Norris arrived in Montana, locating in Dillon, where he continued his legal studies under the direction of ex-Gov. R. B. Smith, and such was his devotion to study and power of assimilation that he secured admission to the bar in October, 1889, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Dillon. His ability as a lawyer soon won recognition, and he is now recognized as one of the leading members of the bar of Beaverhead county, his success being the result of well-directed effort and thorough knowledge of the science of jurisprudence. He is retained as attorney by several prominent corporations, including the State Bank of Dillon and a number of mining companies. He also has personal interests in valuable mining properties, and is a

stockholder in the Highland Water Company, of the Big Hole basin.

In politics Mr. Norris is a stalwart supporter of Democratic principles and policies, and has been an active and effective worker for the cause. He served for five years as city attorney of Dillon, is a member of Beaverhead county high school board, and in September, 1900, was appointed by Gov. Smith as a member of the local board of managers of the state normal school, located in his home city, a position he still retains, having been reappointed in 1901 by Gov. Toole. Having unmistakable hold upon the confidence and esteem of the people of Beaverhead county, and recognized as a man peculiarly eligible for position of public trust and responsibility, in 1896 Mr. Norris was made the candidate of his party for representative of Beaverhead county in the state senate. He was elected to this position by a satisfactory majority and became one of the active and valuable working members of the upper house. During the first session he assisted in framing the present insurance law of the state, vigorously urging its enactment; also the inheritance tax law, both of which are recognized as valuable additions to the statutory code of the state. Upon the assembling of the senate for the second session of the Fifth legislature Mr. Norris was unanimously chosen president of that body. During this session many matters of great importance came before the senate, the most notable being that in connection with deciding as to the senatorial term, or the holding-over prerogatives of members. He was chairman of the committee on privileges and elections when this important matter was eventually decided. During his entire term Mr. Norris was chairman of the judiciary committee, and as president of the senate served as governor of the state from January 14, 1899, until March 10, of the same year, both the governor and lieutenant-governor being absent from the state during this interval. His ability as a legislator and executive and his inflexible integrity in all the relations of life have marked him as eligible for still higher political preferment, and his name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the gubernatorial office, which he would not fail to dignify and honor through his able and discriminating service. Fraternally Mr. Norris is identified with the Masonic order, retaining membership in Dillon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., and enjoys marked popularity in professional, business and social circles.

April 19, 1892, Mr. Norris was united in marriage to Miss Betty Wilkins, who was born in Bowling Green, Ky., where her ancestors located in the opening year of the nineteenth century, being of stanch Revolutionary stock.

LUCIUS NUTTING, M. D.—For more than twenty years a resident of Montana, and during that time contributing his best efforts to the service of the people in alleviating their sufferings and aiding in building up the industrial interests of the state, Dr. Nutting may not inappropriately be considered one of the forceful and productive men who have made the history of the northwest and redeemed an immense section of country from savage wilderness. He was born in Massachusetts, May 27, 1822, the son of Bryant and Matilda (Belden) Nutting, natives of the same state. He attended the common schools and also was a student at the famous old "red school house at Hatfield." Afterward he passed four years at Knox College, Ill., where he took a thorough classical course. On leaving school in 1846 he returned to Massachusetts and attended a course of lectures on medicine, following that with a course at Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1849. He then entered upon the practice of his profession in Illinois, but after a short time removed to California and engaged in mining. There he was attacked by rheumatism and was obliged to return to Illinois, where he resumed the practice of medicine and continued it for six or seven years. In 1858 he removed to Kansas and engaged in farming for twenty years, within which the grasshoppers and successive drouths gave him considerable trouble. In 1879 he removed to Arizona, but finding the climate unfavorable to his health he returned to Kansas, and a few months later came to Montana. He located sixteen miles above Billings, on the Yellowstone, and engaged in farming until 1894, when he removed to Bozeman, which has since been his home.

In politics Dr. Nutting has always been a consistent and zealous Republican. He was a member of the first board of county commissioners of Yellowstone county after the admission of Montana into the Union as a state. He was also for many years a trustee of Highland University. While living in Kansas, in 1862, he belonged to the state militia and took an active interest in its welfare. In church relations he is a Presbyterian. He was

united in marriage on April 24, 1849, with Miss Elizabeth Allison, a native of Washington county, Pa., the daughter of William Allison, a prosperous farmer of that state, who removed with his family to Illinois about 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Nutting celebrated their golden wedding in 1899, and after two years more of happy wedded life she died at Bozeman on the morning of October 6, 1901, at the age of eighty years. Mrs. Nutting was a very remarkable woman, and bore with courage and with uncomplaining fortitude the many hardships and privations of a pioneer woman's lot on the frontier. She was a lover of books, of music, of birds and of flowers, and made her successive homes beautiful with them, and spread their refining influence around her wherever she happened to be. Six children survived her: Mrs. Julia Cowan, of Springfield, Ill.; Wilder, manager of a large coffee plantation in Mexico; Lucius A., William B., Roy H. and Lillie, all residents of Montana.

WILLIAM B. NUTTING is a descendant of an old Massachusetts family, long distinguished in the history of that state, whose ancestors sought an asylum from persecution in the New World early in its history. He was born in Doniphan county, Kan., September 3, 1861, the son of Dr. Lucius Nutting, a native of Massachusetts, a sketch of whom precedes this review. His mother was Elizabeth Allison, a native of Pennsylvania, who, after a long and creditable record of usefulness to her family and others, died in Bozeman, Sunday morning, October 6, 1901, nearly eighty years old. Mr. Nutting passed his school days in Kansas, and at the age of fifteen removed to Dodge City, where he spent a year and then removed to Leadville, Colo. There he engaged in mining for five years, came to Montana in 1881 and located on the Yellowstone, where for nine years he was occupied in ranching. At the end of that period he sold out, and removing to near the Wyoming state line he began operations in stockraising, which grew to great proportions, including large numbers of shorthorn cattle, horses and sheep of superior breeds. In 1886 he organized the Bennett Creek Sheep Company, and for three years was its general manager. He then started a livery stable and lumber yard in Red Lodge, and conducted them successfully for four years, still holding his interests in the Bennett Creek Company. He sold his

livery stable and lumber yard at the end of four years, purchased the rest of the stock of the Bennett Creek Company and managed the enterprise himself for three or four years. He then sold out and removed to Red Lodge, where he has since resided and been engaged in real estate, which he has carried on extensively. He is also interested in the Bridger Lumber Company, at Bridger, of which his brother, Roy H. Nutting, is the manager and active head. During the spring of 1902 the Red Lodge State Bank was organized, Mr. Nutting being active in the establishment of the same as one of its principal promoters and stockholders, and was elected as its first president. The bank opened its doors for business April 1st, having a capital stock of \$20,000, J. N. Tolman being vice-president, and L. O. Caswell, cashier.

Mr. Nutting has always manifested a lively and intelligent interest in local affairs, and has allowed no public enterprise to languish for want of his support and the stimulus his influence and active aid could give it. In 1900 he was elected a county commissioner for Carbon county, and was made chairman of the board. Fraternally he is connected with the Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World. He was united in marriage April 9, 1888, with Miss Eva C. Sellers, a native of Kansas, and daughter of Samuel Sellers, who removed from Kansas to Texas, and in 1880 came to Montana, locating on the Yellowstone, where he engaged in the business of raising stock. Mr. and Mrs. Nutting have one child, a son named Roy Allison Nutting.

FRED J. NYE.—One of the distinctively progressive business men of the capital city is he whose name introduces this paragraph, and it is worthy of note that he has worked his way to determinate success through his individual efforts, ever maintaining that high standard of integrity and honor which is characteristic of the German race, of which he is a representative. Mr. Nye was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1855, the son of John W. and Elizabeth (Becker) Nye, both natives of Prussia, where the respective families had maintained abode for many generations. His parents emigrated to America in 1856, locating at Marietta, Ohio, where the father was engaged in agriculture until his death, the mother still being a resident of that city.

Fred J. Nye may be almost designated as a

native son of the American republic, since he was but one year old when his parents came to this country. He was educated in the public schools of Marietta until he was fourteen years of age, in the meanwhile lending his aid in the work of the farm. He was then apprenticed to the harnessmakers trade, in which he became a skilled workman, continuing to be employed in the line at Marietta for three years. In 1870 he went to Emporia, Kan., and worked as a journeyman for two years, continuing his way westward to Denver, Colo., in 1872, and from that city to Colorado Springs, where he remained until the centennial year, 1876, when he again went west, stopping for a time in Omaha and then proceeding to Saginaw, Mich., which continued to be his headquarters until 1877, when he returned to Omaha, from which city he made his way to Evanston, Wyo., where he was engaged in business upon his own responsibility until the fall of 1883. He arrived in Helena in 1884, and established the harness and saddlery business, which he has since conducted very successfully. He was associated in business with Loyal W. Spencer until 1890, as Spencer & Nye, but then purchased his partner's interest and has since conducted the business alone with satisfactory results.

In 1892 Mr. Nye was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Anders, a native of Amsterdam, N. Y., where were also born her parents, John and Sophia Anders. Mr. and Mrs. Nye have one son, Edwin R., born on April 10, 1895, and one daughter, Arelene, born on March 15, 1901.

In politics Mr. Nye exercises his franchise in support of the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he has taken the degree of honor. He is recognized as a reliable and straightforward business man, and thus objective esteem and confidence are his portion.

W A. ORGAIN.—To the development of the great Treasure state of the northwest every clime and people have contributed thrifty, industrious, progressive men and women, and their record is being written in enduring phrase in the commonwealth they are erecting. Even the Lone Star state of Texas, with all her own wealth of undeveloped resources, has lent a hand to the building, and helped to give it strength and character. One of

the most valuable of her contributions is W. A. Orgain, the leading merchant of Wibaux, one of the most esteemed citizens of Dawson county. He was born in Williamson county, Texas, March 17, 1860. His parents are J. H. and Margaret (McMordie) Orgain, the former a native of Tennessee who removed to Texas when young and engaged in merchandising at Salado, where he carried on a profitable trade for years. He is now living retired at Temple, in his adopted state. The mother, a native of Tennessee, died in Texas in 1861, on the homestead in Williamson county.

Mr. Orgain acquired his education in the district schools and Salado College, and in 1879 went to Cheyenne, Wyo. Here he remained about four years and went to Rapids City, S. D., and engaged in stockraising and dealing until 1890. He then came to Montana, locating at Wibaux, then Mingusville, and in partnership with Frank Cannon he bought the general store of Fountain Brothers at that place. This partnership continued until 1896, at which time Mr. Orgain became sole owner and he has since conducted a thriving business alone. The original investment was about \$3,000, but the business has greatly enlarged, and now covers a trade of nearly \$50,000 a year, from an extensive range of productive and well populated territory. The store is prominently located on the main corner of the town, facing the railroad, is 24x85 feet in size, and shelters a general stock of magnitude and variety. Mr. Orgain is also the most considerable owner of real estate in Wibaux. In 1895 he bought of Mrs. Mary Nolon, the original owner of the ground, forty acres of townsite land. About sixty lots of this have been platted and many have been sold and the demand is continuing with a gratifying regularity. He is also president of the Dawson County Bank, established at Wibaux in 1901. J. B. Lawless is the vice-president and R. F. Smith cashier. The bank is a great convenience to the community.

In politics Mr. Orgain is a Democrat, but too deeply engrossed in business to give much attention to party work. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as a member of Wibaux Lodge No. 67. He was married in 1893 to Miss Certious C. Wills, a daughter of S. M. Wills, a pioneer and leading stockraiser of the county, of whom extended notice appears on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Orgain have two children, Arthur Bland and Kellogg Middler.

NICHOLAS M. ERICKSON.—In this publication will be found memoirs of many who have figured prominently in the business, public and social life of the state of Montana, each contributing in his sphere of action to the well being of the commonwealth and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Such men merit definite tributes of respect in a work of this nature, and in connection with the records of those who have contributed in a marked degree to the material prosperity and industrial activities of Fergus county, Nicholas M. Erickson was known and honored as a sterling citizen. He was a native of Norway, having been born June 11, 1857, in the famous old fortified city of Bergen, founded in the eleventh century. He was the son of Sievert and Anna M. Erickson, who emigrated to the United States in 1863, settling in Chicago, Ill., where they passed the remainder of their lives, having been the parents of four sons and two daughters, of whom three sons yet survive.

Nicholas M. Erickson was a lad of six years when the family came to America, and he was reared and educated in Chicago, where he attended the public schools. In preparing for the active and practical duties of life he there learned telegraphy, becoming an expert operator and was employed for a number of years in this line at the Palmer House, the most noted hotel of the great Garden City. In 1880 or '81 Mr. Erickson came to Montana and entered the employ of Hon. Thomas C. Power, the well-known capitalist and business man of Helena, and he continued to be thus associated with Mr. Power for a long term of years, being under his employ first at Fort Benton, then in his store at the Indian agency at Poplar River, and at White Sulphur Springs. The trip from Fort Benton to Poplar River was made after river traffic had closed. With no guide but the river, this distance, equal to half the length of the state, was accomplished in an open buggy. The old-time settler, Thomas Morgan, was his companion on this journey. Snow was upon the ground, and when obliged to drive out of view of the river the way was sometimes lost, and the travelers suffered much from cold and hunger before the settlement was finally reached.

In the spring of 1882 Sievert Erickson started westward from Chicago, hoping to make his future home with his son, then at White Sulphur Springs. During the journey he was a passenger on the Missouri river steamer Big Horn, and there on May 4, as a result of shock and cold caused by an accidental

fall overboard three days before, he died. His grave is at Mathew's woodyard, Dakota, forty miles below Fort Buford, and on the same side of the river, and here he awaits the resurrection.

In 1883 Nicholas M. Erickson removed to what is now Fergus county, and with Mr. Power, acquired the landed and other interests of F. A. Janeaux in the section Lewistown now occupies, Mr. Erickson obtaining a one-half interest in the company at that time for \$5,000. He at once gave himself up to strong and persistent efforts to build a town there; succeeded in establishing a hotel, some mercantile enterprises and a postoffice, himself accepting a commission as the first postmaster. He was also interested in building up a good school and thus brought together the forceful and productive elements which have resulted in the solid and permanent establishment of the city of Lewistown, which made such progress in growth and development that when the county of Fergus was formed this place was selected as the county-seat. At the time of Mr. Erickson's death the capitalization and surplus of the Power Mercantile Company had reached the notable aggregate of more than \$100,000; and in effecting this almost phenomenal expansion of the enterprise the executive ability and keen business acumen of Mr. Erickson constituted important factors. He was also a stockholder in the Montana Hardware Company of Lewistown, and in the Fergus County Bank. When the county-seat was established at Lewistown and the court house was built there the village became a pushing, ambitious and enterprising little city, of which he was unquestionably the founder. Along with other important improvements, he was instrumental in effecting the organization of the first electric light company in the town, and was its heaviest stockholder. He took no active part in political affairs save to exercise his franchise, giving his allegiance to the Republican party.

He was devoted to his home and home life (not club life) was to him the ideal existence, and this he enjoyed to the fullest extent. He died in the very zenith of his useful manhood, passing away April 12, 1894, closing a life in which he had achieved unequivocal success through his own efforts. His death was caused by pneumonia contracted while on a business trip to Chicago, death overtaking him while on his way home, and at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul. He is buried in the family lot in Graceland cemetery, Chicago. In the same burying ground lie his mother and other deceased mem-



N. M. Erickson

bers of his family with the exception of the father before mentioned. On March 5, 1888, Mr. Erickson was united in marriage with Miss Winifred Shipman, who was born in Vermont, the daughter of Clark Bigelow and Fannie Augusta Shipman, who some years ago took up their residence inergus county, Mont., where they are now residing, the father being successfully engaged in ranching and stock raising. Mr. and Mrs. Erickson have three children—Anna M., Gratia and Gertrude—who remain with their mother in their home in Lewistown. Mrs. Erickson is a graduate of the Randolph (Vermont) State Normal School, and has the historic distinction of being the first school mistress of Lewistown, teaching there in December, 1883, in the old schoolhouse now nearly opposite the new business block of the Citizens' Electric Light Company. She also taught the first school of Philbrook in 1882.

DANIEL G. O'SHEA.—It is only in America that the distinctive title of "self-made" man can be secured, and it has been well earned and honorably borne by the gentleman whose name serves as a caption to this biographical sketch. Coming to Montana at the age of eighteen years, and entirely dependent upon his own exertions, it is gratifying to note the rapid advancement he has made through his industry, native talent and sterling attributes of character. His educational privileges were limited and no special advantages fitted him for the cares and responsibilities of life, but he was industrious, determined, ambitious and resolute, and these qualities have enabled him to overcome difficulties and obstacles and to attain the goal of well-merited success and won him the respect and commendation of all.

The fair Emerald Isle claims Mr. O'Shea as one of its native sons, since he was born in County Cork, Ireland, on February 6, 1863, being the son of Patrick O'Shea, who was born in the same county and has there passed his entire life. Our subject attended the schools of his native land as opportunity afforded, and when he had attained the age of eighteen years he severed the home ties and valiantly set forth to seek his fortunes in America. Arriving in the port of New York in 1881 he came to Montana and for a time devoted his attention to prospecting and mining, thereafter continuing to be variously employed until 1887, when he perma-

nently located in Carbon county, entering the employ of the Rocky Fork Coal Company in a minor capacity. Earnest application and fidelity to duty soon gained him advancement, and he continued to be made the recipient of cumulative responsibilities. In 1893 he was chosen to fill the responsible position of paymaster and bookkeeper of the company, which he held until 1899, when he was advanced to the office of resident manager, in which capacity he has continued to render most efficient and discriminating service. During his regime various and extensive improvements have been made in the plant of the company, among which may be mentioned the erection and equipment of a large three-story building which is utilized for blacksmith, carpenter and machine shops and as a general storehouse. The building is encased in galvanized iron and is of attractive architectural design; at the time of this writing the company has in course of erection a Luhrig washer, this being a German patent process designed for washing the smaller sizes of coal, and the plant being installed is guaranteed to wash 500 tons of coal in ten hours. The new building demanded for the accommodation of this valuable improvement is four stories in height and 77x114 feet. Mr. O'Shea is president of the Rocky Fork Town & Electric Company, which owns the town site and the Hotel Spofford. He was one of the chief promoters of the Carbon County Bank, at Red Lodge, and was a director of the institution for some time after its organization. He has also erected a number of dwellings in the city, and is the owner of one of the finest brick business blocks, the ground floor and basement being occupied by the Carbon Mercantile Company, while the upper floor is arranged for office purposes. Our subject's home is attractively located in Hauser avenue and is one of the finest residences in the city. From these facts it may be seen that Mr. O'Shea has shown a lively interest in the progress and material upbuilding of Red Lodge; and it may well be said that no more loyal, enthusiastic and public-spirited citizen can be found. Having the deepest respect for the dignity of honest toil, through which his own advancement has come, Mr. O'Shea recognizes true worth of character and is genial in his intercourse with all classes. Thus he has a warm place in the hearts of the people of Carbon county, and hosts of friends and well-wishers.

A staunch Democrat Mr. O'Shea has ever taken interest in public affairs and given his influence and aid to the party on all occasions, but invariably re-

fused to permit his name in connection with political preferment. On one occasion, however, during his absence from the county, he was nominated for the state senate. In 1900 he had the distinction of being one of the three presidential electors of his party from Montana.

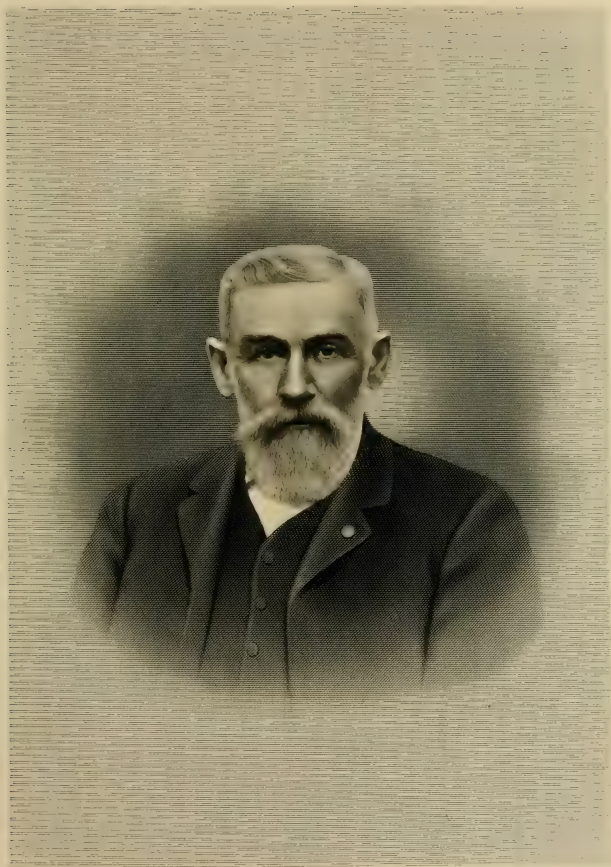
In June, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. O'Shea to Miss Eleanor Cavanagh, who was born in Ireland, being the daughter of Edward Cavanagh, who is now a resident of London, England.

WILLIAM C. ORR.—For more than a third of a century the honored subject of this memoir was identified with the industrial activities of Beaverhead county, contributing to its material progress and prosperity to an extent equalled by few of his contemporaries. An extensive landowner and stock-grower of this section, he was an important factor in all industrial and commercial interests, and contributed largely to the advancement of the general welfare. Few lives furnish a more striking example of the wise application of sound principles and safe conservatism. The story of his success is short and simple, contains no exciting chapters, but is replete with qualities which assure prosperity. His private and business life, pregnant with interest and incentive—no matter how lacking in dramatic action—is the record of an honorable career, consistent with itself and its possibilities. Such lives demand perpetual memorial in publications of this nature, and we are gratified in being able to here present a review of the career of this honored pioneer.

William C. Orr was born in County Down, Ireland, April 11, 1829, the son of Matthew and Hannah (Turney) Orr, both of staunch old Scottish lineage. The father was a manufacturer of potash in County Down, whence the family migrated to America, in 1833, locating in Ohio, where the parents passed the remainder of their lives. William C., the immediate subject of this memoir, was the eighth in order of birth of the nine children, and his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the public schools of the old Buckeye state, since he was but five years of age at the time of his parent's removal to the United States. He was eleven years of age when death deprived him of a father's care and guidance, hence he was early required to rely upon his own resources. At the age noted Mr. Orr went to Wheeling, W. Va., for

the purpose of becoming a carriagemaker, and at the age of fourteen went to Vicksburg, Miss., where he found employment at his trade. At the expiration of three years he purchased the wood-working department of the shop in which he had been employed, in 1853 purchased the blacksmithing department, and thus became sole proprietor of the establishment. He sold the business within the same year and started for the Pacific coast, becoming one of the early pioneers of Shasta valley, in northern California. There he took up a ranch and engaged in farming and stock raising for a few years. He also devoted some attention to mining, but the labor proving too arduous he eventually abandoned all operations in this line.

In 1856 a partnership was effected with Philip H. Poindexter, who secured an interest in the ranching and stock enterprise established by Mr. Orr. The deep friendship and harmony which characterized their relationship is significantly evident when we recur to the fact that they continued in partnership until the death of Mr. Orr, the alliance being thus inviolate and consecutive for almost half a century. In the early days of their partnership the firm of Poindexter & Orr purchased cattle and drove the same into California, where they had butcher shops in the various mining districts. In 1863 they began driving cattle through to Idaho City and other mining points in what are now the states of Idaho and Montana. In October, 1865, Mr. Orr came to Bannack with a herd of beef cattle, and at this time the firm took a tract of choice land on the Blacktail creek. The following spring Mr. Orr returned to California for the balance of the cattle and he and his partner located on the new ranch in Beaverhead county. On their trip to Montana they were obliged to pass around by way of Little Humboldt river, taking this somewhat circuitous route in order to avoid the Indians, who were showing marked hostility and committing many depredations. In the party were about fourteen men, and the Indians endeavored in every way to bring about a conflict. Preceding the party was a company of forty-one Chinese, and all save one were killed by the Indians, therefore danger beset the party in driving the cattle along the trail to their destination. At Fort McDermott they secured an escort of soldiers, who accompanied them as far as Fort Lyons. On the Humboldt river Mr. Orr narrowly escaped death from poisoning. Large numbers of the cattle died from poison of some order. Mr. Orr finally made an investigation by



W B Orr



dissecting a Durham cow, and the insects so inoculated his bare arm with the poisoned blood of the animal that his life was saved with difficulty. Inoculation by insects is now attracting much attention on the part of scientists, and the case of Mr. Orr is one worthy of note.

The firm of Poindexter & Orr became the most extensive dealers in fine horses, cattle and sheep in this part of the state, while the area of their fine ranch property at the time of Mr. Orr's death aggregated 30,000 acres. They were among the first to bring cattle and sheep into Montana for breeding purposes. In addition to stockgrowing they also secured quantities of grain and hay. They made a specialty of raising highgrade shorthorn cattle, and were the first to introduce imported draft horses. Their stock ranch shows the finest types of Percheron, Norman and Clydesdale horses and French coach horses, the Clydesdale horses being imported direct from England. Through the efforts of this firm much has been done to advance the stockgrowing industry, and to raise the grade in the various lines. Mr. Orr was also associated with Mr. Poindexter in the ownership of a large herd of horses in Custer county, and the estate still retains the extensive interests accumulated through Mr. Orr's well-directed enterprise. At the time of his death the following reference was made to the operations of the firm, in connection with an obituary notice in the Helena Record: "Coming here in the early days, they secured a quantity of the choice lands in this valley, selected principally on Blacktail creek, which comes into the Beaverhead from the east at Dillon. They made a specialty of raising draft horses, and for many years supplied the major portion of the heavy horses raised in the state. In cattle as well as sheep they were successful, and they easily rank with the leaders of the stock industry of the state. Poindexter & Orr are the owners of the square and compass brand which is borne by thousands of horses and cattle in Montana."

In his political proclivities Mr. Orr supported the Democratic party, but never took an active part in political affairs, nor consented to allow his name to be used in connection with political candidacy. Fraternally he was a consistent and loyal member of the Masonic order, taking a deep interest in its affairs and being identified with Dillon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M.; Dillon Chapter No. 8, R. A. M.; St. Elmo Commandery No. 7, K. T.; also with the adjunct organizations, the Order of the Eastern

Star and the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

At Birmingham, Ohio, February 27, 1869, Mr. Orr was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Cunnard, who was born in Guernsey county, that state, the daughter of Jonathan and Sinah (McGrew) Cunnard, among the honored pioneers of Ohio and natives of the state of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Orr survives her husband and maintains her home in the city of Dillon. By her marriage to Mr. Orr she became the mother of six sons, all of whom survive, their names, in order of birth, being as follows: Matthew, Ernest, William, Charles, Bert and John.

Mr. Orr was summoned into eternal rest May 11, 1901, and the people of Beaverhead county, as well as the old-timers throughout the state, manifested deep regret upon receiving the tidings of his demise. He was unassuming and kindly, and his sterling character won uniform confidence and esteem. His funeral was held from the Masonic temple in Dillon and was attended by friends from all parts of the county, many coming a distance of 100 miles to pay this final tribute of respect to their friend of many years.

JEFF. O'CONNELL.—We now touch briefly the record of the present incumbent of the important office of sheriff of Lewis and Clarke county and who has in this capacity rendered so effective and discriminating service as to gain to him the endorsement of all classes of citizens, without regard to political affiliations. Jeff. O'Connell is a native of Wright county, Minn., having been born at Waverly Mills, on June 3, 1861, the son of Jefferson and Anna (Hartnett) O'Connell, both of whom were born in the Emerald Isle, whence they were brought to the United States in early childhood and reared in New York city, where their marriage eventually was solemnized. Of their eleven children only one is deceased. In 1855 they removed to Minnesota, where the father engaged in farming, in which he is still occupied, and three of his sons are now residents of Montana.

Jeff. O'Connell, Jr., was reared in Minnesota, where his educational facilities were afforded in a primitive log school house. He duly profited by the opportunities that were his, and early became inured to the work of the farm, devoting his attention to agriculture in that state for some

time after attaining mature years. In 1887 he went to New York, where for a time he was identified with steamboating on the Hudson river, after which he retraced his way westward to northern Wisconsin, securing employment in the iron mines at Hurley. In 1890 he came to Helena, where he engaged with the Montana Central Railroad for two years as a bridge carpenter. In 1892 he was appointed to membership on the police force of Helena under John Curtin, chief of the department, and in this branch of the city's service he was retained until the fall of 1900, when he was elected sheriff of the county, an office to which he was peculiarly eligible, both by reason of his police experience and his executive ability. He is an excellent judge of humanity and this gives him peculiar power in the controlling of the criminal class. He is giving an excellent administration of the affairs of his office, being worthy of the preferment which has thus come to him. In politics Mr. O'Connell has ever been unflagging in his support of the Democratic party and its principles, and fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and of the Elks. In 1890 Mr. O'Connell was united in marriage to Miss Hannah McGuire, who was born on Prince Edward Island, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, and they are the parents of four children, Jeff. A., Nellie, Catherine and Margaret M.

GEORGE E. OYLER.—In the Old Dominion were born James and Mary (Pinkley) Oyler, who removed to Indiana and thence to Franklin county, Mo., where, on June 22, 1844, was born to them a son, receiving the name of George E. In the family were four other sons and four daughters, but it is of the one first mentioned that this article has to do, since he is numbered among the worthy pioneers of Montana, and now one of the progressive and prosperous farmers and stock-growers of Gallatin county. A man of unassuming character, he has quietly pursued the even tenor of his way. Typical American that he is, he served valiantly in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion, while on the western frontier he participated in many of the stirring events which marked that epoch. Personal modesty cannot absolve him from recognition in this work, where tribute is paid to many other sterling pioneers of the state.

Mr. Oyler was reared on the old farmstead in Missouri, receiving such educational advantages as the place and period afforded. He was not twenty years of age when the horrors of civil war engulfed the country, but his intrinsic patriotism led him to tender his services in defense of the Union. On June 18, 1861, Mr. Oyler enlisted as a private in Company I, Twenty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Col. Moore commanding, and was thereafter engaged in scouting duty until the battle of Shiloh, in which his regiment took an active part, also in the engagement at Corinth, then returned to Missouri, where it followed Price on his famous raid. He followed the fortunes of his regiment and he was honorably discharged at Nashville in 1864, having served six months beyond his three years term of enlistment. Returning to Missouri he re-enlisted in Company G, Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry, Col. Gravelly, the command going to the plains and stationed along the Sante Fe road to fight the hostile Indians; but a treaty was made and trouble avoided. He returned with his regiment to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and was there honorably discharged in October, 1865, returned to Missouri, being in the city of St. Louis when news was received of the assassination of President Lincoln. Mr. Oyler passed the winter in Missouri, and in the spring of 1866, started on the overland journey to Montana, driving a team of oxen. The party had no encounters with Indians en route, but previous trains were not so fortunate. They crossed the ferry at Big Horn, the boat being a dug-out, used to transport the wagons, the oxen being made to swim. Upon returning for other portions of the outfit they transferred a number of Cheyenne Indians across, everything being over before night. Soon afterward a large mule train arrived on the opposite bank, but before morning the Indians had made away with every mule in the outfit, leaving the emigrants with only their wagons. The company continued its journey to Gallatin valley, arriving in Bozeman on the 25th of July, where they disbanded. Mr. Oyler and two companions proceeded to Helena, remained but a short time and then returned to Gallatin valley, where Mr. Oyler was employed by John Nixon. In the spring of 1867 he worked for Philip Thorp and remained with him the following summer. In the spring of 1868 he went to the Crow creek mining district, engaged in mining in that vicinity for two years, but his success being of a

negative character he returned to Gallatin valley and took up a claim of 160 acres and engaged in stockraising for seven years, but later turned his attention to the sheep business, engaging therein extensively until 1896, having an average of 4,000 head. In the year noted he disposed of his sheep and again turned his attention to the cattle business, which has been his principal field of industrial operations ever since. Mr. Oyler now has a valuable ranch of 1,600 acres, upon which he raises large quantities of timothy, a portion of the tract being under irrigation; but the larger amount, being low bottom lands of great fertility, requires no irrigation, the confluence of the East and West Gallatin rivers being on his ranch. He raises principally shorthorn cattle, and usually has about 300 head. He has been successful in his efforts, and his integrity and honesty of purpose have gained the esteem and good will of all who know him. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and maintains a lively interest in his old comrades in arms by retaining membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

In a reminiscent way it may be stated that in 1871 Mr. Oyler had on one occasion started out to call at the home of his neighbor, John Nixon, and noticed a band of Cheyenne Indians not far distant. Mr. Nixon lived only a quarter of a mile distant, and just as our subject passed around a bend in the road he saw the savages moving rapidly about his neighbor's house, but on approaching nearer, not supposing anything was wrong, he discovered that Mr. Nixon had been shot by the Indians, who made away with his horses. Mr. Oyler at once assembled a party of settlers and started in pursuit, but after proceeding many miles over the mountains, down Big Timber and across the Yellowstone, they finally abandoned the chase, finding it impossible to overtake the miscreants.

On December 24, 1882, Mr. Oyler was united in marriage to Miss Annie J. Perks, a daughter of William Perks, concerning whom an individual sketch will be found on another page of this volume, and of this happy union six children have been born, namely: Henry J., Fontie, Robert, Maud, Benjamin and an infant daughter.

and enterprising business men, was born in Prussia on June 13, 1839, the son of George and Mary Parchen, also natives of Prussia. The father, as was also the grandfather, was both a miller and the mill owner. In 1848 the family came to the United States and first settled at Townline, near Buffalo, N. Y. Here they resided until 1861 when they removed to Richardson county, Neb. Here George Parchen purchased a farm and engaged in agriculture until his death in 1895. Of his four children three are living. Henry M. Parchen was the youngest of these children. He remained at home until he was fourteen years of age, and his education consisted of instruction in the public schools and a thorough course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Buffalo. Upon leaving that college he was a clerk at Townline until 1857, when he removed to Marshall county, Ind. Here Mr. Parchen remained until 1858, and then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1862 he removed to Denver, Colo., and was a bookkeeper in the Planter's House. The following spring he took charge of the Mas-sasoit House, at Central City, for himself, and in this business he continued for some time. In July, 1864, Mr. Parchen first came to Montana, where he was employed as bookkeeper in the mercantile house of Erfurt, Busch & Co., at Virginia City, until 1865, when, in company with Dr. Wernigk and Louis Keysser, he opened a drug and grocery store at Helena. Later the firm of Parchen & Painter was formed by him and W. S. Painter. This did an extensive wholesale and retail trade, reaching out in all directions throughout the state. As business increased branch stores were established at Deer Lodge and other points. In 1874 Mr. Parchen purchased his partner's interest and continued the business with constantly increasing volume and profit as H. M. Parchen & Co., and under his able, sagacious and judicious management it has become the leading wholesale and retail drug house in Montana.

In the building of the three branch roads of the Northern Pacific from Helena Mr. Parchen was largely instrumental. He is also a director and heavy stockholder in the Helena Gas Company, the Electric Light and Street Railway Company, and when their consolidation was effected he was president of the new organization from 1894 until 1900. In addition to his connection with these important industries, which are of so great ad-

HON. HENRY M. PARCHEN, former president and manager of the Helena Power and Light Company, and one of Helena's most liberal

vantage to the city of Helena, he is largely interested in mines and smelting works and is a heavy holder of realty in and about the city. Mr. Parchen has founded many enterprises calculated to promote the growth and development of this section of the country, and it is this ceaseless enterprise and progressive spirit that has won for him warm encomiums from the citizens of his home city and the state at large. As one of the organizers of the Helena Board of Trade Mr. Parchen was prominent, and he was honored with its initial presidency. He is also a large holder of land, cattle and sheep in Cascade county, connected with the Cascade Land Company. Before the Civil war Mr. Parchen affiliated with the Democratic party, voting for Stephen A. Douglas for president in 1860. Since the second election of President Lincoln, however, he has been a stanch Republican and has been chosen by that party to positions of honor and trust. For three years he was a county commissioner of Lewis and Clarke county and he also served in the twelfth session of the territorial legislature. Fraternally Mr. Parchen is prominent in Masonry in both the York and Scottish rites, and for twenty-nine years he has served as grand treasurer of the grand lodge of the state. In 1872 he was united in marriage to Miss Emma D'Acheul, born in St. Louis, Mo., of French parents. They have four children, Adele M., Henry G., Albert D. and Ruehling A. Financially, politically and socially the career of Henry M. Parchen has been eminently successful. He has carved his way to prominence and fortune by force of character and the best of business judgment and the highest integrity. His name throughout Montana is a synonym for square dealing and honesty. Socially he is one of the most agreeable of men and his popularity in all circles is unbounded. As one of the most respected and influential citizens of Helena he numbers a host of warm personal and business friends.

CHARLES H. PADLEY.—The capable incumbent of the important office of sheriff of Beaverhead county is Mr. Padley, who has given an administration which reflects credit upon him as an executive, and it is with satisfaction that we incorporate in this volume a brief review of his career.

Mr. Padley is a native of the state of Delaware, having been born in the city of Dover, August 22, 1858, a son of James and Annie (Beck) Padley, natives of Lincolnshire, England, of stanch old English lineage. The father came to America about the year 1845, locating in Delaware, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits for a long term of years and where he still resides. His wife also came to the United States in 1845, accompanying her parents, who located in Delaware, where her marriage to Mr. Padley was solemnized. They became the parents of ten children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth, and one of nine still living. Charles H. Padley secured from the public schools of his native state his early education and assisted in the work of the homestead farm for some years after leaving school. At the age of eighteen years he removed to Illinois and engaged in farm work for a period of two years, diversified with employment in a meat market at Oregon, his object being to thoroughly learn the butchering business. He was identified with this line of business at Oregon for ten years and then removed to Foreston, Ogle county, Ill., where he purchased a market and conducted the same until the spring of 1885. On the 18th of April of that year he arrived in Dillon, Mont., and effected the purchase of an established butchering business, to which he has since given close attention, catering to a large and representative patronage. He has gained distinctive recognition as one of the leading business men of the thriving little city, his acquaintanceship throughout the county being wide and his personal popularity unmistakable.

Mr. Padley has ever rendered an unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party and its principles, and in Dillon has been called upon to fill various offices of trust and responsibility. He was elected as a member of the board of aldermen in 1889, and re-elected for three terms. In 1894 he was elevated to the chief executive office, being chosen mayor of Dillon and giving a discriminating, economical and businesslike administration of the city's affairs. In 1896 he was elected sheriff of Beaverhead county, and the popular verdict at the expiration of his term was that no incumbent had ever given a more capable and satisfactory service. In 1899 the sheriff of the county resigned his position, and in casting about for an eligible successor it was but natural that

Mr. Padley should be selected for appointment to the office for the unexpired term. At the regular election in the fall of 1900 he was elected to the office, and his tenure of the same is certain to redound to the interests of the county and to the conservation of law and order. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of the Maccabees and the Improved Order of Red Men, having held office in each and being past sachein of the latter at the present time.

On October 18, 1883, Mr. Padley was united in marriage to Miss Nellie May Potter, who was born in Illinois, the daughter of Calvin and Mary Potter. They are the parents of one son and one daughter, Delaware, born October 10, 1885, is at present a student in the Dillon high school; and Maud, born March 15, 1887, is a pupil in the public schools. The family are highly esteemed in the city of their home, and take a part in the social life of the community, the pleasant family residence being a center of unreserved hospitality.

MONTGOMERY H. PARKER, one of the most eminent members of Montana's judiciary, is a resident of Boulder, Jefferson county, and judge of the Fifth judicial district. His ancestry antedates the Revolutionary stock of America, as on his mother's side it is traced to the early Duke of Argyll, Scotland. On his father's side the family were English, having emigrated to Maryland at an early Colonial day. Here his grandfather, Wilson H. Parker, was born. Subsequently he moved to Fayette county, Ky., where he owned a valuable plantation and was recognized as a leading citizen. He married Miss Charlotte Ashby, a daughter of Capt. John Ashby, of Virginia, and had four sons. At the age of sixty-five the mother died, her husband surviving her ten years. The father of Judge Parker, Montgomery Parker, was born in Fayette county, Ky., on December 16, 1821. He married with Miss Nancy Hunt, daughter of Wilson Hunt, also of Fayette county. Montgomery Parker lived long on his Kentucky plantation and held a high position in the community for his strong character and great ability. During the Civil war he served in the Confederate army. To Mr. and Mrs. Parker three children were born. Mrs. Parker was a woman of strong and deep religious convictions, belonging to the Presbyterian church,

and her untimely death, at the age of twenty-nine years, was felt as a loss to the entire community. Her husband survived her until he was fifty-six years of age. They had three children.

Montgomery H. Parker was born in Fayette county, Ky., on September 16, 1856. He passed his youth and early manhood in Kentucky, and was a witness of and an occasional participant in the many stirring scenes that have contributed to make portions of the state classic ground. With the free-handed, hearty hospitality of old-time Kentuckians he was early made familiar, and this entered into his own nature and largely accounts for his many generous traits of character. After an excellent elementary education he entered the Kentucky State University. To the system and methods of this splendidly endowed institution he brought the same studious assiduity that had marked his progress in the public schools and in 1879 he was graduated with high honors. With all of the energy of his nature he engaged in the study of law in the office of Smith & Stoll, at Lexington. He soon realized that the added benefits of a collegiate law course would prove of incalculable advantage, and the same year returned to the State University and entered the law department, than which there is none better in the Union, and was graduated twelve months later. Thus thoroughly equipped he was immediately admitted to practice.

Judge Parker came to Montana in 1880. He fully realized the unsettled conditions of the new country and the people with whom he had cast his lot, but with far-seeing sagacity he also saw a glowing future for the territory and with the people he was content to labor and to wait. At first he located in the Missouri valley, satisfied to begin his life work in a far humbler capacity than was encompassed by his youthful ambition. He taught school near Townsend, at that time in Meagher, now Broadwater county. For two years he remained there and in 1882 located at Radersburg, Jefferson county, then the county seat, and so affording better opportunities for the practice of law. He remained there three years, during which time he built up a successful and lucrative practice, but in 1887 he removed to Boulder, which became the county seat, where he has since resided and for ten years was associated in practice with George F. Cowan.

In 1889 Judge Parker was elected county attorney for Jefferson county, and re-elected in

1892, serving in all five years. For a period he also held the office of resident trustee of the State Deaf and Blind Hospital. In 1896 he was elected judge of the Fifth judicial district, since which period he has served with eminent judicial fairness and distinction. Politically Judge Parker has been a lifelong Democrat, and has taken a prominent place in the counsels of his party. His advice has invariably been accepted with confidence, and results have proved the wisdom of his course, his knowledge coming from experience in political affairs. He is a valued Freemason and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1884 he was united in marriage to Miss Mittie M. Kennon, a native of Ohio, who died on December 16, 1888. Their two children are Catherine D. and Warren K. On June 1, 1893, Judge Parker was again married to Miss Florence A. Watson, who was born at Richmond, Va. The life of this eminent jurist and useful citizen has been one of great activity and unceasing devotion to his profession. The pronounced success that he has achieved is amply merited and he has the highest respect and esteem of all with whom he has been associated socially or in a business way, while legally he ranks with the leading minds in Montana jurisprudence.

JOHAN CAPLICE.—When the nineteenth century had scarcely more than passed its first quarter mark, there came into the world, in 1829, in famous old County Tipperary, Ireland, a boy destined to see much of the world's sorrow and men's struggle for supremacy and to win his way triumphantly through the contest to consequence, honorable regard and commanding affluence at the beginning of the twentieth century. This was John Caplice, of Butte, a wholesale and retail liquor dealer, who has conducted mercantile and industrial enterprises of enormous proportions and made and lost large fortunes with almost the regularity of a fixed habit. His father, Thomas Caplice, was a well-to-do agriculturist and stockbreeder of the Emerald Isle, who died there and was peacefully laid to rest in one of her beautiful valleys. His mother was Mary Augusta Mulcahy, a native of County Limerick, the daughter of a man of martial race who keenly felt the wrongs of his people and rose against their oppressors in the revolt of 1798.

Mr. Caplice was the eldest of three children, and

losing both his parents in early life, he was reared by his grandparents who sent him to school when he could be spared from work until he was twelve years old, when he determined to make his own way in the world. At the age of twenty-one he emigrated to the United States and hired himself to a farmer near Philadelphia. Four years later he took up his residence on Fox river, Ill., and engaged in farming with a view to purchasing land and making there his permanent home. But the country was new and undeveloped, there were pestilential marshes undrained and other conditions prejudicial to health, and in the fall of 1854, after he had put in his first crop, there were not enough well people to take proper care of the sick, so he determined to go further west, and located next at Newton, Iowa. Here he leased coal banks and mined the "dusky diamonds" until the spring of 1856, when he went to Sioux City and took up land near the place just as its first streets were laid out. Being called on to defend his title, he spent all his money and lost the case. He then went to St. Joe, Mo., and worked for a man who had three boats on the river. In three months he bought the outfit and with it and some additions he made did an extensive and profitable business until 1861. At that time he had a large amount of cut wood on the levee and all of it was confiscated under the emergencies of war. He was a member of the "Emmett Guards," in the state militia, which was ordered into service at Camp Jackson, but as the men were divided in their allegiance between the north and the south, many resigned their membership, among them Mr. Caplice, who then engaged in freighting to Denver until August, 1863. He delivered his last load of freight to Mr. Pullman, of Pullman car fame.

Alder gulch was then claiming attention and creating wild excitement, and with the keen and quick perception of proffered opportunities which has always characterized him, Mr. Caplice took six mules, four horses and two wagons and loading up with merchandise, particularly grain, liquors, candles and cured meat, he made his way rapidly to Bannack, Mont., via the Cherokee trail, and sold his stock at a handsome profit and with the proceeds purchased a log house and began extensive operations in merchandising and mining. In 1865 he removed to Henderson gulch and continued his merchandising at Emmetsburg. The miners who were digging a big ditch there were without money to continue work, and as a matter of business and public spirit as well, he pledged his credit and



John L. Lippincott

available capital to complete the ditch and realized well from the venture. He had a large store there and another at McClellan. In 1869 he started a branch store at Cedar creek in Missoula county, doing a business of over \$200,000 in that one store and losing in it fully \$30,000. In 1874 he started a store at Phillipsburg, occupying the principal house in the town for the purpose, and in 1876 another at Missoula city. From these he later withdrew and opened up in trade at New Chicago and finally, in 1878, he sold out there and settled in Butte. From that time this has been the headquarters of his business, which has always been conducted on a scale of great magnitude, he at one time having five stores in Missoula and Deer Lodge counties and carrying credits of over \$200,000 on his books when there were no values in the state. When the Union Pacific Railroad was building the citizens of Butte decided that the road should not be built into that city, but Mr. Caplice determined that it should. He received \$5,000 from the railroad company and raised enough in addition to purchase the right of way and brought the road into town. He also purchased a store and some teams there of Walker Brothers of Salt Lake City, paying \$40,000 for them, which represented the profits he expected to make out of a wood contract he had made with the same firm.

Later he became associated with A. W. McCune in the well known firm of Caplice & McCune, with headquarters at Walkerville. Through the enormous business of this firm it became recognized as the most extensive and successful promoters of industrial enterprises in the northwest. Among the important contracts they completed was the one with the railroad company in which this firm built the railroads to the mines on Butte Hill, and also those from Stuart to the different smelting works in Anaconda. Later the firm contracted to supply 300,000 cords of wood to the Anaconda Company, and, as a guarantee of performance, it was obliged to furnish a bond of \$50,000. The enterprise took all the capital the firm could raise, but they put 250 men and eighty teams to work in the woods and kept them there for two years, cutting and hauling wood, constructing roads and building mile upon mile of flumes, and erected blacksmith, wheelwright and other shops. By this time they had accumulated more than 70,000 cords of wood and had placed about 50,000 cords upon the dump without having received a dollar. They then began to get their pay in checks of \$50,000, when Mr. Caplice was forced

to sell his interest in the contract for less than he had invested, because he refused to stultify his political convictions and go into the woods and demand that his men support Thomas H. Carter in a political contest then in progress in which Mr. Caplice enthusiastically espoused the other side and the cause of William A. Clark. As a demonstration of the positive character and honest convictions of Mr. Caplice, in politics as in every thing else, it is only necessary to state that this contract afterwards paid \$500,000 in dividends to those who held it. As it was almost entirely due to the individual capital and credit of Mr. Caplice that the successful carrying out of the contract was made possible, the above striking illustration of his inflexible integrity and honesty of convictions is all the more marked.

In religious faith Mr. Caplice is a Roman Catholic, firm in his devotion to the church and zealous in its service. He has made large contributions to its needs, aiding without stint in the erection of church, school and hospital buildings not only in Butte but in the surrounding country. In politics he is a staunch Democrat and, as in everything else, has proven his faith by earnest service. While not caring for the honors or profits of office, he has yielded on several occasions to a general demand and served as county commissioner for the common good. This he did in Missoula, Deer Lodge and Silver Bow counties. He was united in marriage on April 3, 1855, to Miss Johanna Burke, a native of Ireland, who, in 1886, after nearly a third of a century of faithful assistance in his labors, passed over to those activities that have no weariness. Two children, a son and a daughter, were born to them. The son, Fred W., who was associated with his father in the grocery business, died in 1898. The daughter, Mary A., is now the wife of G. E. Rockwood, of Butte. Mr. Caplice has lived out the full complement of human life allowed by the sacred writer, but having reached his full development and hardened his frame by active outdoor labor he is still hale and full of energy. He is now principally concerned in the wholesale and retail liquor business to which he gives personal attention, having retired in the main from active participation in the management of other large enterprises with which he is or has been connected. But he yet has extensive interests in mining properties and other paying investments. He owns much property in valuable copper mines at the head of the Yukon river in Alaska and possesses many fine pieces of real estate in Butte and else-

where. His business and the general welfare of the community in which he happened to be living always absorbed all his energies and also rewarded all his efforts with material returns and with what is much more to be desired—the high respect, the cordial and sincere regard and the confidence of his fellow men.

J L. PATTERSON, one of Montana's pioneer miners and now a prosperous ranchman and a Democrat, is located in Missouri valley, near Townsend. From both beneath and on the surface of this state Mr. Patterson has, through years of toil, deprivation and hardship, gleaned the fruits of patient industry, and stands a type of the sturdiest of Montana's manhood. He was born at Floessant, St. Louis county, Mo., on March 22, 1837, a son of Durett and Matilda (Harris) Patterson, both natives of Floessant. They had three sons and six daughters. The paternal grandfather, Elisha Patterson, a native of North Carolina, married a daughter of Durett Hubbard, of that state. J. L. Patterson was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools. On April 11, 1864, he started for Virginia City, Mont. The trip over the plains was pleasant, nothing occurring to annoy the party. After two months passed in Virginia City, where he arrived on August 5, 1864, Mr. Patterson removed to Last Chance gulch, where there was then but one lone cabin, belonging to one John Cowan.

On leaving Virginia City Mr. Patterson formed an acquaintance with one William Embry. They journeyed together to the locality now Grizzly gulch. But it was not Grizzly gulch when they arrived. It remained for Mr. Embry to give the place a name by shooting and killing a grizzly bear, one of those deeds of heroism common in those pioneer days, but which today would be published throughout the United States. Here they passed the winter in the "lower district." In the fall of 1865 they removed to Diamond City, where they continued until 1875, when Mr. Patterson removed to the Missouri valley and purchased the ranch where he resides, surrounded by all the comforts of a home earned by many hardships in a rough and forbidding wilderness, and here he is engaged in raising cattle and horses. On June 30, 1883, Mr. Patterson married with Miss Ella Finn, born in St. Anthony's Falls, now Minneapolis, on August 12, 1861. She was a

daughter of Daniel, who died in February, 1901, and Catherine (McCarty) Finn, natives of Ireland. They came to America in the same ship and settled in Maine, where they were married. Five years later, in 1860, they went to Minnesota with their one son and two daughters and, in 1864, they came to Montana, where Mr. Finn engaged in mining, following the different stampedes and going to the Coeur d'Alene country, where he remained until 1897, with the first arrivals. He is now living at seventy-four years in Missouri valley. On their trip to Montana the Finn family had a most unpleasant experience. The Indians were making it hazardous to attempt to pass through the country, and once the party was corralled for eighteen days. On several occasions they expected to be massacred, while more than once the mother put on the children's best clothes, under the impression they were to be killed by the Indians. Capt. James Fiske was in charge of the train, and affairs grew so serious that it became necessary to send the women and children back, which task was accomplished with great difficulty. Mrs. Finn never recovered from the hardships of this perilous expedition and died in Minnesota in November, 1866. Mr. Finn remained with the train, joined in its dangers and had many narrow escapes, and was joined by his children in 1870. They came with an uncle, who was a native of Maine. This time they came on a boat to Fort Benton. The craft sprung a leak and it was with the greatest difficulty the passengers were saved from death. From Fort Benton they went by stage to Helena.

ALBERT P. O'LEARY, M. D.—The beautiful little city of Flint, Genesee county, Mich., figures as the birthplace of this able and popular physician and surgeon. He has been a resident of the northwest since the age of six years. He is essentially a western man. Dr. Albert Patrick O'Leary was born on August 26, 1870, the son of John C. and Alice M. (Vernon) O'Leary, the former of whom was born in Ireland and emigrated to America in his youth, about 1849. His wife was born near Rochester, N. Y., and they now reside at Boise, Idaho, the father being interested in several ranches and one of the extensive stock men of that state. He has practically devoted his entire life to agriculture and allied lines of industry, and his integrity has gained him confidence and esteem.

When Albert Patrick O'Leary was about six years old his parents removed to Oregon, locating at the Dalles, where he was reared and received his preliminary educational discipline, completing an academic course. In 1893 he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he completed a most thorough technical course, with the best of incidental clinical advantages and facilities, and was graduated in the class of 1898, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He returned to Oregon, locating in Portland, where for one year he served as interne in St. Vincent's Hospital. Soon afterward, in November, 1899, Dr. O'Leary came to Montana, locating in Butte, where he has since been successfully engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery. From December, 1899, until February, 1901, he had charge of the smallpox cases discovered in the city, and was signally successful in his treatment of this loathsome malady. He is a close student and gives as much time as possible to original research along the line of his profession. He keeps in touch with the members of his profession and their work by maintaining membership in the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Association, the Montana State Medical Association and the Silver Bow County Medical Society. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of the Macca-bees, the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Select Knights, being medical examiner for the local lodges of each of these organizations. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared. He is well known and distinctly popular.

HON. GOODWIN T. PAUL.—As a representative business man, one of Montana's most loyal citizens, it is incumbent that record be here made concerning Mr. Paul, who maintains his home in the thriving little city of Dillon, with whose development and material prosperity he has been prominently identified. Mr. Paul is a native of Iowa, born in Marion, Linn county, November 9, 1856, the eldest of nine children born to Alexander and Justan (Taylor) Paul. Alexander Paul is a native of Pennsylvania, where the family has long been established, and it is worthy of note that his place of nativity is the same farm on which his paternal grandfather was born. He was reared to the vocation of a farmer, and in January, 1845, removed to Iowa, becom-

ing a pioneer of Linn county, where he still maintains his home, his attention having always been devoted to farming and dealing in live stock. He is a man of spotless integrity and much executive ability, and his success, which is of noteworthy character, has been worthily achieved. Justan (Taylor) Paul was a native of North Carolina, whence she accompanied her parents, Goodwin and Jane (Crawford) Taylor, on their removal to Iowa, as early as the year 1836. She died at the old homestead in Iowa in 1876. Her father was one of the early settlers of Iowa, and became one of the influential citizens of the state, but devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was a member of the legislature of the state in 1850, about seven years later removed to Kansas, where he remained for a time and then returned to Iowa. Eventually he took up his residence in Nebraska, where he passed the residue of his life; was a candidate for the state senate a short time prior to his demise, but was defeated by a small majority.

Goodwin T. Paul, the immediate subject of this review, was reared to the invigorating life incident to a farm, and his early educational advantages were such as prevailed in the public schools of his native county. Here he fitted himself for a collegiate course, and in 1874 he matriculated in Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, Iowa, where he pursued a course in civil engineering until 1880. After leaving college he was for a short time identified with teaching and railroad work, but in 1881 he came to Montana and located in Dillon, then a mere hamlet which had been platted but a short time. He was employed as clerk in a mercantile establishment until 1884, went to Butte to assume charge of a department of the Montana Lumber & Produce Company, but the following year returned to Dillon and effected the organization of the Dillon Furniture Company, of which he became manager. Through his efforts the enterprise showed a steady expansion of business and soon secured rank as one of the principal mercantile industries of this section of the state. He continued in charge of the business until 1892, when he purchased the entire stock of the company and is now sole owner. He is a man of marked discrimination and tact, and his careful regard for the highest ethics of business has gained for him uniform confidence and esteem, and a patronage which is the natural sequel of correct methods. He carries a large

and select stock of furniture, and the equipment of the establishment is thoroughly modern throughout. Mr. Paul also acts as local agent for several leading fire insurance companies, and as an underwriter he controls a large and representative business.

Fraternally Mr. Paul is prominently identified with the time-honored order of Freemasons, retaining membership in Dillon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M.; Dillon Chapter No. 8, R. A. M.; and St. Elmo Commandery No. 7, K. T. In each of these bodies he has held important positions, taking a deep interest in the work and objects of the fraternity, being a close student of its history and impressive ritual.

The political allegiance of Mr. Paul is given to the Democratic party, and he is one of the leaders in its local councils and an active worker in its cause. In 1891 he was elected city treasurer of Dillon, serving until the close of the succeeding year; was a member of the board of education for several years, his interest in educational affairs having been unflagging. In February, 1901, Gov. Toole appointed him a member of the state board of education, and though his business interests place imperative demands upon his time and attention, such is his concern in all that touches the welfare and advancement of the state that he assumed the duties of the office without hesitation. It need scarcely be said that he discharges the same with that zeal and discrimination characteristic of the man. In November, 1900, Mr. Paul was elected to represent Beaverhead county in the lower house of the state legislature, and served with signal ability during the Sixth general assembly, proving himself a capable and conscientious legislator and indefatigable in his efforts to conserve the best interests of the commonwealth. He is a man of strong convictions, ever ready to defend the same with unwavering courage, while no influence is sufficient to deflect from a course he believes to be right. He was chosen chairman of the house committee on appropriations, and his close application gained for him the sobriquet of "watch-dog of the state treasury." He was a member of the committee on corporations, other than municipal, and that on insurance and internal improvements. He was one of the working members of the house, and his record as a legislator is one that stands to his credit and honor and to the constituency he represents. He maintains a thoroughly pub-

lic-spirited attitude and is held in high esteem by all who know him, in both business and social circles.

On December 1, 1889, Mr. Paul was united in marriage to Miss Mary Bourret, who was born in Nebraska, and later lived in Utah and Nevada. She was educated at the well known Catholic institution at Villa Marie, Montreal. Her parents, Joseph and Mathilda Bourret, removed from the Province of Quebec, Canada, to Chicago, in their youthful days, and later took up their residence in Nebraska. Mr. Bourret died in Dillon in 1895. Mrs. Bourret later married and resides in Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Paul have three children: Hortense, born October 1, 1890; Lucille, June 28, 1896; and Frank Goodwin, November 6, 1900.

WILLIAM H. PATTERSON, successful miner, merchant and cattlegrower, and a prominent and respected citizen of Butte, was born near St. Louis, Mo., on October 4, 1839. His father was Louis Patterson, a millman, also a native of Missouri, where he was born on January 7, 1807, and died on August 21, 1861, and his mother was Nancy (Jamison) Patterson, of Kentucky, who removed from that state when she was very young. Mr. Patterson, the fourth of five children, passed his childhood and youth much as other boys in the western wilds passed theirs, in working with his father and attending the public schools, acquiring thereby self-reliance, fertility of resources and flexibility of function along with a limited elementary education in books. In 1864 he removed to Montana, landing at Virginia City on August 5, of that year. He lingered there for a few months, trying his fortune at mining, and on October 12 transferred his hopes and energies to Last Chance gulch, where he remained engaged in mining there and at Grizzly gulch until the fall of 1867, when he returned to Missouri to see his mother, who was reported in failing health. He went down the Missouri to Sioux City, Iowa, and was seventy-five days on the water. From Sioux City he proceeded by railroad to Chicago and thence to St. Louis, where he learned that his mother had just died. Among the persons on the boat in this long jaunt was one Foster, the first person convicted by civil law of crime in Montana.

his offense being the killing of one Mallory at Diamond City in 1866.

Mr. Patterson remained at home until the spring of 1868, and then returned by the river route to Montana, being accompanied by his sisters, Anna R. and Fannie A. He purchased a ranch at the present site of the Helena fair grounds, and lived on it for ten years, when he removed to Butte and went in the ice business, which he conducted successfully for the next twenty years, during which time he also did more or less mining, both placer and quartz. He was married on December 15, 1882, to Mrs. Nancy A. Hall, of Missouri. They have two children, Addie L. and Charles H. Patterson. By her former marriage Mrs. Hall has four children, namely, Dilla M., now Mrs. W. E. Zwicky, of Sandon, B. C., whose husband is superintendent of the Payne mine in that region; Lizzie J., now Mrs. Frank Glasser, whose husband is foreman of the Butte reduction works; Wilmer W., an engineer at the Payne mine, B. C., and Dezza May, still residing with her mother. In politics Mr. Patterson is an active Democrat, with an abounding interest in the welfare of his party and faith in its principles. He has not failed in helping to promote its success, although he has never sought any of its honors or emoluments. In all the relations of life he has borne himself creditably, and won the good will and esteem of every people among whom he has lived.

GEORGE D. PEASE.—The ancient adage that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country" will surely not find verification or application in the case of the subject of this brief sketch, for in the county where he was born and where he has practically passed his entire life he has attained distinction in his profession and been honored with offices of public trust and responsibility. George Douglas Pease, one of the representative young members of the bar of Montana and the efficient county attorney of Gallatin county, is a native of Montana, having been born in Gallatin City, February 22, 1871, the son of Joseph A. and Orvilla M. (Kimpton) Pease. Joseph Alonzo Pease was born in the state of New York March 17, 1831, and he has devoted his attention through life to farming and stockgrowing. He accompanied his parents on their removal from the old Empire state to Michigan, and later accompanied his father to

Wisconsin. In 1861 he crossed the plains to Montana, where he is one of the honored pioneers. He settled in Gallatin county, at what is now known as Gallatin City, at the head of the Missouri river, and there engaged in farming and stockgrowing until 1880, when he disposed of his interests and removed with his family to Bozeman, the county seat of Gallatin county, and in the vicinity of this city he is now operating a valuable ranch, purchased in 1880. He was one of the first settlers in Gallatin valley and his efforts have been well rewarded, his sterling character and exemplary life endearing to him the respect and esteem of the entire community. In politics he is a Republican, but has never sought nor held public office. Orvilla Melissa Pease, his revered mother, was born in Wisconsin, February 10, 1851, and by her marriage to Joseph Alonzo Pease became the mother of nine children, all of whom are living, namely: George D., the immediate subject of this sketch; Joseph L. is a prominent dentist of Oakland, Cal.; and Edward A., May A., Sarah H., Allen A., Margaret I., Vern A. and Bessie O.

The grandparents of our subject in the agnatic line were Joseph and Cynthia Ann (Hunt) Pease, natives of Connecticut, their marriage having been solemnized in Clarkston county, N. Y., on April 22, 1827. In the early 'thirties they removed to Florence, St. Joseph county, Mich., where the wife and mother died on October 22, 1844. Soon after the death of his wife the father removed with his children to Marquette county, Wis., and later to what is now the city of Eau Claire, where he devoted his attention to lumbering and farming until his death, which occurred in 1887. Joseph and Cynthia A. Pease became the parents of ten children, of whom only three are living at the present time. Their names are as follows: Eliza L., George S., Joseph Alonzo, father of George D., died November 10, 1901; Mary Eliza, who became the wife of Henry C. Hovenberg, of Eau Claire, Wis., now deceased; Cyrus D. is a prosperous farmer in Gallatin valley; Helen A. is the wife of Curly Shea and is now living on the old Pease homestead, near Eau Claire, Wis.; Edwin D., Betsie A., who married A. D. Chappell, of Eau Claire, Wis.; Calista A. and Cynthia A.

The maternal grandparents of our subject were George and Sarah (Rollins) Kimpton, natives respectively of Vermont and the Dominion of Canada, their marriage having been solemnized in Stanstead county, Canada. They removed to Wisconsin soon

after their marriage, and on the old homestead near the city of Eau Claire, in 1891, George Kimpton died, his widow still maintaining her home on the old place. Their eight children were as follows: Orvilla M., the mother of the subject of this review; Edward A., a prosperous farmer in Broadwater county, Mont.; Alvin, who resides near the old Wisconsin homestead; Lillie, the wife of Melville J. Farrel, still resides near the city of Eau Claire; Archie, who also makes his home in that locality; Washington I., who was an influential farmer of Broadwater county, Mont., died in 1898, and Emily and Emma M., who died in infancy.

George D. Pease was reared under the influences and sturdy discipline of the homestead ranch in Gallatin county, where he received his first educational training, and upon removal of his parents to their present farm continued his studies during the summer months at the district school and attended the public schools of Bozeman during the winter until 1888, when he was sent to Madison, Wis., where he entered the high school and there completed a course of study which prepared him for his collegiate work. In the fall of 1889 he matriculated in the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, and graduated therefrom in the fall of 1893, receiving the degree of LL. B. During his last year in the university Mr. Pease also prosecuted a course of study in the law department, and in the spring of 1893, prior to his graduation, he passed an examination before the state board of Wisconsin, being admitted to the bar of that commonwealth on the 26th of April. After graduation Mr. Pease returned to his home, and in November opened an office in Bozeman, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, having gained prestige through his ability as an advocate and counselor, and being recognized as a close student of the science of jurisprudence. Public recognition was soon accorded Mr. Pease, and in the fall of 1894 he became a candidate of the Republican party for the office of county attorney, but was defeated in the nominating convention by a majority of only two votes. In April, 1895, he was elected city attorney of Bozeman, in which capacity he served two years; in May, 1897, the office having become an appointive one, he was chosen as his own successor, receiving the appointment from Mayor J. V. Bogert, and two years later was reappointed by Mayor Alward, thus being in continuous service until January 1, 1901, when he resigned to assume the duties of county attorney, to which office he had

been elected on the Republican ticket in November, 1900, his term of office extending until January, 1903. He is giving a most admirable administration, and in every way justifies the choice of the voters of the county. He was a candidate for the same office in 1898, his name appearing on the Republican, "Silver" Republican and Populist tickets, but was defeated at the polls by the Democratic nominee. Mr. Pease has been an active and efficient worker in the cause of the Republican party, and his first presidential vote was cast for William McKinley in 1896. Fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World, Knights of the Maccabees and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church in the city of Bozeman.

At Eau Claire, Wis., on the 26th of June, 1895, Mr. Pease was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Maybell Ward, who was born in that city February 5, 1872, the daughter of Eben and Sarah C. (Brunk) Ward, and the eldest of their five children, all of whom are living. Their names in order of birth are: Nellie Maybell, Eugenie M., Ruthford B., Homer E. and LeRoy A. Eben Ward was born in Springbrook, Me., October 13, 1837, being a carpenter by trade, and still maintains his home in Eau Claire. His wife was born in Indiana May 10, 1849, and her death occurred June 22, 1885, at Eau Claire. Mr. and Mrs. Pease have three children: Edith Emogene, born October 20, 1896; George Douglas, Jr., born February 5, 1898, and Muriel, born May 5, 1889.

EDWARD O'NEILL.—One of the popular citizens of Dawson county, Mont., Mr. Edward O'Neill is not only prominently identified with the ranching industry, but has a record for faithful and efficient service as a railroad man. He has been in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad for fully three decades. This long service shows better than words the character of the man, while his personality has won for him the esteem and confidence of the public. He comes of old Irish lineage, tracing back for many generations, and was born in Avondale, County Wicklow, Ireland, March 25, 1856. Both of his parents died when he was a mere child, and he has no tangible recollections of either. At the age of eleven years he came to the United States and to St. Croix, Wis., with friends. After preliminary educational discipline he entered

St. John's University near St. Cloud, Minn., and there completed his scholastic training. After leaving this school, Mr. O'Neill began his thirty years' term of service with the Northern Pacific Railroad. From 1871 to 1875 he was a fireman on a run between Fargo and Duluth, and in 1875 was given an engine and ran between Brainerd, Fargo, Bismarck and Duluth, until 1882, when he was placed on a passenger run on the Yellowstone division, from Glendive to Billings, Mont., and then he and his family made their home in Glendive.

Mr. O'Neill was one of the first engineers to be assigned to a regular run on the Northern Pacific Railroad within this state, as when he came to Glendive the road was not then completed. He belongs to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Forsyth.

Mr. O'Neill has erected a fine residence in Glendive, and, in 1899 he purchased a ranch of 400 acres opposite the town, on the north side of the Yellowstone river, and has stocked it with cattle and horses. This he is improving as expedience directs, and his intention is to give his three sons a good start in the stock business when they shall have finished their education, in which they are afforded the best advantages. Mr. O'Neill also owns a farm of 240 acres in St. Croix county, Wis. He takes a lively interest in local affairs, and is an active and valued worker in the ranks of the Democratic party. At Erin, St. Croix county, Wis., on September 20, 1882, Mr. O'Neill was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Hagan, who was born in that town October 7, 1859. They have three sons, young men of distinctive promise: John Michael, born January 25, 1884; Edward Francis, September 14, 1885, and Desmond James, July 15, 1888.

of sixteen, when he continued his studies at Racine (Wis.) College. The privilege of foreign travel then came to him, and he passed a year in Berlin, Paris and other places on the European continent. During this trip he earnestly prosecuted the technical studies necessary to become versed in jurisprudence, and upon his return entered the law department of Columbia University in New York city, where he was graduated in 1892; he also secured later a diploma from the New York Law School, where he took a post-graduate course.

He was admitted to the bar of Illinois in Chicago in the same year, and there was clerk in a law office until January, 1893, to familiarize himself with the practical details of his professional work. He then came to Helena, and was associated with Judge Bach as clerk, and later went into partnership with ex-Chief Justice Blake, who had presided over the Montana supreme court, this experience proving very valuable to him and still more thoroughly fortifying him for that profession in which he has met so signal and well merited success. He continued with Judge Blake until the latter was appointed to the district bench, after which he was for some time in partnership with Judge R. Lee Word, thereafter establishing an independent office and conducting an individual practice. He is a careful student, a strong advocate and a safe and conservative counselor. He has been prominently concerned in much of the important litigation in the courts of the county and state, proving himself a worthy exemplar of his profession. He is also interested to a considerable extent in the sheep industry. In 1898 Mrs. Clara Avery, a native of Minnesota, united in matrimonial bonds with Mr. Penwell.

Mr. Penwell has given to the Democratic party an unwavering allegiance, has done much to promote its local interests and has been honored by it with official preferment of important order. He was a member of the lower house of the general legislative assembly of the state in 1897, and is now serving as assistant prosecuting attorney of Lewis and Clarke county. He is now (1901) chairman of the Democratic county committee. He took an active part in the agitation which made Helena the capital of the state. Fraternally Mr. Penwell is a past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias; is exalted ruler of the local lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is also identified with the Masonic fraternity.

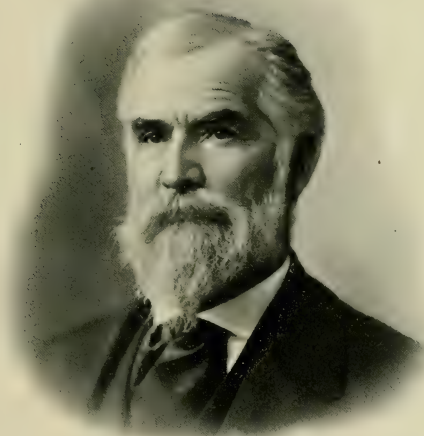
LEWIS PENWELL.—One of the able young attorneys of the bar of Lewis and Clarke county, a native son of Montana and a representative of one of its pioneer families, Lewis Penwell was born in Diamond on July 24, 1869, the son of Oscar E. and Anna (Lewis) Penwell, natives respectively of Illinois and Nebraska. Oscar E. Penwell came to Montana in 1864, and in the Gallatin valley erected the first flouring mill of that locality, and operated it successfully for a number of years. Lewis Penwell attended the schools of Montana until he had attained the age

JOHAN B. CATLIN.—To have lived up to the full tension of life on the Montana frontier in the early pioneer epoch implies more than is usually realized by those who were not identified with its period of strenuous though isolated activity. It was a firm and robust epoch, and yet it was not lacking in the soft touches of idealism, else not ours would be the many tales of romantic interest which have fallen from the lips of those who here delved for hidden treasures. Every page of its history is instinct with life, bright with color and affluent of illustration, and by the record of the lives of the pioneers history is enriched and literature embellished. In a publication of this nature there need be nothing antithetical, and the review of each life history may stand upon its own merits alone, and yet form an integral part of the great composite whole which defines much concerning the inception and development of a great commonwealth. John B. Catlin, one of the sterling pioneers of Montana, was intimately identified with many of the stirring events of the early days and has rendered his quota toward the founding and material upbuilding of the state.

Mr. Catlin is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, where he was born on June 21, 1837, the son of Sprague and Mary (Babcock) Catlin, who were born in New York and Vermont, respectively. Sprague Catlin, a blacksmith by trade, removed to Ohio in 1834, and there remained about five years, when he took up his abode in La Porte, Ind. There he resided for a number of years, and his death occurred at Buchanan, Mich., in 1870. His widow, now venerable in years, resides in the home of her son, John B., by whom she is accorded the deepest filial solicitude. Of her two sons and two daughters, the sons and one daughter reside in Montana, while the other daughter resides in La Porte county, Ind.

John B. Catlin passed his youth principally in Indiana, maturing under the discipline of the farm and receiving his education in the public schools. He continued to be identified with agriculture in Indiana until the period of the Civil war, when, on August 4, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and was in active service until July, 1865. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and he participated in a number of the most notable battles of the war, among which were that at Franklin, Ky., in 1862, and various engagements in the ensuing winter; then the memorable battles of Chickamauga and

Mission Ridge, after which his regiment became a part of Sherman's army in the celebrated march to the sea, and took part in the battles of Kennesaw Mountain, Buzzards' Roost, Peach Tree creek, the siege of Atlanta, and thereafter the engagements at Jonesboro, Ga., whence the command moved to Savannah and to Goldsboro, N. C., thence to the national capital, where it participated in the grand review of the victorious Union armies. Mr. Catlin received no wounds of more than a trifling character during his entire term of service. He enlisted and served as a private until the fall of 1862, when he was made fourth sergeant, and after the battle of Mission Ridge he was promoted commissary sergeant, while at Atlanta he was made captain of his original company and as such was mustered out. From Washington he returned to Indiana, remained until the spring of 1866, then started for the northwest, crossing the plains from Nebraska and making the trip by the Bozeman route and the Platte river. Near Fort Reno the party had an encounter with a band of Sioux Indians, one man being killed and two wounded. At Fort Reno the party joined Nelson Story, of Bozeman, and his train and they had no trouble with the Indians between that post and Fort Carney, from which point Mr. Catlin was one of a party of twenty-seven men who continued the journey in company with Nelson Story, fighting the Indians every day and traveling by night. They were fortunately equipped with modern firearms, and completed the trip without the loss of a man or any of their stock. They arrived in Virginia City, Mont., in December, 1866, where Mr. Catlin remained for a time, then with five other men he took a stock of supplies to near the mouth of Divide creek in Deer Lodge county, where they erected a cabin. They subsisted largely on game during the winter, elk, deer and other large game being plentiful, while mountain sheep were frequently killed from the cabin door. In 1867 Mr. Catlin went to Rocker, in Silver Bow county, and engaged in placer mining for three months with excellent success. Going then to German gulch, he continued mining until fall, and removed to Bannack, after which then made a trip through Idaho, Oregon and Washington, passing the winter on Puget Sound. The next spring he returned to Montana, arriving in Missoula in June and soon located on Gold creek, where he worked some placer claims with such poor success as to entail the loss of much of his previous accumulations. He then



John B. Catlin

returned to Missoula county, where he has for the greater portion of the time since maintained his home. He was engaged in farming and stock-growing in the Bitter Root valley until 1880, thereafter conducting a hotel and livery business in Stevensville, Ravalli county, until 1889, when he was appointed Indian agent at the Blackfoot reservation. At the expiration of eighteen months he resigned this office, and in the fall of 1891 he was appointed receiver of the land office at Missoula, retaining this incumbency for four years. Since that time he has been engaged in the real estate business, and his operations have been of wide scope and importance, his knowledge of land values in the state being so certain and intimate as to make his interposition valuable to those desiring to either purchase or sell property. In 1897 Mr. Catlin was appointed United States land commissioner and served in this office for two years.

In 1877, at Skalkaho, then in Missoula county, Mr. Catlin organized a company of citizens to assist in putting down the Nez Perce Indian uprising under Chief Joseph, and he was placed in command. They joined Gen. Gibbons and marched to Big Hole. The company originally consisted of one hundred men, but after two days' march so many turned back that when the forces met the Indians at Big Hole the company mustered only thirty-five members. Capt. Catlin did much scouting, and it was he and Lieut. Bradley who finally discovered the location of Chief Joseph and his party. They were located early in the afternoon, but the attack was not made until the following morning at daybreak. The command succeeded in getting between the Indians and their horses and held this position for three hours, waiting for daylight. The first Indian to bite the dust was killed by members of Captain Catlin's company, a herder who came within thirty yards of the place where Captain Catlin's men were concealed. The battle soon became general. The Indians were driven from their tepees but soon rallied and the soldiers had to retreat and finally to erect breastworks to avert a repetition of the Custer massacre. Capt. Catlin's company lost five men in the conflict and the company was later highly complimented by Gen. Gibbons for his valiant services. At one time during the fight Capt. Catlin ordered his men to take a high vantage point covering the Indian village or camp and Gen. Gibbons rode up and succinctly inquired "Who in h—l has given that order?" When Capt. Catlin re-

plied, "I did, sir," the General was so dumb-founded that he rode away without replying. Had it not been for the effective co-operation of the volunteer companies Gen. Gibbons and his entire command would have been wiped out in this memorable engagement, and that officer personally admitted the fact to Mr. Catlin. As this battle, the last engagement of importance with the Indians on Montana soil, was one of marked historic interest and one which should be considered from as many viewpoints as possible in the interests of accuracy, it is deemed most proper to here enter a more detailed record given to one of our editorial corps by Capt. Catlin, which will be found in appending paragraphs.

Mr. Catlin has been unswerving in his allegiance to the Republican party, of which he has been an earnest advocate and supporter. Fraternally he keeps his interest in his old comrades in arms by maintaining membership in Fred Winthrop Post No. 11, G. A. R., at Missoula, and he is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The Captain enjoys a wide acquaintanceship, possesses sterling integrity of character and is honored as a man, as a veteran of the great Civil war and as a pioneer of Montana.

At Waterloo, Iowa, on December 6, 1871, Mr. Catlin wedded Miss Elizabeth Taylor, born in Indiana, the daughter of William B. Taylor, and of this union three children were born, of whom two are living: Mary B., wife of Elmer E. Hershey, of Missoula; and Arthur W., a civil engineer, who likewise is a resident of Missoula.

THE BATTLE OF BIG HOLE.

In the history of Indian warfare in the great west there is no record of a conflict of greater interest than that of the Big Hole, which occurred on August 9, 1877, and which may be called the final definite protest of the Indians of this section against the domination of white men. The history of this memorable battle, following hard upon the Custer massacre, has been written and every detail of action discussed, and yet it is necessary that the story of those who were active participants in the struggle be perpetuated, and it is our privilege to enter the account given by Captain Catlin who commanded the company of volunteers from the Bitter Root valley. The tale has been told many times and by many different persons, but there is no man now living whose statements are so nearly authoritative as those of Capt. Catlin, who par-

ticipated in the fight and viewed its progress with the tactical knowledge of an experienced military man and with the familiarity with Indian character and methods gained by long experience.

In the summer of 1877 word was brought to the settlers of Missoula and the Bitter Root valley that Chief Joseph of the Nez Perces and several hundred of his tribe were coming eastward through Idaho headed for the Bitter Root valley and the statement was made that they were killing all white persons whom they encountered and burning the property of the settlers on every side. The report was exaggerated but had a definite basis, for the savages had killed settlers in the Sweet-water valley, burned the ranch buildings and driven off the stock. Steps were forthwith taken to organize local companies for the protection of the region on the route of the Indians. One company was organized at Missoula and another at Shalkaho, which was then in the same county. The fort at the Missoula military reservation was in process of building at the time, and Captain Rowan was there stationed with three companies of regular soldiers. Scouts sent out failed to discover signs of the approaching Nez Perces, but soon afterward news was received that the wary and talented chief was coming down Lo Lo creek, and Capt. Rowan and his men, with the company of Missoula volunteers, proceeded up that creek and erected a barricade across the stream, hoping to hold the Indians in check and to deflect them from the valley. When Chief Joseph and his braves came up to this point a conference was held between him and the officers, Gov. Potts also taking part, who had come from Helena with a supply of arms. Chief Joseph asserted that all he desired was that to take his party up the Bitter Root and over the range to the buffalo country, that he had no intention of molesting the settlers and that he would pay for all supplies and property taken while passing through the valley. He was refused permission to continue his journey and soon afterward made a feint of attacking the company, while the main body of his forces passed around the north flank of the company and went on up the valley. Captain Rowan did not then make an attack, as he realized that his force was entirely inadequate to make a successful stand, while Joseph was a strict disciplinarian and had his warriors thoroughly trained. The Indians thus passed leisurely up the valley, trading with the settlers and paying for all they secured. When it was found that they apparently intended to do no harm in this

section, the local companies were disbanded and the volunteers returned to their homes. A few days later Gen. Gibbon and his troops passed up the valley in pursuit of the Indians, and a large number of citizens of Missoula county showed anxiety to join the command to punish the Nez Perces for past atrocities and depredations. A company was organized in Shalkaho, and, as Capt. Catlin was familiar with Indian warfare and was a thoroughly disciplined soldier, he was called to take command. He consented to accept the position if a sufficient number would volunteer to justify his action, and he instructed them to assemble the next morning (August 4) at sunrise. Nearly one hundred were on hand at the appointed hour, fully armed and equipped, who at once took up the line of march and soon fell in with Gen. Gibbon's command. This gallant officer, however, had a supreme contempt for volunteer soldiers, being a West Point man, and he received Capt. Catlin's company with slight enthusiasm and courtesy. In the light of subsequent developments he had good cause to be thankful for the interposition of these same disdained volunteers, while it is to be deplored that he failed to show appreciation of their helpful services by mentioning them in his official report after they had unmistakably saved the day for him in the greatest fight in which he ever participated on the frontier. As Capt. Catlin incidentally remarked, "Had the general lived until the war of 1898 had closed he would have learned that the American volunteer is today acknowledged by all nations to be the best soldier on earth," and there is no palpable differentiation to be made between the volunteer of today and the one of the Nez Perce war.

The command proceeded up the Bitter Root as far as the mountains. Here they discovered that the Indians had passed over their summit while the established trail ran around the base. Gen. Gibbon then requested Capt. Catlin to make a scouting expedition over the mountains and, if possible, discover the location of the Indians and also the cause of the fire which was burning in Ross's Hole, of which the smoke was visible. During this time the main body of troops and volunteers would pass around the base of the mountains. Capt. Catlin at once set forth, but failing to find any sign of Indians they encamped for the night and dispatched a courier to bear the news to Gen. Gibbon. The trail now led them over the main range, and as the pursuit promised to be protracted, most of the

volunteers returned to their homes, only thirty-five men out of the original one hundred remaining. Having rejoined the troops, Capt. Catlin and his company with them followed Chief Joseph across the main range, but before starting down the other side Capt. Catlin and Lieut. Bradley with a small company went ahead as scouts, and on the afternoon of August 8th they discovered the Indians in camp in Big Hole on the Wisdom river. They crept up to within a short distance and by climbing into trees secured a full view of the camp, which was on the opposite side of the creek, formed in the shape of a "V" and consisting of about eighty lodges, while below the camp was a herd of over 1,000 horses. They were so near the camp at one time that they could hear the squaws talking. Having fully located the Indians the party withdrew and went into camp, first sending a message and report to Gen. Gibbons. Late in the afternoon the main body came up, and the general decided to camp until night and then proceed under cover of darkness to a position as near the Indian camp as possible, and to make an attack at daybreak the next morning. About midnight the order to advance was given and, by careful maneuvering, the General placed his entire command between the Indians and their horses. Supposing the animals to be strongly guarded, no effort was made to stampede them. The bottom land was covered with a dense growth of willows, while across the creek, where the Indians were encamped, the ground was practically free from brush. The troops quietly made their way into the willows, Capt. Logan's company taking position on the extreme right and Lieut. Bradley and the volunteers on the left. A picket line, ten each of the volunteers and regulars, took position several rods in advance of the main body. Everything was in readiness nearly three hours before daylight, the attacking hour. The dogs about the Indian camp kept up an incessant barking, and Capt. Catlin states that it has ever been a source of wonder to him that the pickets were not discovered while assuming their position, as they were only a few rods from the camp. The three hours of waiting seemed interminable to the men in their cramped position, and as they lay waiting they could see the squaws come out at intervals to add fuel to the fires. When the first rays of light appeared in the east, heralding the approach of day, one lone Indian left the camp in the direction of the horses. As his course lay directly through the picket line he was allowed to come within forty yards, when

he was shot down by volunteers. This was the signal for a general attack, and the troops opened fire along the entire line. In an instant everything was confusion in the Indian camp; the bucks rushed from their tepees clad only in the garments which dame nature provides and entirely unarmed, while in their midst were the squaws and children, many of whom were killed, as it was impossible to discriminate. The Indians were taken entirely by surprise, and without waiting to secure arms or clothing they fled for the willows on the opposite bank. The troops on the left, together with the volunteers, charged across the creek and into the camp. Here Gen. Gibbon ordered the lodges to be fired, and here much valuable time was lost, as they were covered with frost, while the majority were constructed of skin and could not be burned at all. On the right the troops could not make as rapid progress, as the brush was dense and tangled, and the Indians were afforded time to recover from their surprise and, with deadly effect, soon began to return the fire. The squaws seemed to be the first to recover their senses and Capt. Catlin tells of seeing a buck running for cover, while his wife was following him up with his rifle and cartridge belt, which she had not forgotten to secure.

The division on the left were pushing the Indians from cover and along the bank of the creek and were thus rapidly making their way to the higher ground commanding the camp. From that vantage point they could have easily prevented the Indians from moving to their rear and have poured a deadly fire on those concealed in the brush. Just then Gen. Gibbon rode up and demanded who had given orders to take this position, his query being put in the words noted in the preceding sketch of the life of Capt. Catlin, who replied that he had given the command and then attempted to show the General the advantage of the position. Gibbon refused to listen, and ordered the soldiers to go back over the ground which they had gained. As it was foolhardy for the few volunteers to attempt to hold the vantage ground, they reluctantly retreated. In the meanwhile the fight on the right had been a hand-to-hand conflict in the thick brush. Logan had been killed by a squaw, whose brother had just before met death at his hands after a fierce and close struggle; Lieutenant Bradley had fallen on the left, and the Indians had now fully recovered from their consternation and were pressing the troops and volunteers on every side. In this extremity Gen. Gibbon ordered a retreat to a point of timber run-

ning down from a small canyon, now known as Bottle Hollow, in which the monument to those who met death in this battle has been erected. Here the men were ordered to entrench themselves. This was a fatal mistake, for the Indians were thus enabled to surround the troops, and behind these breastworks the greatest loss of life occurred. The volunteers, not being aware that Gen. Gibbon intended to fortify himself as noted, were endeavoring to fight their way to higher ground, in company with a few of the soldiers. When Capt. Catlin's attention was called to the fact that breastworks were being thrown up Gen. Gibbon was standing not far distant. The Captain remembered the unceremonious query the General had asked a short time before in criticism of his order to take the vantage point mentioned, and he now evened up the score by inquiring of the General, "Who in n—I had given orders to stop there." They hastily constructed rifle pits and prepared to make the best of a bad matter. The Indians worked their way to the rear and poured a murderous fire into the troops and volunteers, who returned these "friendly courtesies" with sufficient vigor to maintain their position during that day and the following night. The Indians then withdrew, having lost 108 killed and many wounded, while the troops sustained a loss of sixty-seven killed and wounded. After Joseph withdrew his forces Gen. Gibbon formed his troops in dress parade, and an elaborate and formal order was read to them, commending them for their bravery, but no reference was made to the volunteers. The same evening, however, the General sent for Capt. Catlin and personally thanked him for the part he and his men had taken in the fight, and admitted that had it not been for the intervention of the volunteers he and his command would have been obliterated.

Many examples of personal bravery could be here reverted to, but prescribed limitations render this impossible. Of the thirty-five citizens of Montana who went into that bloody conflict five were killed and several wounded. Capt. Catlin had taken part in some of the hardest fought battles of the great Civil war, but he states that the battle of the Big Hole was the "warmest" fight in which he ever participated. The company returned to their homes as quickly as possible, and later a generous and appreciative government allowed them a month's pay each at one dollar per day. It will perpetually stand to the discredit and unfairness of both Gens. Gibbon and Howard that no official mention was

made of these valiant volunteers in their reports to the war department. History, however, will not fail to accord just appreciation and honor in the premises.

THOMAS BENTON PERSELL.—Among the daring and resolute pioneers of Montana and potential factors in her development, Thomas Benton Persell, a well known citizen of Helena, has an exalted place. He is a scion of a prominent and long honored family of Lawrence county, Ala., where he was born on October 4, 1837, but in his childhood accompanied his parents to Bedford county, Tenn., where they remained until he was thirteen years old, when they took up their abode in Washington county, Ark. Mr. Persell attended the public schools of Tennessee and Arkansas, improving such advantages as were thus afforded. He left Arkansas on April 1, 1860, on his way to Colorado, and just forty-one years later, on Sunday, April 1, 1901, he arrived again on the old Arkansas ground and visited old time friends. On November 8, 1860, he left Denver with the Baker stampede for the San Juan mountains in southern Colorado and northern New Mexico. The region was a wild one, and to this expedition belongs the credit of blazing the first trail made through it by white men. The trip extended 600 miles to the southwest into New Mexico, and, the prospecting resulting in failure to locate any paying ground, Mr. Persell arrived in Denver the next May penniless, without a pair of shoes on his feet, and after very rough and trying experiences, although he had started with about \$800 in money and a good equipment. He, however, then engaged in placer mining in Russell gulch, Colo., with fairly good success until the next July, when he outfitted, and on July 16 started for Salmon river, Idaho. During the journey he had thrilling experiences with the Indians, members of his party being killed at various places. Owing to the lateness of the start and delays en route, Mr. Persell did not go to his intended destination, but to California, and from there, in the spring of 1863, to Nevada, where he was mining for nearly two years. He came to Montana in the spring of 1865, locating at Washington gulch, and following mining until 1866. He then removed into the Prickly Pear valley near the site of Helena, secured a large tract of land and engaged quite extensively in stockraising. He remained upon

this ranch until 1875, when he brought his family to Helena, and went to the Black Hills, where he prospected and mined until 1877, then came to Helena, which has ever since been his home.

Mr. Persell has always retained mining interests, but has turned his attention to other enterprises. In 1897 he contracted to supply the smelters at East Helena and Great Falls with the lime required for their operation, from the great limestone quarry he had opened at Helena. This quarry is supplied with improved facilities and its output reaches an enormous annual aggregate. The business is conducted by the Persell Limestone Company, and has an important bearing on the industrial prosperity of the capital city. Mr. Persell is recognized as a capable and progressive business man, fertile in resources, quick in perception, vigorous and prompt in action, ready for any emergency. These qualities he inherited in a measure from a long line of distinguished ancestors, but he has improved his heritage by the force of his own characteristics. His parents were Tubal and Jane (Holland) Persell, and they were born in Alabama in the first decade of the nineteenth century. They were owners of large plantations and numerous slaves, being typical representatives of the old Southern regime, and his father was an active participant in the Mexican war. On July 5, 1862, Mr. Persell was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca T. Thompson, born in Simpson county, Ky., the daughter of Simeon and Margaret Thompson. Six children have blessed their union, of whom only two, William E. and Laura, are living. William was born in Prickly Pear valley on November 17, 1867, received his education in the public schools, then he learned the plumbing business and was independently engaged in it from 1887 to 1897, when he became associated and is now connected with his father in the Persell Limestone Company. In August, 1891, he was married to Miss Bertha Gambill, a daughter of G. W. and Nancy (Wilson) Gambill, natives of Benton county, Ark., where she was also born and reared. Her father served in the Confederate army during the Civil war. A son, Clinton, is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Persell. Laura, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Persell, was born in Prickly Pear valley in 1872. She is the surviving one of twins, Lottie being the other. In 1898 she was married to W. M. Rice. They have two children and reside in Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Persell's other

deceased children are Emma, Irene, Thomas Harry and May Belle. He and his wife have adopted a son, Grover Cleveland, born December 14, 1884, in Helena. In political convictions Mr. Persell affiliates with the Democratic party, but is not an active worker, and both he and his wife are identified with the Methodist church South.

WILLIAM PERKS.—This prosperous rancher in that most prosperous county, the famed Gallatin valley, was born in Sheffield, England, on March 20, 1833. His parents, William and Jane (Wilson) Perks, were natives of Worcestershire, England, as was his grandfather, Samuel Perks. In 1851 William Perks, Sr., who was a blacksmith, came to the United States and settled in Council Bluffs, Iowa, but after one year's residence removed to Salt Lake City, and in 1853 was joined by his family and there they resided until his death. William Perks, Jr., was early apprenticed to learn shovel and spade making at large iron works in England. In 1853 he came to the United States with his father's family and here he has engaged in farming, also working at the blacksmith trade, which he had acquired while manufacturing shovels and spades. On his journey to Salt Lake City he had considerable trouble from the Indians, at one time the party being surrounded and their supplies cut off.

He remained in the vicinity of Salt Lake City until 1865, when he removed to Montana, arriving at Virginia City on June 22, 1865. That was an era of sensational gold strikes and "stampedes," and joining one of these Mr. Perks located on German gulch for one year, enjoying a fair degree of success. Thence he removed to French gulch, but was not fortunate there, so he went to Butte where he stayed five years. Here in 1868 his wife presented him with a daughter, Ada Carolina, the first white child born in the city of Butte. She died in April, 1900. Removing to Gallatin county, near Manhattan, Mr. Perks secured a homestead and purchased land, thus acquiring a ranch of 230 acres, where he is engaged in farming, hay being his principal and most lucrative crop. In November, 1855, he married Miss Annie Young, a daughter of Isaac Young, of Bristol, England, who came with his family to the United States with William Perks, Sr. Mrs. Perks died on July 28, 1894. Of her

eight children, two; Matilda Jane and Ada Carolina, are dead, the survivors being Samuel Henry, Annie Jane, now Mrs. Oyler, George, living on Middle creek, Elizabeth, now Mrs. William Potter, residing at Manhattan, and William Isaac living on the home ranch.

FREEMAN PHILBRICK.—The subject of this sketch is a native of Maine, town of St. Albans, where he was born January 10, 1863, the son of Freeman and Frances (Merrill) Philbrick, also natives of Maine, where the former died in 1887. The latter is now living with her son Edwin near Forsyth, Mont.

Mr. Philbrick, our immediate subject, received an education in the common schools of St. Albans, Somerset county, and Fort Fairfield, Aroostook county. After leaving school at the age of twelve, he remained at home until he was twenty-one, working on the farm. In 1884 he came to Rosebud valley, Mont., and for eighteen months worked on A. D. Howard & Company's ranch, then followed sheep herding for Peter Wyley on the Cheyenne reservation for eight months. In January, 1887, he took up a squatter's claim in Rosebud valley, fifty miles from the railroad, which he afterward homesteaded. In 1891 he bought 640 acres of railroad land, and in 1899 6,000 more, adjoining his former purchase. In 1901 he made an additional purchase of 6,000 acres on Armells creek, so that he now has about 12,800 acres in all, covering a long stretch of water way on both Rosebud river and Armells creek, and a vast expanse of pasturage on the adjoining uplands. He makes a specialty of highgrade Merino sheep, running an average of some 7,000 head, and has in addition about 150 head of cattle. His land yields immense crops of hay also.

Mr. Philbrick carved out his own fortune by good management and hard work, getting a start in the sheep business by purchasing a bunch of about 300 head. In politics he is a Republican, and in the spring of 1901 was appointed a county commissioner of the new county of Rosebud at its formation, but soon after resigned the office that he might give his exclusive attention to his private business. He was married at Miles City in 1887 to Miss Mary Howard, daughter of A. McC. Howard, of the firm of Howard & Co. They have three children, namely: Francis, aged twelve, Eugenie, ten, and Malcolm, eight.

THOMAS PIERCE was one of those brave men who came to Montana when it was on the very frontier of civilization, and assisted in laying broad and deep the foundation upon which has been reared a magnificent commonwealth. He was a worthy pioneer and a prominent citizen of Beaverhead county at the time of his death. Mr. Pierce was a native of the Emerald Isle, having been born in Queens county, Ireland, in the year 1833, the son of William Pierce, who passed his entire life in Ireland, his death occurring when his son Thomas was a mere child, the youngest in the family. The maiden name of his mother was Lamb, likewise born in Ireland, where her death occurred. Thomas Pierce immigrated to America when a youth, locating first in Massachusetts, thence going to California, where he passed several years, being one of the pioneer goldseekers in that state. He came to Montana in the early 'sixties, and devoted his attention to prospecting and mining for some time. In 1866 he located on Horse prairie, Beaverhead county, where he took up a tract of land, to which he subsequently added until the area of his ranch aggregated 1,200 acres. Here he became prominently identified with the cattle business and was successful in his efforts, being known as one of the representative men of this section. He was an active participant in the Nez Perces Indian war, the warriors of this tribe having passed his ranch on their way to Idaho. In politics he was a supporter of the Democratic party, and his religious faith was that of the Catholic church.

On January 18, 1897, Mr. Pierce was united in marriage to Miss Adele Merchesseault, who was born in Canada, of pure French lineage. Of this marriage one son was born, Thomas Richard, the date of whose birth was March 9, 1898. Mr. Pierce had gone to California for the benefit of his health, and there his death occurred on March 14, 1899. He died in the beautiful city of Los Angeles, and his remains were brought to Dillon, Mont., for interment. In addition to the homestead ranch already mentioned Mrs. Pierce owns 680 acres, which she acquired prior to her marriage, and since the death of her husband she has personally managed both ranches; she has also about 2,000 acres in the vicinity of Red Rock, and raises cattle upon an extensive scale, usually running about 2,000 head. Excellent crops of hay are also secured, and the estate is one of the valuable ones of the county. Mrs. Pierce has shown exceptional business and executive ability, and has successfully

carried forward the enterprises inaugurated by her husband. She is a devoted member of the Catholic church, a liberal supporter thereto, and is held in the highest esteem in the community.

GEORGE W. PIERSON.—Prestige in the profession of law is not attained as a matter of chance or accident, nor is it begotten of mere fortuitous circumstances. On the contrary, it comes as the result of indefatigable study, application, singleness of purpose and a mental and moral equipment of intrinsic character which will countenance no perversion of the great science of jurisprudence, which must manifestly stand as the stern conservator of right and justice. Thus, it may well be said sterling manhood, definite preparation and constant study are the essentials of success worthy the name. In the case at hand we are permitted to take briefly under review the life history of another of the representative and highly honored younger members of the bar of Montana, and one who dignifies his profession by his services.

Mr. Pierson is a native of the state of Michigan, having been born on the parental farmstead in Genesee county, May 21, 1869, the fourth of the six children of Joseph W. and Hannah (Davenport) Pierson, the former born in the province of Ontario, Canada, and the latter in Lapeer county, Mich. The Pierson family was founded in America in the early Colonial epoch, and many representatives of the name have attained distinction in the various walks of life in the several generations. John Pierson, the grandfather of our subject, was born in the state of New York, with whose annals the name has long been prominently identified, and also with those of New Jersey. He removed to Ontario, Canada, where he remained for a brief time, during which his son, Joseph W., was born; thence he proceeded to Michigan, becoming one of the pioneers of that commonwealth, where he passed the residue of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits and giving special attention to the raising of highgrade livestock. He was a man of distinct individuality and strong mentality, and gave to his children the best educational advantages which the place and period afforded. Robert Davenport, uncle of Robert Davenport, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was one of the three men who es-

caped from the memorable Indian massacre at Wyoming, Luzerne county, Pa., in early days. Joseph W. Pierson continued his residence in Michigan until his death, which occurred in 1895, just three months after the demise of his wife, after a life devoted to the great basic art of agriculture. Their six children survive them at the present time.

George W. Pierson, the immediate subject of this review, received his educational discipline in the public schools of Lapeer county, Mich., where the family removed in his childhood, and after being graduated in the high school in Hadley he put his scholastic acquirements to practical use by engaging in pedagogic work, to which he devoted his attention for a period of two years, when he matriculated in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1891, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws, while the next year his alma mater conferred the degree of Master of Laws. In July, 1892, Mr. Pierson located in the city of Chicago and entered upon the active practice of his profession, becoming a member of the law firm of Wanless, Pierson & Knudson, and continuing this professional alliance about two years, when he withdrew from the firm and came to Montana, taking up his abode in the city of Red Lodge, Carbon county, on April 24, 1894. Here he opened an office, and public recognition of his ability was soon forthcoming, his novitiate in the new field being of short duration. He has secured a large and representative clientage and his services have been demanded in connection with much of the important litigation in the courts of this section of the state. He is thoroughly well read in the law, has a ready power of applying his knowledge, and in the preparation of his cases has that greatest of all genius, the "infinite capacity for taking pains." He has gained precedence in his profession and holds the confidence and esteem of his confreres and of all with whom he comes in contact in the various relations of life. In 1894 Mr. Pierson was appointed city clerk and attorney of Red Lodge, retaining the incumbency about two years, while in the bill presented in the legislature and providing for the erection of Carbon county, previously a portion of Park and Yellowstone counties, he was named as county attorney. In 1896, as the candidate of the silver wing of the Republican party, he was appointed

county committeeman and was also a delegate to the state convention of the party in that year. In the same year he was the choice of his party for county attorney, but met the defeat which attended the ticket in the state. In 1897 he was appointed to the office of United States commissioner, which he still holds. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party, and he has been an active and enthusiastic worker in the cause, ever manifesting the courage of his convictions and being thoroughly fortified for their defense. He is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World, and in the former has served as exalted ruler of Bear Tooth Lodge No. 534, at Red Lodge.

On the 27th of October, 1892, Mr. Pierson was united in marriage to Miss Loretta Mann, who was born in Lapeer county, Mich., the daughter of Earnest and Clara Mann. The father now deceased, his widow is still a resident of Lapeer county. Our subject and his wife are prominent in the social life of Red Lodge and their pleasant home is a center of gracious hospitality.

SIMEON R. BUFORD.—Among those who have been conspicuously identified with old Virginia City from the time when it was one of the most bustling and prosperous gold mining camps known, and also among those prominent in the public and industrial life of Montana, is Mr. Buford. His career has been one in which business activity has been blended with unbending honor and unflinching integrity, and success has come to him as the result of indefatigable energy, keen business acumen and straightforward dealing. He was born in Lewis county, Mo., on March 2, 1846, the son of Wellington and Amanda (Staples) Buford, both of whom descend from prominent old southern families, and were born in Virginia, whence they removed to Missouri about 1840. The father was a brick mason, but became a farmer in Missouri, where in due time both passed to the grave. They had ten sons and four daughters, and thirteen are now living. Simeon R. Buford was reared on the parental farmstead in Missouri where he attended the public schools, and gave his attention to farm work until 1865, when he drove an ox team across the plains from Canton, Mo., to Virginia City, Mont., reaching that camp on the 5th of September. Here he was eventually to be-

come one of the leading business men, and here he has ever since maintained his home. He has the distinction of being one of the very few who have consecutively retained residence in famous old Alder gulch from the early days until the present. Mr. Buford stood guard at night on the trip across the plains, which was by the South pass, while the company were encamped, and though menaced by Indians on several occasions no serious encounter occurred.

Mr. Buford did not follow the plan of the average new-comer by searching for gold in the placer mines, and his case is exceptional, for he has never conducted mining during his long residence in Montana. He engaged in freighting between Fort Benton and Virginia City with an outfit of ox teams, and, after the Union Pacific Railroad was completed to Corinne, Utah, he made that place his base of supplies for his successful freighting enterprise. In 1872 he became clerk in a local store and remained in this position until 1878, when he engaged in merchandising for himself, associating himself with Henry Elling as S. R. Buford & Co. He has ever since conducted merchandising in Virginia City, and is undoubtedly the oldest business man of the city. During the Nez Perces war Mr. Buford was a member of a company organized in Virginia City, and was with Gen. Howard at the memorable battle on Camas creek, of which he was a witness and one of the four who brought the wounded to Virginia City.

Mr. Buford has shown marked executive ability and a capacity for affairs of broad scope and importance, having been prominently concerned with various industrial and business interests. He was one of the organizers of the Eling State Bank, in Virginia City, and is president of the institution, which is one of the solid financial concerns of the state. He also has extensive ranching and stock interests, owning several thousand acres of land in the Madison valley, on which he cuts about 1500 tons of hay annually—this is one of the finest ranches in that favored section—and he also is identified with sheep growing in Madison county, conducting operations on an extensive scale, and is interested in the raising of high grade cattle and horses in Custer county. He has always had the management of the stock interests of his firm and has conducted them with consummate ability. Of his friend, and longtime associate, Henry Elling, a sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

Democratic in his political proclivities, Mr.



A. R. Buford

Buford has long been one of the wheel-horses of the party in Montana, taking prominent part in its councils and being an active worker in its cause. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1889, which framed the present admirable constitution of the state, and he was a member of the state senate during the Second and Third sessions of the legislature. For ten years he was chairman of the Democratic central committee of his county, and always has shown a lively interest in the advancement and material prosperity of the state. He is an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, having "passed the chairs" in each and being now exalted ruler of Oro y Plata Lodge No. 390, B. P. O. E. On January 4, 1877, Mr. Buford married with Miss Katie Cooley, who was born in Iowa, the daughter of William A. Cooley, an honored pioneer of Montana, where their marriage was solemnized. Of this union four children have been born: Henry W., now in the livery business at Norris, Madison county; Effie, attending school in New York city; Simeon R., Jr., and Ruth, who remain at the parental home.

THOMAS W. POINDEXTER, JR.—In the official service of Montana since its admission to statehood have been enlisted men of peculiar eligibility for the duties of the various incumbencies, and among those who have won confidence and respect through their official efforts stands T. W. Poindexter, Jr., who was for four years incumbent of the responsible position of auditor of the state. The name which he bears has been conspicuous in the annals of the nation, and he comes of the prominent old Virginia family which has there had title to this patronymic from the early Colonial epoch. Thomas W. Poindexter, Jr., is a native son of the west, having been born in Canyon City, Ore., on February 1, 1864, the son of Thomas W. and Margaret (Pipkin) Poindexter, both of whom were born in the Old Dominion. The father removed to St. Louis, Mo., and thence, in 1856, to California, where he engaged in mining with a due measure of success until 1860, when he located in Canyon City, Ore., where he combined mining and stockraising, driving cattle across the plains and realizing excellent profits in this field. He was for two terms clerk of

Grant county, and he was there also honored with other offices of public trust. He left Canyon City in 1879, and in 1881 located in Dillon, Mont., where he is now one of the representative merchants of that section of the state. Thomas W. and Margaret Poindexter are the parents of five sons, all residents of Montana. Mrs. Margaret Poindexter accompanied her parents from Virginia to Missouri about 1830, and her father was an extensive planter, both in Virginia and Missouri.

T. W. Poindexter, Jr., was reared to manhood in Oregon, where he received preliminary education in the public schools, and then attended the Christian Brothers' College in St. Louis, Mo., subsequently completing a thorough course in a business college in that city. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Montana, and was identified with merchandising in Dillon until 1892. He filled positions in the official administration of the affairs of Beaverhead county, and served in the common council of Dillon. He was engaged in mining for three years in the state, after which, in 1896, he was made the Democratic nominee for auditor of state, and was elected to the office by the notable majority of thirteen thousand votes, defeating A. L. Love, of Bozeman, having the endorsement of the Populist party. He served in this capacity with signal ability until the expiration of his term and since then he has been engaged in the grocery business at Dillon. In politics Mr. Poindexter has ever been a stalwart advocate of Democracy and has been an active worker in its cause. He served as a member of the Democratic state central committee for two terms, and was a member of the county committee of his party in Beaverhead county. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has taken the royal arch, or capitular, degrees, and also with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In 1889 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Poindexter and Miss Jessie Cattanach, who was born in Iowa, and they are the parents of two daughters, Jessie and Margaret.

CHARLES A. PERRIN, M. D.—Among those who have made their professional labors a distinct power for good, and who merit honor by their devotion to them is Charles A. Perrin—a man honored in all the relations of life and recognized as one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of Helena. He is a native of Canada, born in the

province of Ontario, on November 14, 1853, the son of Thomas and Esther (Westbrook) Perrin, natives of Canada, where the father was a merchant and died in the fullness of years and honors. The American founder of the family was of French nativity, and, coming to the United States as early as the opening of the sixteenth century, he settled in New England. Thomas Perrin, grandfather of C. A. Perrin, was the first of the family to locate in Canada, which he did in an early day permanently. Dr. Perrin has two brothers, residents of California, where one is a physician of prominence, the other a druggist.

Dr. Charles A. Perrin was reared in Canada, where he received his preliminary education and began the reading of medicine when seventeen years old under effective preceptorage. In 1873 he came to the United States and to northern Michigan where he enjoyed a successful medical practice for some time. He later attended the Michigan College of Medicine at Detroit, now the Detroit College of Medicine, where he completed a thorough course of study, and then continued in his practice in Michigan until 1889, which was the year of his arrival in Helena, where he has since been established in general practice, and has won the confidence and supporting patronage of a representative class of citizens, his professional ability and sterling character gaining him recognition. He was a member of the Michigan State Medical Society during his residence in that state, and also served as acting assistant marine surgeon of Marquette harbor on Lake Superior, and was a member of the pension board. He is now serving as United States examining surgeon for pensions. His political faith is Democratic. He is a zealous member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he is a Knight Templar. In 1881 the marriage of Dr. Perrin was solemnized, when he was united to Miss Laura C. Rose, who was born in New York. They have one child, Nellie.

THOMAS J. PORTER.—There are many interesting features connected with the career of this representative member of the bar of Custer county, both in a genealogical and personal way, which we will here preserve as matters of interest in the record of a worthy and useful life.

Thomas Jefferson Porter is a native of the Buckeye state, born near Gallipolis, Gallia county, Ohio, on the 17th of November, 1858. His father,

James V. Porter, also a native of Ohio, passed his life in farming and stockgrowing. His paternal great-grandfather was Clinton Porter, who went from the north of Ireland to England, and from thence, during the American Revolution, came to America in company with his brothers. They left the English port as stowaways in pork barrels, which were supposed to contain nothing but pork. They emigrated to America because they were in sympathy with the colonists in throwing off the British yoke. They were discovered on the voyage to New York and one of them was pressed into service on a British ship, from which he deserted shortly afterward and both brothers eventually were able to give their aid to the cause of the colonists. The family subsequently emigrated to Marietta, Ohio. They were shipbuilders by vocation, and after coming to Ohio built two small vessels for Aaron Burr and Harman Blennerhassett, with which they started down the Ohio river, the great-grandfather of Mr. Porter losing his life on this trip, while attempting to pass over the falls of the Ohio. He is buried in Louisville, Ky. The other boat was delivered to Col. Burr, and it is a matter of record that this traitor to his country's cause never made payment for the vessel. The great-grandfather of Mr. Porter left two sons, Thomas J., grandfather of our subject, and James D. (who was known as the "Kentucky giant," and resided at Louisville in that state). The maiden name of our subject's mother was Mary A. Leaper. She was born in Steubenville, Ohio, a daughter of John L. Leaper, who was a steamboat captain up to the time of the Civil war, when he entered the Union army as captain of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry. He was mustered out as colonel of his regiment, which served under Gens. Hayes, Garfield and McKinley.

The eldest of eight children, Thomas J. Porter received his preliminary education in the public schools and at the State Normal School, at Lebanon, which he first attended for three years. He then, in the fall of 1876, engaged in teaching, following this profession for three years in Ohio, when he returned to the normal school and completed the prescribed course, graduating with the class of 1882. His success as an educator resulted in his soon becoming superintendent of the public schools of Jackson, Tenn. Here he organized and perfected a methodical and properly graded school system and also conducted the first summer normal school of Tennessee. He re-

mained at Jackson two years and returned to Ohio and taught two years more in Lebanon. Deciding to prepare himself for the profession of law, to the preparation for which he had already devoted careful attention for some time, he entered the office of John E. Smith, a prominent attorney at Lebanon, and continued study until the fall of 1886, when he was admitted to the bar of the state. The same year Mr. Porter came to Montana as principal of the Miles City schools, and brought with him a letter of introduction from President McKinley to ex-Gov. Potts, who had for twelve years been the incumbent of the gubernatorial office in the territory of Montana. At the end of his second year at Miles City Mr. Porter resigned the superintendency of the schools and entered into a legal partnership with Judge J. W. Strevell, who is elsewhere mentioned in this work. This pleasant and profitable alliance still continues, and the firm ranks as a leading legal one in this part of the state, and the members hold prestige as men of professional skill and ability, both as advocates and counselors.

Mr. Porter is a staunch Republican, active in his advocacy of the cause. In 1896 he was elected county attorney and rendered excellent service during his term of four years, and as a result was chosen his own successor in 1898. In 1900 he was the Republican nominee for attorney-general, but met with defeat at the polls, owing to the well remembered political conditions then existing. He made a thorough and vigorous canvass, speaking in every city and town of appreciable population in the state. Mr. Porter has been intimately connected with much important litigation, both civil and criminal. He was prosecutor in the Indian cases growing out of the murder of John Hoover, and also in the Geddes case, while he was assistant prosecuting attorney at Glendive in the Hurst murder case. To a considerable degree through his efforts was secured from the millionaire steel magnate, Andrew Carnegie, the contribution of \$10,000 for the establishment of a public library at Miles City, and in many other causes and ways has he shown his deep interest in the progress and prosperity of his city, county and state. Fraternally Mr. Porter is prominently identified with the Knights of Pythias, and served as grand chancellor of the grand lodge of the state in 1897. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

On the 23d of January, 1901, Mr. Porter was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Hawley, who was born in Northumberland county, Pa., the daughter of John B. Hawley, an influential citizen of that county and state.

G. E. POOL, sheriff of Broadwater county, Mont., resides at Townsend. He was born in Mexico, Mo., on May 19, 1858, a son of John Q. and Lucy (Kelly) Pool, both natives of Frankfort, Ky. The paternal grandfather was Abram Pool, a native of Germany. The maternal grandfather was John Kelly, born in Ireland, who came to the United States early in the nineteenth century. After a public school education Mr. Pool attended the University of Columbia for two years, and completed his education in the state normal school in Kirksville, Mo., being the valedictorian of the class of 1879. Mr. Pool then became the principal of the schools of Centralia, Mo., remaining two years in this pedagogic work, and then deciding to come to Montana. On his arrival he engaged in teaching at Confederate gulch, where and at Duck creek he remained three years. He then was principal of the Radersburg schools for four years. He then turned his attention to mercantile pursuits and bought the drug store of E. M. Bachelder, at Radersburg, which he conducted until the formation of Broadwater county, when he was appointed sheriff. December 25, 1882, Mr. Pool was united in marriage to Miss Eldora Morgan, daughter of Walter R. Morgan, one of the prominent pioneers of Montana. Their eight children are: Laurence, Louis, Chester, Lucy, Florence, Laura, Verna and Stella.

The political affiliations of Mr. Pool are with the Democratic party, in whose campaigns he always takes a lively interest. In 1886 he was appointed postmaster of Townsend, serving four years; in 1894 he was reappointed, serving four years more. Following the admission of the state to the Union Mr. Pool was elected to the first and second sessions of the state legislature, and on the formation of Broadwater county he was appointed sheriff. His excellent administration of the office brought about his election to the office in 1898 and his reelection in 1900. He is still serving in that position with great acceptability. He is an influential member of the Democratic central county committee. He was formerly clerk and trustee of the Ra-

dersburg school board and is now chairman of the school board in Townsend. Fraternally Mr. Pool is a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, having passed the chairs in each of these orders. The financial and political success of Mr. Pool since his arrival in Montana has been eminently gratifying. In the community of his home city and in various portions of the state where he is well known he is highly esteemed. As a citizen he is built on broad gauge lines, always an optimist, generous to a fault. No man, woman or child ever asked his help in vain. He, perhaps for this reason, has more friends and acquaintances than any other man in Broadwater county.

HON. WILLIAM G. PREUITT, one of Helena's most esteemed citizens, is secretary of the Montana stock commission, an important and responsible position. He comes of Colonial ancestors, his grandfather, Solomon Preuitt, born in Alabama, removed to Illinois in 1800, settling in Madison county, where he lived to be eighty-nine years old. He was a major in the French and Indian wars and an active participant in the war of 1812 and the Black Hawk war, where he was present at the capture of the famous Indian chief Black Hawk. Always an active man he was an enthusiastic hunter and sportsman. One of his twelve children was James Preuitt, a native of Madison county, Ill., where he married Miss Melinda Starkey, of Tennessee. They had two sons, Elias K. and William G. The latter was born in Madison county, Ill., on March 31, 1843, and was reared in the county of his birth and educated in its schools. In 1866 he came to Helena, Mont., coming hither from Fort Benton on foot. He first engaged in driving oxen on a ranch, but soon secured a clerkship in a wholesale house and engaged in this and other occupations until 1870, when he returned to Illinois and was married to Miss Willie M. Hundley, daughter of Col. W. B. Hundley, whose sketch appears on another page. Mr. Preuitt returned to Helena and from 1879 to 1887 was engaged in business with Mr. Hundley. He then engaged in the breeding of thoroughbred horses and graded cattle, which business he still successfully follows, being one of the largest cattle owners of Montana, and he was for a time a member of the firm of Sturrock & Preuitt, the largest hardware house in Helena.

Mr. Preuitt is a Democrat, not occasionally, but

every day, and also an active and influential worker in its campaigns. In 1876 he was elected county commissioner and in this office served two years. In 1887 he was appointed by Gov. Hauser treasurer of the territory and was the last one to fill that office, serving most efficiently for three years. In 1891 he was secretary of the Democratic state convention. At present he is secretary and treasurer of the Montana Stockgrowers' Association and he is also quite extensively interested in valuable mining properties. Hundley Preuitt, the eldest of Mr. Preuitt's four children, has charge of his father's cattle interests, and the others, Elias K., Willie M. and Payton, reside in Helena. Mr. Preuitt is the owner of an 880-acre stock ranch, fully equipped for a profitable handling of the enterprise. He has an elegant city residence at Eighth avenue and Rodney streets, one of the finest homes in Helena. His business and social life has been successful and prominent. He is a man of integrity, extensively and favorably known. From the first day of his pioneer life in Montana he has steadily advanced.

ORSON B. PRICKETT, one of the representative business men of Billings, Yellowstone county, and who stands as a leading exemplar of osteopathy, is at the head of an infirmary in Billings devoted to the practice of the beneficent remedial science just mentioned. Mr. Prickett is a native of Marion, Grant county, Ind., where he was born on August 16, 1866, the son of Milton and Regina Magdalene Prickett, the former of whom was a blacksmith. Orson was but an infant when his parents removed to Hastings, Mich., where he attended the public schools until he was fourteen, when the family came to Montana, where Orson eventually engaged in the service of the government, having charge of a pack train operating for the Fifth United States Infantry at Fort Keough. Later he was associated with Benjamin Mason in the merchandising at Powderville, and subsequently he was employed by Joseph Scott, a stockman, until 1886, when he went to Missouri and entered the state normal school. In 1890 Mr. Prickett became a wagon and carriagemaker at Kirksville, Mo., thus continuing until 1896, when he became a student in the American School of Osteopathy at that place, where he completed a thorough course, graduating on April 1, 1898. He then returned to Montana, and located in Helena where he, associated with

Herman T. Still, son of the discoverer of osteopathy, established the Helena Infirmary of Osteopathy, and was connected therewith until November, 1899, when he founded the institution in Billings over which he now presides. The infirmary has gained an excellent supporting patronage, and its business is sure to be greatly augmented as the advance made in the field of osteopathy has been most remarkable in all sections of the Union.

Mr. Prickett is a gentleman of strong mental and physical power, is genial in his intercourse with all, and enjoys a marked popularity in his home city. He was for a time chief of police at Kirksville, Mo., and vice-president of the State Firemen's Association for one term. He is president of the Montana State Association of Osteopathy, and in April, 1901, was appointed by the governor as a member of the state board of osteopathic examiners. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen, the Lincoln Legion of Honor and the United Workmen. In 1892 Mr. Prickett was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Townsend, of Kirksville, Mo., a daughter of Alphus Townsend, a successful farmer. Her mother's maiden name was Lydia Hazzard. Mr. and Mrs. Prickett have two children, Everett and Harry, both of whom are attending the public schools of Billings.

CLARENCE R. PRESCOTT, the present sheriff of Missoula county, was born in Calhoun county, Mich., on October 27, 1862. His parents were Frank and Rebecca (Higgins) Prescott, the former born in New Hampshire and the latter in Ireland, she being a sister of Capt. Christopher Higgins, of whom specific mention is made in this work. In his native county Mr. Prescott attained maturity under the invigorating discipline of the farm and secured his education in the public schools. In 1878 he came to Missoula, entered the employ of Worden & Co., and later engaged in mining and stockraising. He is a man of vigorous mentality and mature judgment, and he has been called to public trust and responsibility.

He served four years as city marshal of Missoula and later was for two years county assessor. He was elected sheriff on the Democratic ticket at the election of November, 1900, and he was accorded a satisfactory majority and by his wise administration he has amply justified the support

given him. He has been successful in his business efforts in the west, is well and favorably known and is unmistakably numbered among Montana's progressive young men. In politics Mr. Prescott has rendered unswerving allegiance to the Democratic party, and has been an ardent supporter of its principles and policies. Fraternally he maintains membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. On July 7, 1892, at Missoula, Mont., was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Prescott to Miss Julia Marsh, a native of Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of three children, Clarence R., Jr., Ernest and Doris.

CHARLES C. PROCTOR, ex-sheriff of Cascade county, Mont., is a resident of Great Falls. He was born in Belleville, Canada, on May 25, 1857. His parents were Amos E. and Mary A. (Covert) Proctor, the mother a native of Ontario, Canada, and his father of New Hampshire. Amos Proctor passed his life, after the age of sixteen, in Canada until his death in 1880. The mother died in July, 1901. Charles C. Proctor was reared and educated in Canada until he was seventeen years old and then went to Wisconsin where he resided until he came to Montana in 1889. In Wisconsin he thoroughly learned the printer's trade, and he was proprietor and publisher of the De Pere News for six years. On his arrival in Montana in 1889 he located at Helena, and was employed on the Independent and Journal. In 1890 he came to Great Falls and was associated with the Great Falls Leader until 1894.

He then entered political life, and was appointed deputy sheriff under Sheriff W. R. Dwyer, and in this position he served a year and a half. In 1896 he was elected sheriff of Cascade county, receiving a re-election in 1898. In 1897 he was united in marriage with Miss May Gallagher, a native of Wisconsin. Fraternally Sheriff Proctor is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Freemasons, the Royal Highlanders and the Elks. Politically he is a Republican and is ever active in his influential work in the interests of that party. He has frequently served as delegate to state conventions, and he is well known in political circles throughout the state. In his home city and the county of Cascade he enjoys the esteem and confidence of a wide circle of ac-

quaintances, and is extremely popular. Financially, politically and socially Sheriff Proctor is one of the successful men of Montana, whose views are broad, liberal and comprehensive.

DAVID PROSSER.—Among the worthy men who fought their way to success through individual efforts is the old and honored citizen of Helena whose name is the caption to this biographical sketch. In youth only those advantages inherited from sturdy and worthy stock were his, but during his long and active life he has shown an appreciation of the value of persistent endeavor, and thus attained success by well directed industry. In his declining years he is living in comparative retirement within his pleasant home in Montana's capital city. David Prosser is a native of Yates county, N. Y., where he was born July 26, 1821, the son of John and Permelia (Conklin) Prosser, the former a native of Wales, the latter of New England. Evan Prosser, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Wales, and there was celebrated his marriage, through which he became the father of two sons—John and David. His wife and son David died in Wales, and sometime prior to the opening of the nineteenth century Evan and his remaining son, John, came to America, taking up their abode in New Jersey, where the father followed his trade of carpenter. Later he removed to the state of New York, where he passed the residue of his life, dying at a venerable age. John Prosser, the father of the immediate subject of this review, received rather meagre educational advantages in his youth. He worked with his father during his younger days in New York, learning the carpenter's trade. After his marriage he resided in Yates county, and became the father of four sons: David, Albert G. and Andrew J., twins, and Louis. The latter, serving as a soldier in a New York regiment during the war of the Rebellion, was with Sherman on his famous "March to the Sea," and sacrificed his life in defense of his country, being killed in battle. The twin brothers of our subject, Albert and Andrew, are now dead, the first died in Yates county, N. Y., and the latter at Janesville, Iowa. John Prosser, the honored father, died of cholera, in 1832, being in the prime of a useful manhood. After the death of her husband Mrs. Prosser, aided by Evan Prosser, the father of the latter, devoted themselves

to caring for and rearing the children, still continuing to reside in Yates county, where eventually the mother of our subject consummated a second marriage, becoming the wife of John A. McLain. Her death occurred at the age of sixty-eight years. She was of English descent, and was a woman of sterling character, training her children to lives of usefulness and honor. She was a devoted member of the Methodist church, in whose faith she passed to the eternal.

David Prosser, to whom this sketch is dedicated, was reared to manhood in his native county and received a good English education in the public schools, his scholastic advantages being somewhat limited by being deprived of a father's care and assistance at the early age of ten years. He began caring for himself when a boy of twelve, but with true filial solicitude assisted his mother in the support of the family. On attaining his legal majority Mr. Prosser turned his attention to the trade of shipcaulking, to which he devoted his attention for thirty years, and also with the maritime service of the great lakes. He also learned the trade of stationary engineer, and for one season was employed in a large distillery.

In February, 1844, Mr. Prosser was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Youngs, who was born in Yates county, N. Y., on June 22, 1826, the daughter of Benjamin and Sally (Hedges) Youngs, who were natives of New Jersey and New York, respectively, the former of Irish and the latter of English lineage. To our subject and his estimable wife five children have been born: Cecilia, wife of H. C. Gelder; John R., Horace A., Fred A. and Martin Van Buren. In 1878 our subject's son, Horace, came to Montana, where he worked at his trades of blacksmithing and carriage-making; and after two years, in 1880, he induced his parents to come to this state. Mr. Prosser arrived in Helena on July 9, 1880, and soon afterward located on a ranch in Prickley Pear valley, the place being located ten miles northeast of the capital city, and there successfully engaged in farming and stockraising until 1898, when he rented the ranch and removed with his wife to Helena, which has since been their home. His ranch is a valuable one, and from this and other investments he realizes a good income and is enabled to live in ease and comfort after many years of earnest and honest endeavor. His success in life has not been a matter of accident, but is the positive result of well directed efforts, and to him may well be

applied the proud American title of self-made man.

Mr. Prosser's political faith is strongly Democratic. He has been a zealous supporter of the party from the time of securing his franchise, having cast his initial presidential vote for James K. Polk. In earlier years he was an active worker in the cause, and was called upon to serve in various township offices. For nearly a half century he has been identified with the Masons, having been initiated in 1853, and passed to the master's degree, the ultimate of ancient-craft Masonry. Mrs. Prosser, who has been to him a true companion and helpmeet during all the long years of their wedded life, still remains with him as the shadows begin to lengthen and denote that the span of life is nearing its terminus, while they rest secure in the esteem and affection of all who know them. Mrs. Prosser has been a devoted member of the Methodist church since her early womanhood, and her life has been a bright exemplification of the faith which she professes. Mrs. Prosser's father accompanied his parents to New York state during the Indian war, making the journey with teams. There he grew to manhood and lived until his demise in 1877. Her maternal ancestors also moved from New Jersey and settled in New York. Her grandfather Hedges was a blacksmith by trade. During the troubles with the Indians he entered the service as a soldier, faithfully serving throughout the entire Indian war.

THOMAS A. RAY.—One of the extensive sheepgrowers of Montana, and, by reason of his prominent identification with the industrial activities of the state, his prestige as one of the honored pioneers of the state, and his position as one of the representative citizens of Helena, Thomas A. Ray is entitled to due recognition in this work. He is a native of Washington county, Ky., where he was born on March 27, 1829, the son of James and Sally (Hungate) Ray, both natives of Kentucky. The father was a stonemason and followed this vocation until 1844, when he removed with his family to Nodaway county, Mo., where he devoted his attention to farming until his death. He was in no sense a politician, never seeking either the honors or emoluments of public office, but living a life of quiet usefulness and rectitude. His wife also died in Missouri. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Ray was a soldier in a Kentucky regiment,

in the war of 1812, and the maternal grandfather was a colonel in the Continental army of the Revolution. He later participated in the Indian wars and died from exposure in 1812. James and Sally Ray had a large family of children, but only three are now living, a brother and a sister of Mr. Ray now residing in Nodaway county, Mo.

Thomas A. Ray accompanied his parents on their removal to Missouri when sixteen years of age and five years later, upon attaining his majority, he went to California, where he remained four years, and then returned to Missouri. In 1863 he started on the long overland journey for the Treasure state of Montana, with an ox team. In August, 1864, he arrived in Virginia City, but did not at once plunge into the uncertain venture of mining. It is quite noticeable in Montana history that the ones who confined their attention exclusively to placer mining in the early pioneer days, are not the ones who carved a fortune for themselves from the rugged wilderness. The men who own the mines today are generally the men who sold goods or engaged early in the stock business. At Virginia City Mr. Ray passed the first year buying cattle. In March, 1865, he came to Helena, and from that time has been an honored and representative resident of the city. Aside from his large cattle and sheep interests in the state, he has been extensively interested in mines and mining, and he is one of the heaviest stockholders in some of the best paying mines in the state. At one time he was heavily interested in the War Eagle mine, and on the sale of that property he engaged in developing other claims. In 1865 Mr. Ray built the first water system of Helena, bringing the water from Great Springs in Grizzly gulch, the enterprise being projected and completed under title of Old Water Company, and the original conduits were constructed from logs. In company with Maj. William Davenport he operated this system for ten years, and eventually the plant was sold to R. S. Hale, who later sold it to the present company. In 1871 Mr. Ray formed a partnership with Maj. Davenport (further mention of whom will be found on other pages of this work) and with A. W. Kingsbury, under the firm name of Davenport, Ray & Co., from which originated the Big Sag Land and Live Stock Company and the Chateau Land and Live Stock Company. Of the latter Mr. Ray is now president, and he is also the individual owner of valuable ranches.

In Nodaway county, Mo., in 1854, Mr. Ray was

united in marriage to Miss Sophia Byers, who was born in Illinois, and they are the parents of nine children: Annie, wife of W. E. Frederick; Aurora A., wife of Thomas Davidson; Sally R., wife of N. N. Davidson; Laura, wife of W. H. Clark; Varina L., Thomas B., Frank, Daisy, and Vera L. The first four of the children crossed the plains with their parents. Politically Mr. Ray has always affiliated with the Democratic party, not as an officeseeker but merely as a patriotic citizen, desirous of performing his political duties as such. He at one time served as sheriff of Nodaway county, Mo., and has won and retained the esteem of everyone with whom he has been associated in a business or social way.

HERMAN GANS.—From the sources of true manhood all that is precious and permanent in life must ever proceed, and it may be said that Montana will ever owe a tribute of honor and appreciation to Herman Gans, the subject of this memoir. He was one who "stood four square to every wind that blows"; a man of great initiative power in business and one that attained a high degree of material success. But his sterling character and unfailing kindness in all the relations of life were the qualities which gained the deepest of friendships and the esteem and confidence of his fellow men. Strong and influential among the men whose lives became a part of the commercial and industrial history of Montana, he also largely promoted general prosperity. Mr. Gans came from the picturesque old walled town of Neustadt, Bohemia, Germany, where he was born March 28, 1851, the son of David and Sarah (Glauber) Gans, natives of the same town, where they passed their entire lives and where the father was successfully engaged in the dry goods business for many years. In the family were thirteen children, and of this large number Mr. Gans was the sole survivor for a number of years prior to his death. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of fifteen, in 1866, came to America in company with friends, one of his brothers having preceded him and located in the city of New Haven, Conn. Our subject joined his brother in that city and secured a clerical position in a clothing establishment, remaining four years. In 1869 he established himself in the boot and shoe business, but in the fall of the succeeding year dis-

posed of that interest and came to Montana for the purpose of visiting his uncle, who conducted a store at Fish creek. One year later he accepted a position with the firm of Gans & Klein, in Helena, Louis Gans being his uncle. He remained with the firm as a salesman for six years, when he was admitted to partnership and from that time until his death had immediate charge of the affairs of the concern, which comprised establishments in Helena and Butte that are the most important of the sort in the state, the lines of merchandise handled being exclusively clothing and men's furnishing goods. These two mercantile houses are of metropolitan character and the stocks compare favorably with those of the large concerns in eastern cities, both in quality and selection.

At the time of Mr. Gans' death the other members of the firm were his uncle, Louis Gans, of New York city, and Henry Klein. They were also interested in large stock ranches in Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska and Kansas, and were concerned in the raising of sheep and cattle upon an extensive scale, being among the leading promoters of this industry in the west. The Butte establishment of the firm was opened in 1876, and Mr. Gans gave this his personal supervision, visiting the same each month and making the trip by stage, prior to the advent of railroads. For a number of years before his death he visited New York city semi-annually in the interests of the firm, and thus the greater part of the buying devolved upon him. The firm at one time maintained branch houses in Deer Lodge, Fort Benton and Diamond City, Mont., but the business was eventually concentrated in the Helena and Butte establishments. From even this cursory outline it will be seen that Mr. Gans was a man of fine executive ability, and one whose upright methods gained the confidence and esteem of all. He was for a number of years vice-president of the Montana National Bank, of Helena; was a director of the National Bank of Montana at the time of his death, and also treasurer and a member of the directorate of the Helena Power and Light Company. He invested large amounts in prospecting for ores in various sections of the state and was interested in a number of important mining properties.

Mr. Gans gave but little attention to party politics, but was thoroughly public-spirited in his attitude, readily lending his influence and giving financial support to any worthy and legitimate project looking to the advancement of the state. He



Herbert G. Hus

held membership in Temple Emanu-El, Helena, and was the first president of the congregation. Fraternally he was identified with King Solomon's Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M., of Helena, having been past master of the same; with Capital Lodge No. 2, A. O. U. W.; and socially was an honored member of the Montana Club. In the city of Helena, on October 19, 1881, Mr. Gans was united in marriage with Miss Alice Marks, who was born in Baton Rouge, La., whence she accompanied her parents on their removal to Diamond City, Mont., in the early days, and eventually the family took up their residence in Helena. Mr. and Mrs. Gans became the parents of two daughters, Sadye M. and Dorothea H. The elder daughter graduated from the Helena high school with the class of 1900, and is now prosecuting her studies in the Madison Avenue Finishing School for Girls, in New York city, where she is devoting her attention to the studies of languages, music, art and history. The family home is a beautiful residence, and has ever been known as a center of gracious hospitality. This noble man and valued citizen died on September 3, 1901, in Mercy Hospital, Chicago, where he had undergone a critical operation. He had been east purchasing goods, and while in Chicago was attacked with the disorder which resulted in his death. The news of his passing away was deeply felt in Montana, and his loss was held as a personal bereavement by the people of Helena. His remains were brought home and laid to rest with every mark of esteem and affection man can show to mortal man. He was a stanch friend, a loving and devoted father and husband; and, standing in the light of a life and character strong and prolific of honorable deeds, his death came with crushing significance. But it is believed his exemplary life will long be remembered and serve as a type worthy of emulation.

P ADOLPHUS RAGAN.—Left an orphan by the death of his mother when he was six years old, and that of his father when he was seven, Peter A. Ragan, now one of the trusted employes of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, of Butte, has literally hewed out his opportunities and fought his successful way thus far through the world. He found shelter and a comfortable home for a few years after his parents died, in the family of C. W. Easley, in Sabine county, Tex., and then hired

out for a compensation of eight dollars a month and his board. Mr. Ragan was born in Sabine county, Tex., February 12, 1877. His father was Dr. J. H. Ragan, a native of Tennessee, a graduate of Memphis Medical College, and before the Civil war a strong advocate of secession, who removed to Texas and died there in 1884. By his first marriage Dr. J. H. Ragan had five children, and after the death of his wife remarried with Mrs. Crockett Quigley, whose maiden name was Mary Travis, and whose first husband died in the Confederate army. She was a native of Mississippi, and passed from earth a year in advance of her second husband.

P. Adolphus Ragan was the youngest of the four children born to the above union. As he had opportunity he attended the public schools until he was twelve years old, and then went to work on a farm and in a sawmill, continuing in this service until he was eighteen, and then making an arrangement whereby he was able to work his way through an advanced school of Pecos, Tex. He followed this by a similar arrangement at the Douglas Institute, an excellent private school, at Waco, and after leaving that he taught a public school at Lee's Mill near the town, thus earning money to pay for a teacher's course at the South East Texas College. Here he took part in the oratorical contest (an annual event at the college) and won by his efforts a medal, the highest honor conferred by the college. This was on May 19, 1899, and Hon. S. B. Cooper, then and now a member of congress from Texas, was one of the judges. After leaving college he taught a country school at Ford's schoolhouse near Newton, the county seat of Newton county, in the summer of 1899, and in the fall was elected principal of the Lee's Mill school, which he taught one term and gave up to take a business course in Central Business College, at Sedalia, Mo. This course, however, he was not able to complete.

He removed to Butte, Mont., in December, 1900, and accepted for a time a position as mailing clerk in the postoffice, then secured in that city employment with the Montana Ore Purchasing Company and he has been with that company since. One cannot help admiring the resolute manhood and determination with which Mr. Ragan has combatted adverse circumstances and triumphed over difficulties which would have made an ordinary nature shrink from the effort or commending cordially the substantial success he has achieved. Such examples are incitements to others, and do great good in the encouragement which they give. He is a

member of the order of Modern Woodmen of America, and in political relations affiliates with the Democratic party. His brother, D. J. Ragan, is the tax assessor of Newton county, Tex. The rest of the family are living in Sabine county in that state.

HENRY C. REDING, of the Cedar View district of Gallatin county, a Southerner by birth, is one of the early Montana pioneers who have availed themselves of the favorable conditions offered by Montana's possibilities and agricultural resources. He was born in Randolph county, N. C., on July 12, 1838, the son of John and Diaz (Stead) Reding, who were born in that state, as was the grandfather, John Reding. The paternal great-grandfather was a Revolutionary hero, having served with distinction under Gen. Washington through that war. John Reding, father of H. C. Reding, passed his life in North Carolina, where he was a successful planter, and here Henry C. Reding, one of a family of four sons and three daughters, passed his years to early manhood. The attractive possibilities of the west coming to his knowledge, in 1864 he started for Montana, coming overland from Atchison, Kan. There were one hundred men in the party and the train was strong enough to prevent attacks by the Indians, who were quite troublesome, and although Mr. Reding's train had no serious difficulty, sanguinary conflicts occurred, both before and after they passed, and lives had been lost.

On August 20, 1864, Mr. Reding arrived in the beautiful Gallatin valley but remained only a few days, going thence to Virginia City. At this period gold was in almost every Montanian's mind. At Virginia City Mr. Reding remained four months and mined and prospected, and in December, 1884, returned to Gallatin county, and located near his present property, remaining during that winter, in the spring going back to Virginia City for two months, mining with indifferent success. The summer he spent in the Blackfoot country in unsuccessful prospecting, and again in the fall he returned to Gallatin county. In 1885 he sold his property and engaged for two years in stockraising, near the Judith basin, then selling his interests in this enterprise, he purchased the Miner ranch, adjoining his old home in Gallatin county, comprising 200

acres, and where he has since been profitably engaged in farming, the greater portion of his land being under irrigation. Mr. Reding also owns valuable property in Park county. While the principal industry of his Gallatin county ranch is stockraising, he also harvests fine crops of wheat, oats, rye and barley. He has a beautiful farm residence, substantial outbuildings and there is an orderly regulation about the ranch indicative of intelligence and a high order of business ability. Mr. Reding has been twice married, in June, 1872, to Mrs. Margaret Miller, a native of Tennessee, who died in 1884. Of their three children, Diza and Sadie are dead, John surviving. On March 18, 1889, Mr. Reding married Mrs. Elvira Hatfield, of Spring Valley, Ohio, a daughter of Jeffrey Truman, a brother of Arthur Truman, whose sketch appears in another portion of this work.

GEORGE A. REDDING, son of Emanuel and Esther R. (McCoy) Redding, was born at Clancey, Mont., on May 4, 1872. The father was a most successful miner and came to the territory of Montana in 1864. He was peculiarly fortunate in his search for the hidden metals and discovered the King Solomon and the Old Dan Tucker mines, so famous as great producers of ores. George A. Redding remained at home through his boyhood years, and attended the public schools in the place of his nativity. In 1883 he extended his scholastic privileges to Helena, and was for some years a student in the Helena public schools. In 1889 he entered the Montana Business College, at Helena, gave strict attention to and made rapid progress in its commercial branches and was graduated with honors. He then returned to Clancey and engaged with his brother and father in operating the King Solomon mine, which they conducted with great success for many years. They also gave considerable attention to the Old Dan Tucker mine, which proved immensely valuable as a rich producer. The ore from this property was at first freighted to Corinne and from thence shipped to Fryeburg, Germany, for treatment, and some of it was sent to Swansea, Wales. Facilities for the treatment of metals had not yet been provided in the United States. In addition to mining Mr. Redding operated a sawmill for a number of years, and

had large interests in lumber near Helena, which he disposed of in 1885.

In many other ways than mining and lumbering has Mr. Redding impressed himself upon the business interests of this section. He has been a civil engineer of skill, and in all his operations has shown vigor and enterprise and has cut a direct road to success. He is well known and highly esteemed in a business acquaintance that is not bounded by local lines. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party. He takes an active interest in the campaigns, and is an influential worker for the party. On December 8, 1897, he married Miss Marie Samuelson, of Helena, daughter of J. A. Samuelson, a farmer of Rosedale, Neb. They have one son, Geo. A. Redding, Jr., and one daughter, Carol Alena. Fraternally Mr. Redding is a lodge and chapter Freemason, holding membership in King Solomon Lodge and Helena Chapter of Helena.

WILLIAM R. REEL.—Called from labor to rest in the full maturity of his powers, with all of his great enterprises in full operation and seeming to have many years of usefulness yet before him, the death of the interesting and energetic subject of this memoir was universally regretted throughout a large circle of admiring friends and acquaintances.

He was born near Greencastle, Ind., June 28, 1837, a son of William A. and Sarah (Murphy) Reel, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. In 1856 he removed with his parents to Pottawattamie county, near Council Bluffs, Iowa, where they remained until their death. Mr. Reel, our immediate subject, was reared on a farm in his native county, and received his education in the excellent public schools of Greencastle, Ind. After remaining with his parents for two years in Iowa, until he attained his legal majority, he engaged in mercantile business at Crescent City, Iowa, until 1864. In May of that year he started to Montana as a driver for a freighting outfit, and after arriving at Alder gulch engaged in placer mining. About a year and a half later he removed to Mill creek and engaged in quartz mining. In 1867 he went from there to Sterling and located some quartz claims in that neighborhood on Richmond Flat, among them the Monitor and Revenue properties, which he did not have money to develop,

but which afterward proved to be paying claims. His fortune in mining ventures was a varied one, but he continued in the business until his death. In 1870 he homesteaded 160 acres at Sterling, and the same is now part of the ranch which was his residence. This comprises about 400 acres at present. On it he was for some years successfully engaged in stockraising, and during the later years of his life he also made money out of his mining operations, especially by the sale of the Monitor. In the fall of 1876 Mr. Reel built a hotel at Pony, which was successfully conducted for a number of years by his wife. His death occurred May 7, 1898, after forty years of happy wedded life. He was married April 28, 1858, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Miss Eva M. Lawrence, a native of Enosburg, Franklin county, Vt., and daughter of Elias and Mary (Rice) Lawrence, the former a native of Troy, N. Y., and the latter of Burlington, Vt. Mrs. Reel's father was a mechanic, and for a number of years operated a large sash and door factory at Enosburg Center, Vt. His wife died in 1860, and he then removed to Iowa, where his children were living, and where he died in 1879, passing away at Magnolia, in Franklin county.

Mr. and Mrs. Reel were parents of seven children, of whom only three are living, namely: May H., wife of Thomas Carmin, of Pony; William A., now living on the homestead and managing the ranch, and Charles E., engaged in the livery business at Pony. Those deceased are: Hattie E., Lulu, Louie and an infant.

In all the relations of life Mr. Reel met his responsibilities in a masterful and conscientious manner, and exemplified in his whole career the best elements of American citizenship. Such lives as his are an inspiration and leave a lasting influence for good behind them, as well as put in motion forces while they live that are potential for the elevation and improvement of mankind.

JOHN J. REESE is one of the well known and estimable pioneers of Montana who have triumphed over the misfortunes of earlier days and unsuccessful mining ventures, and lived to enjoy the fruits of diligent and judicious attention to agricultural interests. As proprietor of one of the handsomest farms in Gallatin county, near Courts, he is surrounded by all the comforts of life and in the enjoyment of the regards

of the people of his community. He was an eyewitness of some of the most tragical events of the early settlement. He was born in Wales on October 22, 1841, one of a family of five sons and two daughters. His parents were John E. and Mary (Davis) Reese, the former a native of Carmarthenshire, and the latter of Morristown, near Swansea, Wales. The paternal grandfather was Evan Reese, also of Carmarthenshire. John E. Reese came to the United States in 1856, when his son John J. was fifteen years of age, and located at Pittston, Pa., where for a year he was employed in the coal mines, thence removing with his son John J. to Illinois, the rest of the family remaining in Pennsylvania. Both secured work in the mines at LaSalle, and in 1858 they returned to Pittston, and the family home was changed to Scranton. In 1860 all started for Salt Lake City by ox teams, overland from Omaha, and, experiencing no trouble from Indians arrived at their destination in October. For three years they engaged in farming, and then the gold discoveries in Montana attracted their attention and they came hither, arriving in Bannack on May 26, 1863.

Here Mr. Reese first heard Col. W. F. Sanders, attorney for the Montana Vigilance Committee, who was then prosecuting George Ives, the noted road agent and desperado. Mr. Reese describes the effort as the finest piece of forensic eloquence he ever heard. His father having gone to Gallatin valley, Mr. Reese remained at Alder gulch until the fall of 1866, then rejoining his father and locating a ranch on Reese creek, so named in honor of his father. He secured a squatter's right and after it was surveyed took up a homestead claim. He has added to the property until he now has 300 acres of land, nearly all well irrigated and in perfect condition for successful crop raising, wheat, oats and hay being the principal productions. He has also a promising young orchard of 350 trees. On November 19, 1864, Mr. Reese married Miss Polly Ann Anders, of Nauvoo, Ill. They have three children, John, a farmer at Bridger canyon; Mary Elmira, now Mrs. Edward Turner, of Springfield, Mo., and Emma Josepha, now Mrs. Samuel Esgar, of Bridger canyon. For the past seven years Mr. Reese has officiated as postmaster of Courts, was for nine years school clerk, for many years a school trustee and he has five times been elected justice of the peace. He is known among his intimate friends as

"Rocky Mountain Jack," and is a highly intelligent, progressive man. Among the many tragical scenes which he has witnessed in Montana were the hanging of George Ives, Boone Helm, Club-Foot George, Frank Paris, Haze Lyons and Jack Gallagher, all desperate road agents executed by the Montana vigilantes.

THOMAS REESE, numbered among the prosperous and influential farmers of beautiful Gallatin valley, may well be considered one of the pioneers of the state, having accompanied his parents to Montana in 1863 when it was a part of Idaho. Mr. Reese is a native of Wales, born September 11, 1843. His father, John E. Reese, was born in Wales in June, 1818, and immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1856. He was there engaged as a stationary engineer and in coal mining until 1860, when he started with his family and many other homeseekers for what is now Montana, making the long trip by way of Utah, arriving in Bannack in 1863, but was attracted to Virginia City by the excitement incidental to discovering gold in Alder gulch. There Mr. Reese remained until the following year, and in the fall of 1864 went to Gallatin valley, being one of the earliest settlers. He located on a tract fifteen miles north of Bozeman, on a stream that is now known as Reese creek. Here he extensively engaged in farming and stockraising until his death, which occurred March 21, 1900. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Davis, was likewise born in Wales April 20, 1811; she died at the old homestead in Gallatin county November 15, 1898.

Thomas Reese attended the public schools at Pittston, Pa., until seventeen years of age, when he accompanied his parents on the weary trip across the plains to Montana. Like the average young man he found much to enjoy on the journey, replete with new scenes and interesting incidents. During 1864 and 1865 he worked in the placer mines of Alder gulch and Deer Lodge, but joined his parents in Gallatin valley in December. The following year he located a claim of 160 acres, the nucleus of his present extensive and valuable estate, having added to the homestead by purchase of adjoining tracts until the area aggregates 1,240 acres. When it is understood that Gallatin valley is one of the most fertile and prolific agricultural sections in Montana, the value of his holdings may be imagined,

and in the years to come largely increased. Mr. Reese utilizes 640 acres of his ranch for pasturage, the remaining 600 acres being devoted to agriculture, the rich soil yielding enormous crops of wheat and oats, which are ever in demand in the local markets. He also raises large herds of cattle and horses, is known as one of the most substantial and progressive farmers and stockgrowers of this section, to whom is accorded that confidence and esteem which is the reward for a life of rectitude and usefulness. In order to afford his children the best of educational advantages, Mr. Reese maintains his residence in the city of Bozeman, and in 1892 purchased his fine residence property at 546 Babcock street, now the family home and a center of refined hospitality. In political affairs Mr. Reese maintains an independent attitude, endorsing their policies, measures and men which his judgment leads him to be worthy of his franchise.

The marriage of Mr. Reese was solemnized in the Willow creek settlement, Gallatin county, April 30, 1870, when Miss Mary Jane Green became his wife, she being the daughter of James and Margaret Green, the former one of the extensive farmers and stockraisers of that locality. Mrs. Reese was born in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, June 7, 1852, and accompanied her parents on their removal to Montana in 1864, their first location being in Alder gulch, whence they removed to their present homestead on Willow creek. Mr. and Mrs. Reese were the parents of six children: Oliver Lee, born December 3, 1871; Melissa, born April 26, 1873, died June 13, 1877; Joseph Alma, born January 5, 1874; Arthur Quinton, born July 17, 1877; Thomas Lester, born August 28, 1882; and Maggie Jane, born July 13, 1888.

WILLIAM L. RENICK, M. D.—Tracing his ancestry back in an unbroken line to the cavaliers who settled Virginia and gave that good old state its characteristic features Dr. Renick to his M. D. can rightfully add F. F. V. Early in the nineteenth century, about 1819, his great-grandparents removed into what was then an almost unbroken wilderness, but is now the prosperous and highly developed state of Missouri. They made their home near the site of Independence, in Jackson county, and there the family flourished for three generations, and William L. Renick

was born on August 31, 1869. He is the son of John T. and Ruth J. (Renick) Renick, who dwelt together, until the mother's death in 1873, in the house built by his grandfather, which his father still inhabits, pursuing the peaceful and independent vocation of a farmer and stockgrower, although he comes of a martial strain, his paternal grandfather, Leonard H. Renick, having been colonel of one of the first regiments raised for the Confederate army of our Civil war, although owing to his advanced age of more than sixty-three years he was not long in the service. The father is not, however, without experience in the hardships of life, for early in the history of Montana he freighted from the Missouri river to the Rockies and was in charge of the first train of supplies brought to Helena, employed for that service by Russell, Majors & Waddell, who were largely engaged in freighting.

The Doctor's childhood and youth were passed like those of other western country boys. He was reared on the farm, receiving perhaps better educational advantages than were usually allowed. There was an excellent school at Mecklin, near his home, and he was fortunate enough to secure the benefit of its instruction, and in 1888, when less than nineteen years old, he entered Odessa (Mo.) Male and Female College, from which he was graduated in 1890, with the degree of M. S. During his vacations he studied medicine with an uncle, O. F. Renick, M. D., a prominent physician of Butler, Mo. In September, 1890, he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Ky., and was graduated therefrom with the degree of M. D. on March 14, 1892. He returned to his native town in December, 1893, and associated himself in medical practice with Dr. J. P. Henry, a gentleman of the old school, and eminent in the profession and a member of a distinguished Kentucky family. He was a graduate (class of 1843) of the old Transylvania Medical College, of Lexington, Ky., and although now past eighty years old, is still actively attending a large and exacting practice.

In 1895 Dr. Renick, desiring special training, took a post-graduate course of instruction at the New York Polyclinic Institute, and in December, 1896, he came to Montana to live, locating in Butte, where he began an active practice, but in April following he went back to New York, and until September continued in the post-graduate schools and hospitals of that city. Since his re-

turn to Butte he has secured a large, lucrative and growing practice, being recognized as a physician of great skill and capacity, thoroughly scientific in his theoretical knowledge and eminently practical in its application. He is a gentleman of pleasing manners and attractive conversational powers, a student, not only of what bears on his life work in a technical sense, but of all phases of human nature and whatever pertains to or proceeds therefrom. In the organizations of the profession he takes an unusual interest and to their work contributes an unusual share of intelligence, time and effort. He is a member the County Medical Society of Jackson county, Mo., of the State Medical Association of Montana, of the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Association, of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association and of the American Medical Association. He is also an active member and the corresponding secretary of the Silver Bow County Medical Association, and is head examiner for the county for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, but he does not allow political considerations or ambitions to interfere with his professional work. On Tuesday evening, November 12, 1901, the Doctor was happily married to Miss Adah Davidson Roberts, of Butte, the nuptials being solemnized at the beautiful residence of Mr. Charles W. Clark, whose wife is the only sister of the bride.

RICHARD A. REYNOLDS.—One of the sterling pioneers and progressive stockgrowers of Montana is Mr. Reynolds, whose identification with the great northwest had its inception in the days when the war of the Rebellion was in progress. During that memorable period he rendered valiant service as a soldier in this section of the Union, whither his regiment came to assist in quelling the insubordination of the Indians, and lived up to the full tension of frontier life. He has contributed his quota toward the development of Montana, has ever been loyal to her best interests, and enjoys the consideration and confidence of the citizens of Beaverhead county, his fine home ranch property being located two miles south of the attractive little city of Dillon, his postoffice address. Though of foreign birth Mr. Reynolds has practically passed his entire life in the United States, his parents hav-

ing become residents the year of his birth, which occurred in Montgomeryshire, Wales, May 13, 1842, the youngest of ten children born to Owen and Margaret (Owens) Reynolds, representatives of staunch old Welsh lineage. On arriving in America in 1842 they located in Utica, N. Y., where the father engaged at his trade of blacksmith for a period of two years. In 1844 he removed with his family to Milwaukee, Wis., and in the following year to Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha county, Wis., where he purchased a farm and devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1859, his wife having passed away two years previously.

Richard A. Reynolds, the immediate subject of this review, early began to contribute his labor toward the cultivation of the farm, but securing that educational discipline afforded in the public schools which he attended during the winter months. He was but fifteen years of age at the time of his mother's death, and soon afterward assumed the personal responsibilities of life, leaving home and securing work on farms in that locality. In 1859 he found employment in the great lumber woods of Wisconsin, and was thus engaged when the integrity of the Union was menaced by armed rebellion. In 1861 he volunteered for service in the Union army, but was rejected and continued to work in the lumbering districts until 1863, when the Indian uprisings in the northwest resulted in a call for volunteers to suppress the same. Mr. Reynolds accordingly enlisted in the Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, becoming a member of Company I, the entire regiment being made up of lumbermen. Their familiarity with Indian character and methods made them particularly efficient soldiers for service against the Indians and the regiment was assigned to the command of Gen. Sully and came to Montana, the Sioux, Blackfeet and Assiniboinas being quite troublesome. The regiment remained in service until the close of the war of the Rebellion, being mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in 1865, having participated in many fierce conflicts with the red men. After his discharge Mr. Reynolds returned to northwestern Wisconsin, where he remained until May, 1866, when he secured a wagon and four yoke of oxen and, as a member of a party of twelve, again set forth for Montana. Leaving Wisconsin on May 26, 1866, they arrived in the Indian country and joined a freighting outfit, with which they continued the journey. In the Black Hills the company were corralled by Indians, and while the latter were making

ready to engage in battle with the emigrants, Mr. Reynolds recognized the chief as one who had previously been accorded government protection, through the interposition of his old regiment, the Thirtieth Wisconsin. He motioned to the chief to come out for a talk, and after a short conference he returned to his band and soon withdrew them without molesting the emigrants, not wishing to be reported to the government authorities. After presenting the Indians with tobacco, in token of friendship, the train moved on. While en route they passed many points showing unmistakable evidences that the Indians had killed members of preceding trains and burned their wagons. After crossing the Big Horn river the party were again corralled by Indians, but after exchanging a few shots they were permitted to continue their journey, making the trip by way of Lander's cutoff. Mr. Reynolds arrived in what is now Beaverhead county on November 10, 1866, and took up a tract of land on Blacktail Deer creek, the nucleus of his present fine ranch property. He here turned his attention to agriculture, but his success for the first three years was of a decidedly negative quality, his crops proving a failure each successive year. In 1866 he paid from four to six cents a pound in gold dust for seed, but the entire crop was destroyed by grasshoppers. In 1868 he gave up his farming operations and engaged in mining until the spring of the following year. Early that spring he and John Bishop went to Oregon and brought through to Montana 1,400 head of range sheep for breeding purposes, the first band of stock sheep introduced into Montana for woolgrowing purposes. From that time Mr. Reynolds has been prominently identified with the sheep industry and has prospered along this line. His wise selection of stock is shown by the absence of scab in his herd. Mr. Reynolds now controls 2,780 acres of fine grazing land in Beaverhead county, and in addition to the sheep industry he gives much attention to the raising of highgrade draft and driving horses and shorthorn cattle. His ranch is equipped with the best modern improvements, including a commodious and attractive residence. He is known as one of the substantial and enterprising stockmen of this section of the state, and his course has been such as to win the confidence and esteem of the community in which he has made his home since the early pioneer days—more than the third of a century. His political support is given to the Republican party, but he has never sought nor desired the honors or emoluments of

public office other than serving as county commissioner and local offices, though his interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the county and state is definite and unflagging.

In 1871 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Reynolds to Mrs. Jennie Johnson, a native of Virginia and the daughter of Watson G. and Judith (Boyd) Poindexter, a sister of Philip H. Poindexter, one of the leading farmers and stock-growers of Beaverhead county, to whom individual reference is made on another page of this work. Mrs. Reynolds' death occurred in 1884, and on January 26, 1887, our subject consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Della Thompson, who was born in Wisconsin, the daughter of James S. and Leonora (Williams) Thompson. Mrs. Reynolds received the best of educational advantages, and is a woman of distinctive culture and refinement. She was graduated in the Merrill Institute, at Fond du Lac, Wis., and completed a course in the Wisconsin State Normal School, thus thoroughly fitting herself for pedagogic work. She engaged in teaching in Wisconsin until 1884, when she came to Montana, locating in Beaverhead county, where she was installed as teacher in the Poindexter school until her marriage. She is also a talented musician, having completed a two-years course in the musical department of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., but previously prosecuted her musical studies under efficient instructors. Her parents removed from Massachusetts to Wisconsin, and are fine representatives of stanch New England stock of Colonial days. Her paternal and maternal great-grandfathers were active participants in the war of the Revolution, and her mother was in direct line of descent from Ethan Allen, of Ticonderoga fame. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds is one where the refinements of social life are ever in evidence, and the gracious hospitality extended to their large circle of friends is noticeable by the absence of ostentation.

XAVIER RENOIS.—The subject of this review is of pure French extraction, and he stands today as one of the pioneers of Montana who has been prominently concerned in the industrial activities of this section of the Union from early frontier days, while he has precedence as one of the leading citizens of the old city of Bannack, the original capital of the territory and the first town

of importance in the state. Mr. Renois is a native of the province of Quebec, Canada, where he was born March 31, 1838, the youngest of the six children of Ambroise and Louise (La Vale) Renois, natives of the same province. The father was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, his wife passing away when the subject of this review was a mere child. The paternal grandfather of our subject was also born in Canada, whither his father emigrated from France. Xavier Renois received a common school education in his native province, having been reared in the home of his uncle, Clovies Renois, who took the child after the death of his mother. In 1862 Mr. Renois came west as far as St. Louis, Mo., but returned to Canada after a brief stay. In 1864, in company with his uncle, Clovies Renois, he started for Montana, making the journey across the plains and encountering the vicissitudes incident to those early days. They arrived in Bannack and there the uncle established a general store, our subject assisting therein for two years, after which he was engaged for many years in carpentering, contracting, stockraising, etc. He became one of the leading contractors and builders of Bannack, and erected most of the principal buildings, including the court house of Beaverhead county. He passed through the various stages which marked the development of Montana from the pioneer epoch to the present day, and is familiar with the scenes and incidents which characterized life on the frontier, having witnessed the summary application of justice by the Vigilance Committee and contributed his quota toward the suppression of the malefactors who infested the territory and menaced life and property. Mr. Renois still maintains his home in Bannack, and is now devoting his attention principally to quartz mining for gold, silver and lead, having some valuable interests in this line and being prominently identified with the great industry which first gave Montana prestige. Politically he exercises his franchise in support of the principles and policies of the Democratic party.

ALFRED E. GLOYD.—One of Montana's sterling "old-timers," anything written of this gentleman will be read with interest by his many friends. He was born in Walworth county, Wis., December 17, 1841. His father, Levi Gloyd, was a native of

"classic old Boston," whence he removed to Wisconsin about 1840, and then devoted his active life to merchandising and to farming. His wife, whose maiden name was Clarice Parsons, was born in New York, and of their eight children Alfred E. Gloyd was the second and one of the five yet living. He received education in the public schools and in the high school at Delton, Wis. In 1860 he enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, when not twenty years of age, and was mustered into service at Delton, Sauk county, in September, 1861, and accompanied his regiment into camp at Madison, and then to western Missouri and to Leavenworth, Kas., where Mr. Gloyd was discharged from the service for physical disability, resulting from illness. He did not regain his health until the spring of 1864, and he then started for the west. He came with bull teams across the plains to Salt Lake City from Wisconsin, stopping for the winter in Provo, Utah, and the next spring came to Montana, arriving in Virginia City on the 2d of June.

Mr. Gloyd engaged in placer mining in Alder gulch until fall, and then began prospecting in Brown's gulch, and was in this line of work until 1868, when he began teaming for the smelter at Argenta, later returning to Brown's gulch to work on his claims. He was next employed at Summit, and thereafter was in the employ of others or working for himself until 1877, when he went to Willow creek, where he conducted the hotel and stage station for three years. He disposed of this business in 1880 and returned to his home in Wisconsin, where he passed eleven months, returning to Montana in November, 1881. Soon after his return he was appointed under-sheriff of Madison county, and held this position for six years, under Sheriffs M. D. Platner and J. B. Caruthers, residing in Virginia City during this time. During this time Mr. Gloyd purchased a ranch in the upper Ruby valley, where in 1887, he took up his residence and devoted his attention to farming and stockraising until 1891, when he sold the property to C. X. Larrabee, and it now is a part of the Home Park ranch. In November, 1891, Mr. Gloyd made his home in the village of Laurin, where he has since been engaged in business. Mr. Gloyd holds membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, and he is also identified with Virginia City Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A.M., and with the Order of the Eastern Star. In politics he gives support to the Republican party. He has never married.



A. E. Lloyd

JAMES M. RHOADS.—The ancestors of Mr. Rhoads, on both sides of his parentage, were members of old Virginia families conspicuously identified with the Revolution and the history of the state before and after that struggle. His parents were Josiah and Bertie (Ashford) Rhoads, who removed from the Old Dominion to Ohio in 1852, and at Hillsboro in that state Mr. Rhoads was born in 1866, the eighth of twelve children. The only education he got from books was in fragmentary and irregular attendance at the public schools of his native town, in the intervals of labor, for as soon as he was old enough he was apprenticed to a stone-cutter to learn the trade. After working at this for four years he enlisted in the United States army at Nashville, Tenn., as a member of Cavalry Troop Eight. He served in Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, his troop being engaged in the Apache war, which was waged principally in New Mexico. At Fort Buford, in 1889, he was honorably discharged with the rank of sergeant, which he had won by meritorious service. He then followed barbering for four years in the meantime, in 1892, he was elected assessor for Dawson county, an office to which he was re-elected in 1894. In December, 1897, President McKinley appointed him receiver of public moneys at the land office in Miles City, and since then he has made that town his home. He has been re-appointed by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Rhoads has always been an active Republican, doing all he could to advance the interests of his party, and being accounted forceful and effective in the work. He was chairman of the county Republican committee in Dawson county in 1894 and 1896, and was highly commended for the efficiency of the organization he secured and the good results that followed. In fraternal relations he is connected in a leading way with the Odd Fellows, the Masons, the United Workmen and the Elks. In the order of Odd Fellows he has held each of the grand lodge offices, was grand master of the state in 1897-8, and representative to the sovereign grand lodge from Montana. In Masonry he belongs to both the Blue Lodge and the Royal Arch Chapter, and in the United Workmen he was grand master of the state in 1898-9. In religious faith he affiliates with the Presbyterian church.

On the 12th day of October, 1889, Mr. Rhoads was married with Miss Nellie Scott, a native of the Indian Territory, who came to Montana when she was very young. They have two children: Bessie, born in 1892, and James, born in 1891, both of

whom are attending school in their home town. Mr. Rhoads was a member of the National Guard of Ohio in 1881, and as such helped to quell the riot in Cincinnati. It was his experience here that induced him to join the army. As he was a good soldier, a good political organizer, a good mechanic and a good county officer, so is he a good Federal official, a good municipal influence and a good citizen.

HON. JOHN E. RICKARDS.—Nature has no choice spots for the birth of her great men. According to her needs and occasions the earth is all Athens, all Stratford-on-Avon. When a man is required for any definite purpose, she produces him apparently without regard to circumstances, and flings him into the crisis fearlessly. She knows her brood, and those she singles out for great events never disappoint her. Born and reared in the little village of Delaware City, in the sterling state of Delaware, on the banks of the tidied river of the same name, with possibly the horizon of his vision not lying beyond the neighboring cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, to which, perhaps, his young heart turned as the embodiment of all there was of opportunity for him, Hon. James E. Rickards little dreamed in his youth of the stirring scenes which lay before him and the birth of a great state over which he was to preside. His ancestors had resided for generations on the banks of the Delaware, had flourished and thriven there with the flight of time, had borne their part in the honorable record of their proud little commonwealth in peace and war, and had been content to be numbered among her best and most useful citizens who faithfully performed every public and private duty. It had been reserved for him to carry the family name and the qualities which gave it distinction into a distant part of the country and the service of another people. And for this duty his preparation, while neither extensive nor showy, was consistent and sufficient. He attended the schools of his neighborhood, primary and academic, in the intervals between the busy farming seasons, until he passed the age of nineteen years. Then he went to Philadelphia and accepted employment for a time as a clerk in a mercantile establishment. But there was an unsatisfied longing within him which sought expression in a freer field and more ambitious life. It pointed him to the great northwest as its proper outlet, and thither he directed

his willing footsteps. He reached Pueblo, Colo., in 1870, and engaged in clerking and bookkeeping until 1878. Then he found greater attraction at San Francisco, and there followed merchandising in the capacity of city salesman for four years. In September, 1882, he made Butte, Mont., his home, and has lived there ever since. In that great mining center he began operations in the oil trade, and soon made so deep an impression on the thoughtful minds of the city that he was chosen as an alderman, and in the performance of his official duties exhibited such superior legislative and executive ability that he was forced to accept a seat in the upper house of the territorial legislature.

In this larger field he amplified and intensified the good impressions he had made in the smaller, and was chosen in 1889 a member of the constitutional convention which preceded the admission of the territory into the Union as a state. In the deliberations of this body he was so forceful and influential, showed such readiness and tact, so much wisdom and common sense, that he attracted the attention of the whole people, and upon their admission to the dignity of statehood, he was made their lieutenant-governor by the largest majority received by a candidate of his party at that election. The choice was an eminently wise one, for following this election was a political struggle that resulted in the dismemberment of the legislature and the selection of two sets of United States senators. The emergency was a serious one, not only for the party but for the infant state, and required for its proper adjustment a rare combination of qualities in the directing power. As the presiding officer of the senate, Lieut.-Gov. Rickards, was found to have just the wisdom, the nerve, the personal magnetism, the *savoir-faire*, which the situation required. His masterly ruling that senators present and not voting could not be regarded as absentees finally effected an organization of the senate and brought about a joint session of the two houses, which resulted in the election of two Republican senators, thus securing a triumph, both state and national, for his party, and a much-appreciated relief from further trouble for the state. In this ruling he anticipated by a few days the famous decision of similar import made by Speaker Thomas B. Reed in the United States house of representatives. The memorable deadlock of the first Montana legislature will long be remembered. At the end of his term as lieutenant-

governor, the dignified and lofty manhood and unusual administrative abilities Mr. Rickards had shown in that office made him the almost unanimous choice of his party for the more exalted station of governor and he was triumphantly elected, thus securing for the commonwealth a safe, conservative and at the same time a judiciously progressive administration.

In 1876 the future governor was married to Miss Lizzie M. Wilson, a native of Newark, Del., a descendant of one of the old Colonial families of the state. Their union was blessed with three sons, Homer C., Seward A. and Earl M. The oldest, Homer C., rendered gallant service to his country in the Spanish-American war as a member of the First Montana Volunteer Infantry, going into the service as a private and coming out with the well-earned epaulets of a lieutenant, having shown conspicuous bravery in every engagement in which his regiment took part. The first Mrs. Rickards having died in 1881 in San Francisco, where her remains are buried, the Governor married again in 1883, his second choice being Mrs. Eliza A. Boucher, a daughter of Thomas B. Ellis, of Pembroke, Ontario. She was a widow with one daughter. They have had five children, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are Howard B., Carlisle and Rachel. Mrs. Rickards is an accomplished and cultured lady; served with distinction as a member of the board of lady managers of the Columbian Exposition and was selected to unveil Montana's silver statue of justice. On this occasion she delivered an address which won high commendation and otherwise discharged with great credit the delicate duty to which she had been assigned.

The Governor is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in whose councils he has borne so prominent and useful a part that he has twice been chosen as a lay delegate to the general conference. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias. In the last he holds the rank of past grand chancellor. In all the relations of life and in every field of labor he has exemplified in a signal degree the best attributes of American citizenship.

WILLIAM C. RIDDELL, M. D.—In the character of Dr. Riddell are to be noted many of the elements derived from the sturdy New England

ancestry, from which he sprang. He is recognized as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Helena, and was born in Wilmington, Windham county, Vt., on December 14, 1863, being the son of Henry and Emily (Crosby) Riddell, both of whom were also Vermonters. The father is a merchant and now resides in Boston, Mass. The latter's father was born of Scotch-Irish lineage in Massachusetts where he was for many years successfully engaged in merchandising. Dr. Riddell after his preliminary education in the public schools in 1880 matriculated in the literary department of the University of Michigan, where he completed the prescribed course, and in 1883 entered the medical department and was graduated as M. D. in 1886. He forthwith entered upon medical practice at Lawrence, Kan., where he was physician of the Indian school, remaining thus engaged until 1889, when he came to Helena. In 1890 he became the physician and surgeon of the Elk Horn Mining Company, taking up his residence at Elk Horn until 1895, when he returned to Helena, where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession, which is general in character and extends among the representative families. The Doctor is a close and avid student, keeping fully abreast of the advances made in his noble profession. He retains membership in the American Medical Association, as well as in the state and county medical societies, in the work of each of which he takes zealous interest. He is also a member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, and has the distinction of being the secretary of the state board of medical examiners. He is also local surgeon for the Great Northern Railroad.

Dr. Riddell is a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party, in which he has been an active worker, and he has been called upon to accept distinctive preferment in the gift of his party. He was elected to the state senate in 1896, serving for four years and proving an able representative of his constituency. He also served on the staff of Gov. Rickards as captain and as assistant surgeon. He was attached to the staff of Gov. Smith, as surgeon-general, a preferment to which he was and is eminently entitled. In his fraternal relations Dr. Riddell is prominently identified with the Masonic order and with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Highlanders, and the Order of Pendo, being examining physician for the three last mentioned and

having marked interest in each of these worthy organizations. In 1886 Dr. Riddell was united in marriage to Miss Nana Braden, who was born in Indiana, and who, like the Doctor, is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. She has practiced her profession for three years. Dr. and Mrs. Riddell are the parents of four children, John P., Martha, Janet and Eugene R., and the family home is one in which the refined amenities of social life are ever in evidence.

JAMES REID.—The subject of this sketch was born in Dundas county, Ontario, of Scotch-Irish parentage. His father, Samuel Reid, was born in the County of Derry, Ireland, and his mother, Nancy Marlin, was born in the county of Antrim. He attended the common school near his home in Ontario and began teaching in an adjoining district at the age of sixteen. After teaching for some time he attended high school in the village of Metcalfe, Ontario. Later he engaged in the lumber business, in which he remained for about five years. After two years spent in New York city he entered Toronto University. He received a part of his higher education at the Collegiate Institute, of Hamilton, Ontario, and graduated in 1881 with honors from the famous McGill University, of Montreal. He studied theology two years in the Union Theological Seminary, New York city, and also two years in the Presbyterian College, of Montreal, graduating from the course in theology. He then spent one year in the Edinburgh University and Synod Hall, where he was called to Bay City, Mich., where he spent several years in preaching and as principal of the high school of that city. After several years in business life he spent the winter of 1889 in New York in post-graduate work, and in the spring came to Montana, taking charge of the College of Montana at Deer Lodge, and also the Presbyterian church of that city. In the fall of 1891 he gave himself entirely to the work of the college, which he presided over successfully for five years. He was president of the Montana State Council of Education for three years, and in 1894 was president of the Montana State Teachers' Association. He was for more than four years a member of the state board of education, and, recognizing his executive and financial ability in the management of the college at Deer Lodge,

that body placed him in charge of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Bozeman. He took charge of the college in 1894, and is still president of that institution.

GILMON RIGGS.—A well known resident of East Helena who is deserving of being classed among the progressive men of Montana and who has had influence in shaping her destiny, his having been the distinction of serving as a member of the convention which framed the present and effective constitution of the commonwealth, Gilmon Riggs also rendered valiant service for the Union on many a southern battlefield. He was born in Meigs county, Ohio, on February 5, 1836. His parents, Jeremiah D. and Isabella (Gillespie) Riggs, were both children of pioneers of that favored commonwealth, and died in Meigs county, after long lives of usefulness. The paternal grandfather of Gilmon also bore the name of Jeremiah, and he it was who first came to Ohio, coming from Washington county, Pa., about 1800. The great-grandfather, Mayland Riggs, removed from Maryland to Pennsylvania in Colonial days and there passed the residue of his life.

Gilmon Riggs, an apt student, received a good education in the public schools of Ohio and early became eligible for pedagogic work and was a successful teacher. He was engaged in instructing the "young idea" when a sterner duty confronted him. Civil war had "reared its horrid front," and in 1862 Mr. Riggs enlisted in Company B, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until mustered out in June, 1865. His regiment was first assigned to duty in West Virginia, and later was attached to the Fourteenth Army Corps. He took active part in the battles of Shiloh, Chicamauga, Missionary Ridge, the Atlanta campaign, Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and accompanied Sherman on the ever-memorable march to the sea, and on to Raleigh, N. C., and thence onward to Washington, where the soldiers, crowned with victorious laurels, participated in the grand review. Although Mr. Riggs fought bravely in some of the most fiercely contested battles known to history it was his good fortune to be neither wounded or taken prisoner. He was mustered out as sergeant and returned to his Ohio home, where he remained until 1870, when he cast in his fortunes with the embryonic state of Mon-

tana, with whose interests he has ever since been identified.

He came hither by the way of Ogden, Utah, and thence by stage to Helena, where he arrived on Washington's birthday, 1870. He soon purchased land at East Helena, and engaged in farming and stockraising. He is to be honored as the "father of East Helena," for he platted the town and gave it its name. Mr. Riggs has been a stalwart Republican from youth, and he has never failed to render the party every possible service. He was a candidate for the lower house of the legislature in 1889, and shared in the defeat which attended the party throughout the state. As a member of the state constitutional convention he contributed his quota toward insuring the growth and prosperity of the state, of which he is one of the best known and most highly respected pioneers now living. In 1860 Mr. Riggs was united in marriage to Miss Julia A. Steward, a native of Meigs county, Ohio. She died in 1888, leaving one son, Francis M. On April 3, 1889, Mr. Riggs was again married, being then united with Miss Mary C. Woodyard, who was born in West Virginia, a daughter of James and Charlotta (Mitchell) Woodyard. They have three children: Mary Louise, Gilmon, Jr., and Grace.

MICHAEL C. RILEY.—No man in the state has been a closer student of its esoteric work and exalted principles of that most ancient and noble of all fraternal organizations, the Masonic order, than Mr. Riley, while he has the distinction of being one of ten men in Montana who have attained the thirty-third, the last degree of the Scottish Rite, that of sovereign grand inspector-general of the consistory of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. He is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born on August 12, 1848, the son of Matthew and Margaret (Deven) Riley, both natives of Ireland. They died in Pennsylvania, where they took up their abode about 1838, emigrating thither from their native land. They were devoted Catholics, in which faith they reared their seven children, of whom Michael C. Riley was the sixth. The father devoted his attention to mining until the close of his life.

Michael C. Riley, after his education in the public schools, early became identified with railroading, from 1871 until 1875, holding the posi-

tion of check clerk in southern Kansas in the employ of the L., L. & G. railroad. In 1875 he went to California, and there was stationary engineer at a mine in Alpine county in the Silver mountain mining district. He then divided his time between California and Nevada for three years, and in 1878 he located in Utah, becoming amalgamator in the silver mill at Park City for one year. In 1879 he came to Butte, where he has since resided, continuously operating stationary engines, and being known as a capable and faithful employee. In politics he gives his ballots to the Republican party, but has never sought office.

Mr. Riley was initiated as an entered apprentice in Butte Lodge No. 22, A. F. & A. M., in 1887. In this lodge he was raised to the master's degree, still retains his membership therein, and is a past master. The same year he took the capitular degrees in Deer Lodge Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., of which he has twice served as high priest. In 1888 he was duly constituted, created and dubbed a Knight Templar of the York rite in Montana Commandery No. 3, of which he is past eminent commander. In this branch of the York Masonry he has the distinction of being past grand commander of the grand commandery of Knights Templar in the state, having been incumbent of the office in 1894-5. In 1888 he made his way "across the burning sands of the desert" in order to gain admittance to the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In 1894, in order to complete his association with the York rite degrees, he passed the three cryptic degrees in Helena Council No. 9, R. & S. M., at Helena, from which he dimitted in 1896 to become a member of Zabud Council No. 2, in Butte, of which he was thrice illustrious master for three and one-half years. Having thus completed the circle of the York rite, Mr. Riley passed forward into the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite in 1891, becoming a member of King Solomon Lodge of Perfection, and in this body served two years as master of ceremonies. He advanced steadily in the Scottish Rite bodies, and has held official positions of note. He was wise master of Butte Chapter of Rose Croix three and one-half years, second lieutenant-commander of Butte Council of Kadosh two years, and master of Butte Consistory, S. P. R. S., one year. On February, 1898, at Butte, Mr. Riley received the thirty-third and last degree, so that he has attained the ultimate point in this great fraternity to which he has been so de-

voted. He joined the order of High Priesthood in 1898, and has served as its most exalted president up to the present. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war Mr. Riley desired to enlist as a soldier, but he was disqualified on the score of age, and compelled to forego a military career. A man of genial presence, he makes and retains friends everywhere he goes, yet he has clung tenaciously to the life of a celibate.

JOSEPH H. RINEHART, M. D.—One of the distinguished representatives of the medical profession in the state of Montana is Dr. Rinehart, who has been in active practice in the city of Billings, Yellowstone county, Mont., for nearly two decades. He has been a prominent factor in public affairs, and has ever manifested a lively interest in all enterprises or projects that would conserve the best interests of the state. He was long connected with the United States army in the west, and was a participant in many of the celebrated contests with Indians in the early days, his duties in this connection bringing him to Montana and eventually leading to his permanent location here.

Joseph H. Rinehart was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, November 12, 1849, being the son of William M. and Roxinda (LaRue) Rinehart. In the agnatic line the Doctor's ancestry is traced through four generations in the Old Dominion, the family being one of that sterling sort that has given prestige to the historic old commonwealth. The father of our subject received his education in the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, rounded out at Heidelberg College, Germany, and is a man of high intellectual attainments and marked force of character. He became a prominent banker and capitalist in Cincinnati, where his death occurred in 1873. The mother of the Doctor traces her lineage to French origin, her father, Louis LaRue, having been a prominent ship-owner in Havre, France. Her demise occurred in 1866.

Joseph H. Rinehart received his preliminary education in private schools of his native city, and in 1858 entered the preparatory department of St. Xavier College, graduating in 1866, the youngest person who ever received this distinction from that institution. In 1864 he enlisted as a drummer in the Second Battalion, Thirteenth United States Infantry, and was assigned to duty as a hospital steward, also doing much clerical work, and leaving

the service in 1867 he returned to Cincinnati. In connection with his hospital service the young man gained valuable experience and devoted as much time as possible to the reading of medicine, continuing his studies after his return to Cincinnati and receiving his degree of M. D. in 1873, after graduating in the Ohio Medical College. In the same year he returned to the army, becoming surgeon and was assigned to duty with the troops in Dakota and Montana. He continued to be thus engaged until 1884, when he resigned and came to Billings, where he entered upon the private practice of his profession, his ability and genial personality soon winning a large and representative business. Since locating in Billings the Doctor's fealty to the city wavered but once—removing in 1890 to Seattle, Wash., then at the height of its boom. He remained there two and one-half years, was chosen mayor of Ballard, the suburban town in which he had his home, and in 1892 was elected to the lower house of the legislature, representing the Forty-third district. About this time the Doctor's business interests in Montana prompted his return to Billings, where he has since maintained his home and continued the general practice of his profession. He is held in the highest confidence and esteem, both as a man and a physician, and, being a close student and ever in touch with the advances made in the science of medicine and surgery, is recognized as one of the representative members of his profession in the state.

Dr. Rinehart has been called upon to serve in many positions of public trust and responsibility aside from those already mentioned. In 1887-8 he was superintendent of schools in Yellowstone county, served for six years as coroner and was a member of the board of aldermen of the city of Billings for three terms. He was elected to the office of mayor in 1890, giving an effective administration to its affairs. Gov. Leslie appointed Dr. Rinehart a member of the first medical examining board of the state. He served as county physician of Yellowstone county for four years, was surgeon for the Northern Pacific Railroad for a long term of years and is now surgeon for the Burlington & Missouri River Railway. He also held preferment as city physician and physician for the county board of health. The prominence which has thus come to the Doctor in the line of his profession stands in distinct evidence of his popularity and high attainments. Dr. Rinehart was for some time with Gen. Custer's command, being

with Maj. Reno at the time of the deplorable Custer massacre, and participated in many notable conflicts with the Indians which took place on Montana soil in pioneer days.

Dr. Rinehart is prominently identified with the leading fraternal organizations, being a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His Masonic affiliations are with Ashlar Lodge No. 29, A. F. & A. M.; Billings Chapter No. 6, R. A. M.; and Aldemar Council No. 5, R. & S. M., in each of which bodies he has been honored with many of the highest offices in the gift of his fraters. He is also a member of the social adjunct of Freemasonry, being a noble of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is past chancellor of Rathbone Lodge No. 28, K. of P., and past grand of his lodge of Odd Fellows. In politics the Doctor has given staunch allegiance to the Republican party, is ever ready to advocate its principles, and has been an active worker in the party on many occasions.

In St. Louis, Mo., January 16, 1870, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Rinehart to Miss Mary Waugh, who was born in Ireland. Her parents were Michael and Catherine Waugh, the former being engaged in mercantile pursuits after his removal to the United States. Dr. and Mrs. Rinehart became the parents of four children: Charles L.; William Albert, deceased; Mary Frances, now the wife of A. E. Ross, and George A., deceased. Mrs. Rinehart was summoned into eternal rest in 1889, and on the 29th of May, 1890, the Doctor consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Jennie F. Mackellar, a native of Tiverton, Ontario, Canada, and a daughter of Alexander and Margaret Mackellar, the father being a well-known merchant and capitalist of Canada. John Mackellar, a brother of Mrs. Rinehart, has served with distinction as a member of the Canadian parliament and in other responsible public offices. To Dr. and Mrs. Rinehart six children have been born, one being deceased, others still at the parental home. In order of birth, their names are as follows: Joseph Hill, Francis M., Jessie R. (deceased), Alma M., Lewis M. and Elwell O.

GREAT FALLS TOWNSITE COMPANY.—The Great Falls Townsite Company, of Great Falls, Mont., was organized in 1887 by Hon. Paris



William B. Rodger

Gibson and James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway. Mr. Hill was chosen president and Mr. Gibson vice-president of the townsite company and later Samuel Hill succeeded the original incumbent in the presidency. The stock of the company is held by stockholders in various parts of the United States and in Scotland, England and Germany. The present directors are James J. Hill, of St. Paul; United States Senator Paris Gibson, of Great Falls; H. W. Cannon, president of Chase National Bank, of New York city, and A. J. Shores, of Butte, Mont., and its president. The capital stock is \$5,000,000, and the company owns 10,000 acres of land, including the townsite. Of this 2,000 acres are platted. The present secretary, treasurer and engineer is Andrew Rinker, who has principal charge of the business.

Mr. Rinker was born in Philadelphia, Pa., and educated in that city, and after acquiring an excellent education he entered the surveying department of that city in the Ninth district, passing four years in the office and acquiring an invaluable experience. In 1871 he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., and took the position of assistant engineer in that city. Here he remained until 1875, then engaged in business for himself until 1877. He then was made city engineer, in which position he served sixteen years. At the time of his arrival in Minneapolis the city was far from being a great metropolis, but Mr. Rinker served through the boom times, expending over \$10,000,000. He had full charge of all municipal work, and during his incumbency of the office of city engineer he laid over 130 miles of sewers and 140 miles of water mains. He also laid over 1,000,000 square yards of pavement, the total cost of these improvements being \$1,886,000. In 1893 the firm of Rinker & Hoff, consulting engineers, was formed, which accomplished extensive work within the city. On the dissolution of the firm in 1895, Mr. Rinker came to Great Falls, and has been one of the city's most progressive and influential citizens. He is a member of the Engineering Society of Minnesota, also of the American Board of Water Works Association. He has entire charge of the property of the Great Falls Townsite Company, and has successfully operated its business since July 1, 1896.

WILLIAM B. RODGERS.—Many men of distinctive professional ability and unswerving integrity are connected with the Montana bar, and as

the lawyer ever takes an initiative part in conserving the highest public interests, it is fortunate indeed when a young state can enlist the services of thoroughly skilled and honorable legists. One of the representative members of the bar of Montana, William Baker Rodgers, is now incumbent of the important position of United States district attorney for Montana, with his residence at Anaconda. Mr. Rodgers is a native of Coles county, Ill., and traces his ancestry, in both the agnatic and maternal lines, to old southern origin. His maternal grandparents were from Tennessee and his paternal grandfather, an extensive planter "before the war," having been born in Huntsville, Ala., the latter's wife being a native of Kentucky. They removed to Morgan county, Ill., in 1830, and both died in Coles county, in that state. William Baker Rodgers was born on January 7, 1865, the son of John W. and Margaret E. (Gillenwaters) Rodgers, the former of whom was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was a farmer, but a man of marked intellectual strength and a stalwart advocate of Republican principles. He was a native of Morgan county, Ill., and in that state his death occurred in 1884. His wife, a woman of education and refinement, survived him only one year. She was a daughter of Thomas Gillenwaters, one of the pioneers of Illinois, residing in Effingham county, where he filled several important offices. John W. and Margaret E. Rodgers became the parents of four sons and one daughter. Three of the sons are now residents of Montana, the fourth a practicing physician in Kentucky.

Mr. Rodgers received excellent private instruction from his mother in addition to his early education in the public schools until 1883, and then he completed a course of study in Lincoln University, at Lincoln, Ill., relying largely upon his own resources in defraying his expenses, devoting his attention to teaching in alternate years and thus was enabled to realize his scholastic ambitions. While in the university he took a prominent part in debating societies, showing a marked aptitude for dialectics. This naturally led him to adopt the legal profession, and in 1889 he entered the law department of the Cumberland University, of Lebanon, Tenn., where he was graduated in the class of 1891. He came to Montana the same year, locating in Phillipsburg and securing admission to the bar of the state. In 1892 he entered into partnership with his brother, Hiram W., and this association has since obtained, the firm controlling a large business and being retained in much important litigation in

both state and Federal courts. Mr. Rodgers has ever been an ardent supporter of the Republican party and the principles and policies for which it stands exponent, and an active worker in the cause. His eligibility for public preferment was early recognized, since in very early manhood he was elected tax collector of Pleasant Grove township, Coles county, Ill., this being a position of distinctive trust, involving the handling of large sums of money.

In 1892 Mr. Rodgers was elected county attorney of Deer Lodge county, Montana, securing a majority of 335 votes, though the normal political complexion of the county is strongly Democratic. This office he filled for two years and in 1894 he was elected joint representative of Deer Lodge and Missoula counties in the lower house of the state legislature, receiving a majority of 500 votes. He was one of the working members of the house, taking an active part in its deliberations and being assigned to membership on several of the most important committees, the judiciary committee, the committee on ways and means and the committee on state boards and officers, of which last he was chairman. In 1897 Mr. Rodgers received from the attorney-general of the United States the appointment as assistant United States attorney for the district of Montana, under Gov. Leslie, then United States attorney for Montana. In February, 1898, Mr. Rogers was appointed to succeed Gov. Leslie in the office of United States district attorney, and to the responsible duties of this office he has given a discriminating and effective administration. On June 17, 1896, Mr. Rodgers was united in marriage to Miss Alice Knowles, of Petersburg, Ill., and she is a favorite in the best social circles, being a woman of gracious presence and refinement. They have one daughter, Margrett E.

ica as early as 1738, and securing land from William Penn, located with his family at White Hall, Pa., many years prior to the Revolution.

Samuel A. Balliet was born on the parental homestead in De Kalb county, Ill., on January 16, 1851, the son of John and Hannah (Sarver) Balliet, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. They removed to Illinois about 1846, the father locating a government claim about sixty-five miles from Chicago. He engaged in farming for a number of years, eventually removing to Story county, Iowa, where he died on November 29, 1893, his wife surviving him until March 22, 1898, when she died. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom eight are living. Samuel A. Balliet on the farm received that sturdy discipline which gives mental and physical vigor and a deep and abiding appreciation of the dignity of honest toil. The atmosphere of his home was one of refinement and encouragement, where the elemental rectitudes were ever observed. Mr. Balliet had for educational advantages after the primary stage the excellent schools at Sycamore the official center of his native county. In 1872 he accompanied his parents to Iowa and engaged in teaching at Nevada. Having determined to make law his profession he entered Union College of Law, at Chicago, where he pursued his technical studies, and was admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1877.

At Nevada, Iowa, in 1877, Mr. Balliet was united in marriage to Miss Libbie C. Lovell, who died in July, 1879, leaving an infant daughter, Libby L. Balliet. In 1880 Mr. Balliet removed to Omaha, Neb., where he was connected in a professional partnership with Hon. N. J. Burnham. He later removed to Haley, Idaho, and during his residence there was a candidate for the appointment as chief justice of the territory, Idaho not being yet a state.

Mr. Balliet came to Helena in 1884, entered at once upon an active legal practice and soon gained standing at the bar of the state. In 1888 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Lewis and Clarke county, the last one to serve under the territorial regime. For his able and economical administration of his office he gained a high reputation, his work being heartily endorsed. He was the Republican candidate in 1900 for representative of Lewis and Clarke county in the state legislature, but accompanied the ticket to defeat. He is now holding the office of referee in bankruptcy. In his fraternal relations Mr. Balliet is past master of King Solomon Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M., and past grand

SAMUEL A. BALLIET.—A representative member of the bar of Montana, one who honors his profession by his direction thereto and the talents he brings to bear, is Mr. Balliet, who is engaged in active legal practice in the capital city, which has been his home for nearly a score of years. Mr. Balliet is distinctively the architect of his own fortunes, and that his success has been worthily achieved no one can doubt. The family is of pure French extraction in the agnatic line, Paulus Balliet, the original American ancestor, having emigrated to Amer-



Yours Truly
S. A. Balliet

chancellor of the Montana grand lodge of Knights of Pythias. Two of his brothers are also attorneys, the eldest brother, S. F. Balliet, is judge of the district court at Des Moines, Iowa, and C. H. Balliet is a practicing attorney at Omaha, Neb.

WILLIAM ROE.—The history of the early days of Montana—when civilization had but precarious foothold and when necessity compelled that the settlers should be a law to themselves in dealing with crime, when hostile Indians were a menace on every side and when life on the frontier was turbulent and chaotic—reads almost like a romance; and yet, fortunately, there are a number of the old-timers, the founders of our great commonwealth, remaining with us as this glorious twentieth century rolls itself into the cycles of time, and it is an imperative duty that their reminiscences of the pioneer epoch be recorded and perpetuated while they are here to relate them. The dramatic story of the brave men who gathered about the cradle of the infant Montana must not be lost, and in the case at hand we have to do with one of the sterling pioneers and honored citizens of the state, whose life has been of signal usefulness and integrity, and is now recognized as a representative citizen of Beaverhead county.

Mr. Roe is a native of Lincolnshire, England, where he was born October 11, 1838, a son of Abraham and Mary (Boss) Roe, both natives of England, and there passed their entire lives, the father devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters, four only now living. William Roe attended school until he attained the age of eleven years, and then engaged in farm work until he reached the age of twenty. In 1858 he came to America, determined to try his fortunes in the New World, being accompanied by his elder brother, Isaac, who was one of the earliest of the Montana pioneers, but died in 1873, due mention of whom is made on another page of this work. The brothers landed in New York, and thence made their way to Grinnell, Poweshiek county, Iowa, where they remained eighteen months, our subject devoting his attention to the erection of houses. In the spring of 1860, when the gold excitement broke out in Colorado, then Jefferson Territory, he started on the long and perilous trip across the plains and over the mountains to Pike's Peak, his equipment

consisting of one yoke of oxen and three yoke of cows. The trip was made by way of Fort Laramie and the Platte river, and while en route Mr. Roe killed his first antelope. The animal was at some distance but Mr. Roe hid behind a bunch of weeds, and when the antelope was within seventy-five yards it started to turn, but was brought down by a shot from his rifle. He also killed deer on Platte river, but saw only four buffalo, which were followed a long distance without success. Our subject and his partner were about fifteen miles from the train when darkness set in, and finally his companion left him, insisting that he was proceeding in the wrong direction, but within a half hour Mr. Roe heard his call, rejoined him and thereafter trusted to his judgment as to the route to be taken. They reached Platte river at two o'clock in the morning, tired and extremely thirsty, and our subject refers to the draught he there secured as the best drink he ever had in his life. They struck the river at a point fifteen miles above the wagon train, finding a party encamped at that point, were joined by the train at noon the next day, and proceeded on their way, Mr. Roe having his turn at driving every third day. They met a few jaded caravans on the return trip, the wagons in some instances bearing the sententious inscriptions: "Pike's Peak or Bust," and "Busted, by G—." They arrived in Denver the last of June, from thence Mr. Roe proceeded to Gregory, and in that locality was employed in the quartz mines about two years. He then joined a party and started for the Salmon river country, in Idaho Territory, then a part of Montana. They left Denver in May, 1862, and came through by way of Lander's cutoff, employing Mormons to guide them through to where Salmon City now stands. Heavy snows in the mountains had prevailed during the winter, and in the spring the streams encountered were much swollen, making it difficult to cross them. Arrived at Green river they had in their train thirty-three wagons, but not waiting for a subsidence of the water, Mr. Roe and his party took their wagons apart and ferried the river and two forks of the same, transferring their goods in the wagon boxes, which were hastily caulked for the purpose. In June they reached Snake river, and resorted to the same expedient in crossing, the ferrying being continued as late as two o'clock in the morning, the moon being bright. All of Mr. Roe's provisions were on the last load for the night, and the wagon box was

swamped and floated down the stream, one of the four men in the same being drowned, one swam to shore and the other two remained on the wagon-box, which had overturned, finally landing on a bar. Much of the goods were saved. Difficulty was experienced, however, in getting the cattle across; finally ropes were placed on the horns of the animals and, two at a time, were compelled to swim the stream at the back of the wagon-box ferry, our subject's duty being to sit in the stern and use a club in keeping the cattle from climbing into the improvised boat. Four days were consumed in thus ferrying the river.

When they arrived where Salmon City now stands it was found that the gold diggings were three hundred miles distant, and many abandoned their wagons and packed through the mountains to the mines. Mr. Roe remained with the wagon and oxen and was the first to turn back and start for what is now Montana. A train of 150 wagons was organized, and Timothy Goddell, a trapper, agreed to escort the party to Deer Lodge for \$150, he being familiar with the old Mullan or government road, arriving at Deer Lodge in July, 1862, but Mr. Roe went to Gold creek, where he prospected for two weeks. While there men who had been with the party on the trip from Colorado came into camp and reported a better prospect on a creek they had crossed, and Mr. Roe, with others, joined them and started for the place, thus coming to what is now the old city of Bannack. There Mr. Roe and three others staked out claims, all joined in, working one at a time. The first day they rocked out \$40 on Grasshopper creek, and their operations continued to be successful. In September the party began to consider the matter of securing provisions for the winter, and a miners' meeting was called to determine as to ways and means, the nearest source of supply being Salt Lake City, and a journey thereto would be dangerous by reason of hostile Indians. On a call for volunteers to make the trip, Mr. Roe was one of thirteen who responded, and he started out with three oxen and one cow attached to his wagon. The party started on the 2nd of September, and on the 10th ferried Snake river at the point where Mr. Roe and his train had crossed the spring before. Their money was gold dust and greenbacks, neither of which the Mormons would accept in trade; but they finally sold their dust to a man named Jennings, of Salt Lake City, who paid \$17 an ounce in currency, giving them a letter to Mor-

mon merchants stating that the greenbacks were also good. On arriving in Salt Lake City they purchased flour, bacon, beans and a small amount of coffee and sugar, loaded the supplies into their wagons and prepared for the return trip, telling others of the gold discoveries, hence there were twenty-six wagons in the train on the return trip. At Snake river the party divided, but came together again, and three of their wagons broke down on account of bad roads and heavy loads. The last to give way contained 6,000 pounds of flour, and as the contents of the other two had been divided among the other wagons it now became necessary to send to Bannack, twenty-five miles distant, for more wagons. They secreted the flour and pushed on, and a few days later met a man with wagons going out for the material in response to the message sent to Bannack. This man was killed by the Indians, his two wagons were burned and his oxen driven off. Another party subsequently went and secured the flour. Our subject reached Bannack on the 28th of November and there was great rejoicing in the camp when the wagons with provisions arrived. The winter was exceptionally mild, and they continued to mine during the entire season. In 1863 Isaac Roe joined his brother, but returned to Iowa in the fall and purchased a stock of general merchandise, which he brought through to Bannack. Arriving September 15, 1864, he opened a store and conducted a very successful business, the subject of this review devoting his attention entirely to mining until 1865. This was prior to the rich discoveries which made Bannack famous.

Mr. Roe was one of those prominently concerned in the organization of the vigilance committee in this locality made necessary by the depredations of outlaws and road agents, whose atrocities were of the most heinous character. On New Year's night, 1864, the committee decided that three of the most desperate characters known in the history of the state should be executed,—Henry Plummer, "Buck" Stimpson and Ned Ray. Two parties were appointed to execute the desperadoes,—one to capture Ray and the other to apprehend Stimpson and Plummer, the latter having been sheriff of the county while leader of the outlaws. Mr. Roe was a member of the latter party, as was also his partner, D. J. Jones. On a bitterly cold night they were sent over to Yankee Flat to see that the two men did not escape. They waited until they were nearly frozen and then called for the committee to proceed. Stimpson was captured at a private

house while attending a dance, Mr. Roe taking an important part in the capture, and also that of Plummer, shortly afterward. It is well that a veil be drawn over these scenes, for the men expiated their many crimes, and the rehearsal of the details can do naught save to excite a morbid curiosity. The vigilance committee simply executed their manifest and imperative duty, and rid Montana of a class of desperadoes whose lives and actions have left the one blot on the fair escutcheon of the state. In this case the three men mentioned were shown only such mercy as they had accorded their numerous victims, being executed upon the improvised gallows in a locality which afterwards bore the gruesome title of Hangman's gulch. The night after their execution, in the room where their bodies were lying, "Dutch John" was executed after having confessed to killing an entire family the preceding winter, chopping up their bodies and putting the mutilated remains through a hole in the ice of Snake river.

In 1867 Mr. Roe purchased two hundred head of cattle, considered a large herd at the time, and engaged in the butchering business in Bannack, being associated with his brother under the firm name of Isaac Roe & Bro. He continued to be identified with this enterprise until 1875, and somewhat later took out a license to buy gold, thus giving inception to the banking house of I. Roe & Bro. He continued in the cattle business, conducting operations on a large scale until 1899, when he sold his various ranches, cattle, etc., and came to Dillon, Beaverhead county, where he, with others, organized the State Bank of Dillon, of which he is vice-president, and to whose affairs he devotes the greater portion of his time and attention, although he has other capitalistic interests of importance. He is developing a copper-silver prospect in the Elkhorn district which promises to be a valuable producing mine, but has owned and assisted in the development of many of the principal mining prospects in the county. He owns valuable realty in Dillon, and his residence is one of the finest in the town. In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party, but is essentially a business man and has at all times peremptorily refused to permit his name to be considered in connection with any political office.

In 1887 Mr. Roe, with, others, apprehended and secured the conviction of one of the worst "cattle rustlers" or thieves, in the county—Joe Jagers—and after his release from the penitentiary

in 1893 he attacked Mr. Roe, striking him on the head with a chair, the result being the formation of a blood clot on the brain. It was believed that Mr. Roe could not live, but was taken to Chicago, where his skull was trephined and the clot successfully removed. It is gratifying to note that he is now as hale and strong as he had been before the murderous assault.

On the 1st of January, 1878, Mr. Roe was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Shineberger, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., who came to Montana to visit her brother, Joseph Shineberger, one of the influential and extensive cattlegrowers of Beaverhead county, and here she met and married Mr. Roe. They have one son, Edward B., who received a thorough business education and who was a member of the executive corps of the State Bank of Dillon until his health became impaired. He is now assisting his uncle, John Shineberger, in the management of his large cattle interests.

CHARLES C. RUEGER.—Prepared for superior professional service by a thorough technical education and endowed by nature with strong intellectual powers, excellent judgment and the genius of application, Charles C. Rueger, superintendent of the Lexington mining properties at Butte, has reached prominence in business through legitimate channels of honest effort and good equipment, and not through accidental aid or adventitious circumstances.

He was born in Switzerland, December 9, 1844, the son of John and Anna E. (Wartenweiler) Rueger, natives of Switzerland. The father emigrated in 1847, and became a pioneer of California in 1849; he died in 1901. The mother is still living. The son, Charles, was eleven years old when he settled in California, and soon after entered the Collegiate Institute at Benicia, from which he graduated in 1862. He then entered the chemical laboratory and assay office of Dr. Gideon E. Moore, in San Francisco, for a course of special training. In 1865 he removed to Virginia City, Nev., also passed some time in the gold mining districts of California for the purpose of thoroughly familiarizing himself with mining and milling as carried on in the United States. He then went to Europe and pursued a course of study and practice in mining engineering and metallurgy at the mining academies of Freiberg, Clausthal and Berlin.

He gave four years to such studies, after which he traveled seven months, examining mines and technical works, familiarizing himself with European methods of mining and ore treatment. Returning to the United States he followed his profession in California, Nevada, Colorado and Utah. In 1884 he came to Montana in the employ of the Anaconda Company, and for more than two years was superintendent of the concentrators belonging to and operated by that company. He was for a short time thereafter in Colorado, and then came to Butte, where, since 1887, he has had charge of the Lexington mining properties as superintendent and general manager. As an expert in his profession he has been identified with several of the prominent mining cases litigated in the northwest.

He was united in marriage in 1871 with Miss Fanny Scheitlin, a native of Switzerland. They have two children, Charles E. and Emma L.

SANFORD RUFFNER.—Born in Jessamine county, Ky., on April 8, 1834, and one of the nine children of Samuel Ruffner, a Pennsylvania soldier of the war of 1812, who afterwards located in the Blue Grass state and lived there until 1849, then removed to Missouri where he made his home for the rest of his life, passing away in 1869. Leaving home when he was twenty-six and for two years oscillating between the middle west and the far northwest, crossing the plains several times, some of his trips being stormy and troubled passages, Sanford Ruffner brought to his permanent new home near Bozeman, a physical organism developed by healthful exercise, mental faculties broadened by experience and sharpened by vigilance in contest with savage nature and still more savage men. In his rural home in Kentucky he began his education in private schools, finishing it in his second rural home in Missouri in the public schools, going from the schoolroom form to the carpenter's bench and giving a full apprenticeship to the acquisition of his trade. He worked at carpentry in Independence, Mo., until the spring of 1860, when he started for Colorado with an ox team. He stopped the first season in California gulch, the present site of Leadville, prospecting, and went to Denver in 1861. He returned to Missouri in the fall, and in the spring started toward the Pacific coast, Carson City, Nev., being his destination.

He again went overland by ox-team and had trouble all along the line. The train was a large one, having at least a hundred wagons and a due complement of men. It moved with military discipline and guards and kept a continual lookout. Capt. Anderson, later of Deer Lodge county, Mont., was the commander, but in spite of the utmost vigilance and care one man was killed and many wounded, as they were engaged in almost nightly skirmishes with the Indians. Nor were they comforted by the frequent appearance of outfits that had gone before them in ruins, with the wagons burned, the contents stolen and the emigrants murdered. When they reached the Platte river they decided to come to Montana instead of Nevada, and took a route via the Landis cutoff, intending to locate on Salmon river, but, receiving unfavorable reports of that locality, they changed their course to Deer Lodge, where they arrived in September, 1862. Mr. Ruffner stayed a month there and went to Bannack where he wintered, working at mining and then at his trade until the fall of 1863, when he outfitted and went to Salt Lake City for provisions, which he brought back and sold at good profit. He continued this business until the fall of 1864, when he located on the ranch he now occupies on Bozeman creek, about two miles and a half from Bozeman.

Mr. Ruffner was married on October 28, 1868, to Miss Sarah J. Switzler, of Salt Lake, a daughter of James L. Switzler, a native of Missouri. They have five children: Olla M., now Mrs. Harry Brown, of Sacramento, Cal.; Charles Q., living at home; Lester, at Big Timber; Stella M. and Leila, both of school age and at home. Mr. Ruffner's home is one of the finest in location and equipment in the whole Gallatin valley, and contains about 600 acres, peacefully slumbering in a beautiful vale along Bozeman creek, with a pleasing alternation of hillside and meadow. His residence is a two-story brick house of good proportions, well built and conveniently arranged. The barns, sheds, granaries and other outhouses are ample, both in number and capacity, to house his valuable flocks and herds and the enormous crops of wheat, oats, barley and hay. Mr. Ruffner is one of Gallatin county's most respected citizens. He has rendered excellent service to the people as school trustee for many years and has had an active influence for good in every public enterprise. In 1898 he was president of the Association of Pioneers of Montana, in whose affairs he has always taken active interest.

FRED S. SANDEN—one of the active working members in the lower house of the Seventh general assembly of the legislature of Montana, rendering effective service, and who is recognized as one of the progressive business men of the capital city, where he is manager of the well known clothing house of Anderson Brothers Company—claims the far Northland as the place of his nativity, having been born in the thriving seaport city of Goteborg, in western Sweden, on November 14, 1863. His father, Swan S. Sanden, was a native of the same laen, being a farmer and miller by occupation and a man of influence in his community. He served for several years as a member of the elective jury of his district, and died at the age of seventy-eight years, honored by all who knew him. The maiden name of our subject's mother was Christina Anderson, likewise a native of the laen of Goteborg, and is still living at her old home. Fred S. Sanden received excellent educational advantages in his youth, attending the public schools in the vicinity of his home and finally the high school of Goteborg, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1878. He came to America in 1879 to join his brother, who had preceded him by several years. He first located at Wausau, Wis., where he attended school in order to familiarize himself with the language of the country. After leaving school he secured employment in a department store at Wausau, his object being to learn the clothing business. He remained there two years, but in 1885 came to Helena, Mont., and for two years was associated with his brother, who was a contractor. Mr. Sanden then entered the employ of Mr. Harris, a clothing merchant, and remained with him four years. In 1892 he removed to Wenatchee, Wash., where he engaged in business on his own responsibility, disposing of his interests at the expiration of eight months and returning to Helena, where he assumed a position in the extensive clothing house of the Anderson Brothers Company, with whom he has since remained, having been promoted to the position of manager in 1897. He is a capable and enterprising business man, is distinctly popular and has spared no effort to forward interests of the business over which he has charge in the capacity noted.

In 1894 Mr. Sanden was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Patterson, who was born in Lawrence, Kan., her father being an extensive farmer and cattlegrower. Mr. and Mrs. Sanden have two children: Eugene, born April 10, 1895, and Florence Helena, born June 29, 1900.

Fraternally our subject is identified with Montana Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs, and also holds membership in the grand lodge of the order of the state. He is also a member of Garnet Camp No. 105, W. W. In 1888 Mr. Sanden became a member of Battery A, Montana National Guard, enlisting as a private and being appointed sergeant about six months later. At the expiration of three years he was made second lieutenant, and upon the resignation of Capt. Craig our subject was chosen as his successor, retaining the captaincy about three years and resigning the same at the time of his removal to the state of Washington. Gov. Toole issued his discharge, which was one of the most commendable ever given in connection with the National Guard in the state. While a member of Battery A, Mr. Sanden attended three of the state encampments of the National Guards.

In politics our subject is a stalwart supporter of the Populist party, having been an active worker in its ranks. In the fall of 1900 he was the successful fusion nominee for representative in the legislature from Lewis and Clarke county. In the session of the Seventh assembly he introduced the important bill requiring a constitutional amendment, known as house bill No. 8, this being the first measure of this character to receive the necessary two-thirds vote that had ever passed the house of representatives. Mr. Sanden worked indefatigably in support of the measure, both upon the floor of the house and by personal overtures to members of both houses, but the bill failed to receive a two-thirds majority of the senate, there being twelve votes in favor and eleven in opposition. He also introduced in the house the joint memorial requesting an appropriation for the improvement of the irrigating systems in the state, and was made chairman of the committee on state boards and officers. He was also a member of the committees on internal improvements and on corporations other than municipal, and was recognized as one of the valuable working members of the house. It is safe to say that he is destined for further political honors in the gift of the people of the state.

WILLIAM H. RUCKER.—Left an orphan by the death of his father when he was nine years old and that of his mother when he was ten, life presented to Mr. Rucker no primrose path of

dalliance. With him it has been the order of the day to work and hustle from early youth and to make his own way in the world, not looking for the smiles of fortune until he could win them by arduous effort and meritorious, self-reliant service. And this he has done. He was born November 30, 1864, in Newton county, Mo., whither his father, Newton Rucker, had come from Kentucky, and where he died in 1873. His widow, whose maiden name was Mary Akin, was born in Berry county, Mo., and died at her home in Newton county, in that state, aged thirty-six.

William H. Rucker received education in the district schools, and when he was seventeen years old went to Vernon, in western Texas, where he was employed from 1881 to 1886 on the stock ranch of Stephen Worsham. In the fall of 1886 he left Texas, and, making his way to Pierre, S. D., passed the winter there. In the spring of 1887 he went to Camp Crook and engaged with the Hashknife Cattle Company, remaining in its service until 1888. He then took up his residence at Wibaux, then called Mingsville, and went to work on the stock ranches of Pierre Wibaux, with whom he remained until 1889, since which time he has been conducting a retail liquor business in the town of Wibaux, with good financial success. In politics Mr. Rucker is an ardent Democrat, and always bears his portion of the party burden although never seeking any of its favors for himself. He was married at Wibaux November 25, 1891, to Miss Lizzie Williams, a native of Ireland. They have two children, William Henry, aged seven, and John Edward, aged six.

Mr. Rucker has been a hard-working, industrious man, living a frugal, correct and useful life. Whatever he has acquired is the result of his own thrift, energy and business capacity. He is one of the men who, in making money, do not so fall in love with it as to forget their duty to their fellow men. In all matters pertaining to the welfare of the people he takes a deep interest, and is one of the first to assist in promoting any good enterprise. In consequence of this disposition and his genial manner, together with his general worth and usefulness, he is well esteemed.

importance, there can not fail to be an attending incentive for the emulation of his career of signal ability and honor. Mr. Sands is the managing partner in the Sands Brothers Company, one of the most extensive dry goods establishments in the state and one that has the distinction of being the oldest exclusive house of the sort in Montana; and is also secretary and treasurer of the Sands Cattle & Land Company, representing extensive and important industrial enterprise. His career has been one of consecutive application and unquestioned integrity, and he stands prominent among the progressive men of the state.

Morris Sands is a native of the quaint and picturesque little city of Kalisch, Poland, where he was born on December 29, 1852. His father, Marcus Sands, was born in the same old city, and was there engaged in mercantile pursuits for many years, later turning his attention to speculating in grain. He received an academic education and was a man of great force of character and keen business ability. He married Miss Celia Goldman, a native of Germany, and became the parents of thirteen children, the subject of this review being the tenth in order of birth. Morris Sands secured his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town, later attended college, supplemented by further school work after coming to America. He was but thirteen years of age when he left his native land and came to the United States, whither his brothers had preceded him. He remained one year in New York city, and in 1867 went to Denver, Colo., where his brothers were established in business. He there attended school for three years and then became identified with his brothers in their business enterprise. His brothers, Abraham and Julius, established a mercantile business at Bannack, Mont., as early as 1867, which was transferred later to Helena, where Julius Sands was located in 1870, at which time Morris came to the then territory. He was connected with the Helena establishment until 1876, when he became associated in establishing the firm of Strausburger & Co., at Bozeman, personally contributing the funds for the opening of the business at that place. At the expiration of three years he sold his interest to his partner, and in 1880 acquired a partnership interest in the firm of Sands Brothers, in Helena, having previously been in active charge of the establishment. Since becoming a member of the firm he has maintained the control and management of the enterprise, now

MORRIS SANDS.—In noting the salient points in the career of Mr. Sands, one of the representative and successful business men of Helena, largely identified with enterprises of wide scope and

advanced to a foremost position among the retail mercantile houses of the state, his associate in the business being his brother Julius, who retains his residence in New York city that the best of advantages are secured in the matter of purchasing goods. The stock is at all times select and comprehensive, and the establishment is one of the most popular in the capital city. The Sands Cattle and Land Company, of which our subject is secretary and treasurer, is an incorporated concern, whose stock is owned entirely by members of the family. It has extensive ranch properties in Teton county, where particular attention has been given to the raising of cattle, sheep and horses, the stock in the latter line having been practically closed out in 1900, when the horses were sold to the government for use in the Philippines. The enterprise is now confined to the growing of cattle and sheep. Mr. Sands has also been concerned in the development of mining interests in the districts about Helena, and owns stock in valuable properties at the present time.

In politics Mr. Sands gives his support to the Republican party, but has never been an aspirant for public office, preferring to devote his time to business interests and demands that would suffer by any inattention. Fraternally he is identified with King Solomon Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M., in which he has passed the various chairs, with the Ancient Order United Workmen, and is a member of the Montana Club. His chief pleasure, however, is found in the precincts of his home, where a gracious hospitality is ever in evidence. He is a member of Temple Emanu-El, being president of its board of trustees in 1898, and still a member thereof, taking a deep interest in the work of the synagogue. He is a man of sterling character and is highly esteemed in business circles. In the city of Butte, on January 16, 1882, Mr. Sands was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Jacobs, who was born in Mississippi, whence she came to Montana with her parents while an infant. They have no children.

Louis Peck Sanders was born in Helena, Mont., on October 23, 1870, the son of Col. Wilbur Fisk and Harriet Peck (Fenn) Sanders. (See sketch elsewhere in this work.) The Captain was graduated from the Helena high school as a member of the class of 1886. He then entered the famous Phillips Exeter Academy, at Exeter, N. H., one of the new world's leading preparatory schools, whose foundation dates back to 1781, and there Mr. Sanders was graduated in 1889. Matriculating in Harvard University he completed its classical course of four years and was duly graduated therefrom with the class of 1893, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He returned to his native city, and entered the law office of Sanders & Sanders, the senior member of which was his father, and, here, under the effective direction implied, continued his study of the law until June, 1896, when he was admitted to practice in all the courts of the state, and later was admitted to the federal courts. He then became a member of the firm of Sanders & Sanders, and continued in legal practice in Helena until May, 1898.

Capt. Sanders, on the first call for volunteers for the Spanish-American war promptly tendered his services, and on May 7, 1898, was mustered in as first lieutenant and battalion adjutant of the First Montana United States Volunteers, this regiment being the first in the Union to be mustered into service. Soon afterward the regiment proceeded to San Francisco, Cal., and went into camp at the Presidio. On June 16 Capt. Sanders was relieved from duty with his regiment and assigned to the staff of Brig.-Gen. H. G. Otis, and, thus associated, he sailed for the Philippine Islands on July 23, on the transport Rio Janeiro, and the troops landed at Cavite August 23. Capt. Sanders served on the staff of Gen. Otis as aide-de-camp until September 16, when he requested to be relieved from this duty. His request was granted, he rejoined his regiment and served with it until November 23, when he was assigned to duty on the staff of Maj.-Gen. E. S. Otis, commanding the Eighth Army Corps and the military governor of the Philippines. Capt. Sanders was promoted to the captaincy of Company B on January 29, 1899, but continued on the staff of Gen. Otis until August 23, when he was relieved and ordered to report to the commanding officer of the First Montana Infantry, U. S. V. The same afternoon the regi-

CAPT. LOUIS P. SANDERS.—As a native of Montana, as the son of one of her most distinguished pioneer citizens, as one who served with signal gallantry and honor in the late Spanish-American war, and as one of the able young members of the bar of Montana, this brilliant young man deserves recognition in this work.

ment boarded the United States transport *Valencia* and set sail for San Francisco, where they arrived in due time and were mustered out of service October 17, 1899.

After thus rendering effective and loyal service to his country, Capt. Sanders resumed his interrupted legal work. He returned to his home in Helena, and a month later opened a law office in Butte as the local representative of the firm of Sanders & Sanders. Here he secured his quota of the important legal business. Politically Capt. Sanders gives unwavering allegiance to the Republican party, but he has not sought public office, realizing that the law is a jealous mistress and demands a singleness of purpose and an undivided attention if the maximum of success is to be attained. On April 18, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Capt. Sanders and Miss Helen Knapp Fitzgerald, who was born in Mississippi, the daughter of Gen. William Francis Fitzgerald, who was a major in the Confederate army during the Civil war and who later was attorney-general of California. He was but fifteen years old when he entered the Confederate service. Somewhat of a romance attaches the marriage of Capt. Sanders, for the young soldier formed the acquaintance of Miss Fitzgerald in California, while en route to the Philippines. The young couple occupies a prominent position in the social activities of Butte, where they enjoy distinctive popularity.

WILLIAM I. BAKER, one of the prominent and successful sheep raisers of Montana, is a resident of Great Falls. He was born in Hendricks county, Ind., on March 18, 1855. He is the son of James M. and Mary J. (Nolan) Baker, natives of Kentucky. The father, a farmer, removed to Indiana in 1855 where he passed a long life engaged in agricultural pursuits, and died in 1890, his wife surviving, who died in 1875. Of their ten children, three sons now live in Montana.

William I. Baker was reared in Indiana and there he received education in the public schools. In 1881 he came to Montana and soon after his arrival associated himself with the Dearborn Sheep Company, on the south fork of the Sun river, remaining with that company thirteen months. He was subsequently employed by George A. Wells and later he became his partner, remaining in this connection until 1887, when he began business for

himself on Otter creek with 2,000 head of sheep. Here he continued until 1899, when his flocks had increased to 7,000 sheep and his realty to 3,000 acres of land. A convenient abstract of Mr. Baker's is given in the statement that he arrived in Helena with \$500 in money and a sick wife, and when he sold out his ranch he received \$35,000.

In 1880 Mr. Baker was married in Indiana to Miss Nannie Pennington, a native of that state. They have one daughter, Maude F., and since 1899 their home has been in Great Falls. The political affiliations of Mr. Baker are with the Republican party, and in 1896 he was a nominee for the office of county commissioner, but was defeated by a small majority. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow. Wherever Mr. Baker is known, and his circle of acquaintances is a wide one throughout the state, he is highly esteemed. In him the people recognize a man who has made his way in the state of his early adoption solely by those sterling qualities of character which have conquered the great west, and made it the abiding place of peace and prosperity.

REV. PATRICK RYAN.—Among those rendering effective service in the cause of the divine Master is Father Ryan, assistant pastor of St. Lawrence church in Walkerville, Silver Bow county, a young man of marked individuality and fervent zeal in the work of his sacred office. Father Ryan is a native of County Limerick, Ireland, where he was born on February 28, 1875, the son of Thomas and Ellen (Donegan) Ryan, both of whom were representatives of sterling old Irish stock. The father, a farmer, passed his life in his native land, and his widow still resides in County Limerick, the place of her birth. One son, the only brother of Father Ryan, is following agriculture in Ireland. In the Fenian rebellion in Ireland Thomas Ryan was a private in the ranks of that brotherhood of patriots. Father Ryan, the third of the five children of this worthy couple, was reared and educated in Ireland. From the national school he went to Thurles College, a celebrated church institution in the town of Thurles, in Munster county, and there completed his theological course. He was graduated as a member of the class of 1900 and was ordained to the priesthood. Following the advice of the vice-president of his alma mater, he came to America after receiving holy orders, and forthwith



W. C. Baker

took up the work of his high calling in Walkerville, Mont., where he arrived on November 1, 1900, becoming assistant pastor at St. Lawrence church and entering upon the parish work with signal enthusiasm and devotion. He is a fine scholar, possesses a keen and bright intellect, and is imbued with a full appreciation of the responsibilities of his office. While pursuing the last year of his divinity course he was prefect of the seminary at Thurles College. Father Ryan is the only representative of his family in the United States. He is destined to become a potential factor in the work of the diocese, for he is well qualified, and also indefatigable in his efforts and devoted to the cause to which he has consecrated his life.

JOHAN B. SANFORD.—Among those distinctly meriting recognition as pioneers of Montana, and who have contributed in large measure to the material advancement of this commonwealth, is John B. Sanford, senior member of the widely known firm of Sanford & Evans, of Helena. Mr. Sanford was born in Palmyra, Somerset county, Me., on July 2, 1835, the son of Nicholas and Mary (Pratt) Sanford. Nicholas Sanford was born on the Atlantic ocean while the family were en route from England. Nicholas Sanford and three of his brothers were captains of whaling vessels, the first mentioned sailing out of the old maritime city of New Bedford for three or four voyages. The family is of old Puritan stock, having early settled near New Bedford, from which city Nicholas Sanford removed to the "District" of Maine, in 1818, his object being to keep his sons from following the sea. Both himself and wife were birthright members of the Society of Friends, and they ordered their lives upon the highest plane of integrity and gentle charity. Mary (Pratt) Sanford was born at Vassalborough, Kennebec county, Me. (The Pratt family of New England traces its lineage to Joshua Pratt, who came to the Plymouth colony as one of the eighty-nine passengers brought by the ships *Ann* and *Little James*, who landed in August, 1623, or to Phineas Pratt, who came also in 1623, probably in the ship *Fortune*.) Mr. and Mrs. Sanford passed the latter years of their lives in Maine, where they died, leaving four sons and two daughters, all now dead except John B. Sanford, of Helena.

John B. Sanford early became familiar with

the duties of the Maine farm, attended the public schools and also availed himself of the excellent advantages of Kent's Hill School. He concluded his studies at the age of twenty, and when twenty-one he determined to seek his fortune in the west, going to Madison, Wis., whence he soon proceeded to the Black River valley, where he worked for wages four years in the lumbering business and then engaged in it on his own account. He continued his lumbering operations until 1864, when his ambitious spirit prompted him to investigate the resources of the west. To the determination he then made is due Montana's acquisition of one of her broad-minded and successful business men; one most prominently concerned in the development of her productive utilities. In the spring of 1864 Mr. Sanford started on the hazardous overland journey to Montana. His outfit consisted of two ox teams, and with these he made the entire journey, by the way of Omaha and Lander's cutoff, arriving in Virginia City on the 18th of October. The wagon train was attacked by Indians near Fort Laramie, they killing one man and running off several horses, including a saddle horse belonging to Mr. Sanford. Indian hostility was often in evidence on the journey, and another fierce attack was made at Horseshoe Bend, west of Laramie agency, but this was repelled without loss of life or property. From Virginia City Mr. Sanford came to Last Chance gulch, and thus he is to be numbered as one of the earliest pioneers of Helena. Soon after this Mr. Sanford with others camped at the Broadwater hot springs, where later he became associated with others in claiming the water rights of Ten Mile creek, and in the improvement of this he assisted in the survey of the big ditch from the creek to the site of Helena. They commenced the construction of the upper ditch, continuing the work until May, 1865, when the property was sold to Plaistard & Truitt. In the same summer Mr. Sanford and an associate constructed a small ditch from Colorado gulch into Nelson gulch. In 1864, while on the Platte river, Mr. Sanford formed the acquaintance of Mr. Christmas G. Evans, who has been so long and intimately associated with him in business operations of wide scope and importance. Mr. Sanford, Mr. Evans and two others soon became associated in mining operators in Nelson gulch. In the fall of 1865 they made their way up Ten Mile creek to the mouth of the canyon, where they erected a shingle

mill and also manufactured a common grade of chairs, the first to be made in Montana. These sold at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.

In the spring of 1866 they started a sawmill, the first mill operated by water power in this section. All the appurtenances were made by hand, the belts being of bull hide. The lumber produced was placed on sale at Helena, the business being conducted under the firm name of Hartwell, Jergens & Co. The mill continued in active operation until 1870. In 1867, associated with J. W. Hartwell, J. H. Jergens and C. G. Evans, Mr. Sanford erected a flouring mill on Prickly Pear creek, about eleven miles from Helena, the first built in this section of Montana. The manufacture of flour was begun in the spring of 1868, and shortly after Mr. Jergens sold his interest to his partners, who continued operations as J. W. Hartwell & Co. About 1871 the firm purchased of Barnes & Arnold the steam sawmill in Lump gulch, and there manufactured general lines of lumber, much of which was handled in the Helena yards. In 1875 Mr. Hartwell's interests were acquired by Sanford & Evans, and that firm has since continued. From time to time heavy investments in real estate have been made both in the city and country, and their holdings now represent a large and valuable aggregate. They operated the flouring mill in the valley until 1884, when they erected a new one on land adjacent to the Northern Pacific tracks, equipping it with improved machinery and operated it most of the time until 1899.

At the present time Mr. Sanford is largely identified with stockraising and mining. He has maintained a public-spirited attitude, and has shown a lively concern in the promotion of the best interests of his state and city. He has well fixed convictions on most subjects of public enterprise, is courageous and consistent in their advocacy, and has thus wielded marked influence in the prosperity of Helena and the surrounding country. He was one of the organizers of the Second National Bank of Helena, and one of its directors until its consolidation with the Helena National Bank in 1892, and was director of the new institution until merged in the First National Bank in 1895. Although a stalwart Republican Mr. Sanford has at no time been an aspirant for public office, though he served as a member of Helena's first board of aldermen, and has several times since been elected to the same position.

In the centennial year of American independence, 1876, Mr. Sanford was married to Miss Eva A. Nash, a native of Vermont. She had come to Helena to visit her sisters, Mrs. Stafford and Mrs. Howe, and engaged as teacher in the Helena public schools. Their home is blessed with two children, Myra H. and John B., Jr. Both are natives of Helena and have enjoyed the advantages of the city's best schools.

The firm of Sanford & Evans has contributed to the artistic adornment as well as to the substantial improvement of the city. In 1883 they erected the block adjoining the property of Weinstein & Co., on Main street and Sixth avenue, and in 1889 built the block which bears their names on North Main street recently (1901) they have completed and moved into a new business block on Lawrence and Fuller avenues, in which they can place their extensive stock to much better advantage than formerly. Each member of the firm has an attractive residence on the west side, and own other valuable residence properties. Their enterprise in mining may be judged from the statement that they have expended fully \$100,000 without having yet been remunerated in anything like a proportionate return. Of them it has been aptly said that "Every natural resource of the state has been fostered by them," for they have also made large investments in the agricultural and stockbreeding industries of the commonwealth.

CHRISTMAS G. EVANS.—Having set forth in detail in the preceding paragraphs the salient points in the business career of the well-known firm of Sanford & Evans, the members of which have been associated so long and so intimately in business enterprises of wide scope and importance, it is unnecessary to repeat them in this sketch. Their business interests have been identical, and the history of them in one case is necessarily that of the other. Mr. Evans was born in Deerfield, Oneida county, N. Y., on Christmas day, 1840, and derived his given name from the day of his nativity. His father, Owen Evans, a native of Wales, received his education in the schools of that picturesque and interesting portion of Great Britain, where he grew to maturity and followed farming and milling as an occupation. In the year of 1820 he immigrated to the United States, settling in the

state of New York, where he engaged in his former vocation, and thus spent the remainder of his useful and honorable life, passing away at an advanced age, secure in the esteem and confidence of those with whom he had lived and labored. His wife was Catherine Morris, a native of the Empire state, of which her father was an early settler, who imbibed the feelings and aspirations of his adopted country, and gave proof of the strength and fervor of his faith by valiant service under her flag in the war of 1812.

Mr. Evans received such educational discipline as the schools of his native town afforded, which was little more than a foundation for the broad and practical knowledge subsequently gained through personal application and contact with men and affairs in his active and varied business career. He drew health of body, clearness of mind, force of character and self-reliance from his life on the farm, where he remained until attaining his legal majority. Then, impelled by a spirit of activity to seek a wider opportunity, he left the scenes of his youth and made his way to the Pacific coast, arriving at San Francisco on July 1, 1862, by way of Panama. He sought the "diggings" and engaged in placer mining with moderate success until the fall of 1863, when he returned to visit his home. But he had no idea of abandoning the west, whose possibilities won and held without abatement his regard. Accordingly, on April 1, 1864, he again started westward, making the trip overland, a venture at that time attended with many dangers and privations. He proceeded by rail to Grinnell, Iowa, and there he and M. T. Jones, an associate, secured a team of bulls which provided transportation for themselves and their effects as far as Omaha. From thence they had two bull teams and four yoke of oxen, the party having increased in number. They left that city May 10, journeyed up the North Platte, and at a point below Julesburg met Mr. Sanford and his party, and from that time the two parties traveled together to their destination under protection of a government escort from Fort Laramie. The details of the trip from Julesburg to Montana, its skirmishes with hostile Indians and other interesting features, are more set out in the sketch of Mr. Sanford.

Mr. Evans was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Graham on March 28, 1880, in Prickley Pear valley, near Helena, a native of Illinois, who had come to Montana with her parents in early life. She abode with him fourteen years and then sur-

rendered her earthly trust at Helena in 1894. Since that time Mr. Evans has consummated a second marriage, in which he was united to Miss Bertha Bellis, a native of Liverpool, England. Her father, who was a sea captain, died in 1888. Mrs. Evans presides with a natural grace over their beautiful home in the capital city, wherein they dispense a genial and cordial hospitality to their hosts of friends. They have one daughter, Margaret Carlisle Evans, who was born in 1897, and a son, Lewis C. Evans, who was born May 30, 1901.

In politics Mr. Evans gives his support to the Republican party, but is not active in the sense of seeking either honors or profits at the hands of the organization. He is a deeply interested and influential contributor to whatever seems to be for the good of the community, but seeks no personal promotion or prominence in official station. Externally he is allied with the Masonic order.

CHARLES ALFRED SALES, of Gallatin county, near Belgrade, who is one of the most enterprising and successful farmers of that garden spot of Montana, was born in Ontario, Can., on April 15, 1856, one of six sons and four daughters born to George and Harriet (Butler) Sales, of Yorkshire, England. The paternal grandparents were Zarah and Elizabeth Sales, also of Yorkshire, England, who came to Ontario in 1845. George Sales still lives in Canada at the advanced age of eighty years so vigorous that two years ago he visited his son in Montana. The early youth of C. A. Sales was passed in County Kent, Ontario, on his father's farm and attending the public schools. In 1880, at the age of twenty-four, he came to Montana and for one year conducted a sawmill. Later he passed a year in the saloon business at Salesville, in Gallatin county, a town named after his uncle. On a ranch four miles from Salesville he subsequently engaged in stockraising six years, then removed to Gallatin valley, four miles from Belgrade, where he purchased the old Johnnie Lewis ranch of 600 acres, 400 of which are thoroughly irrigated.

The finest crops in the valley are raised on this land, consisting chiefly of wheat, oats and barley, while he has harvested as high as fifty-eight bushels of barley to the acre. His herd of cattle usually numbers 150 head of shorthorns and Herefords, and he has some very fine thoroughbreds. In February, 1898, Mr. Sales wedded Miss Catherine

Smith, of Ontario, daughter of Douglas Smith, a Scotchman. Of their nine children, eight are living: Enoch, Hattie, Maggie, Eli, Oscar, George, Ida and Charles. It is indeed an elegant location that Mr. Sales has selected for his home, finely sheltered from winds and supplied with commodious, substantial outbuildings. He is still in the prime of life, progressive and up-to-date, surrounded by an attractive family and commanding the esteem of all classes.

AXEL N. SANDQUIST, one of the successful farmers and stockgrowers of the Gallatin valley, has a well improved ranch of 300 acres, located in Springhill, his postoffice address. He is a native of Skona, Sweden, born on August 17, 1856, the son of Sven Nilson, who was born in the same place. Axel received his education in his native land, learned the blacksmith trade, and when about twenty years old removed to Denmark, where he remained two years, and in 1878 emigrated to the United States, first locating in Chicago, where he worked at his trade until 1880, when he came to Montana and located in Gallatin county, where he worked at his trade for about two years, and then purchased a tract of railroad land in the valley and engaged in ranching. He now has a finely improved ranch of 300 acres, most of it under effective irrigation and yielding large crops of wheat, oats, barley and hay, while Mr. Sandquist also keeps an average of fifty head of high grade Durham and shorthorn cattle, and he has also devoted special attention to the extensive raising of poultry. He is an energetic and industrious man, and his well directed effort has gained success worthy of the name, while his sterling character gains him uniform respect and esteem. The improvements upon his ranch include a comfortable residence and a fine new barn, 32x64 feet in dimension, and other outbuildings demanded for the sheltering of stock and implements. The ranch is most eligibly located, well protected by the mountains to the east and north, while Mill creek traverses the place and affords excellent irrigation facilities. In politics Mr. Sandquist gives his support to the Republican party. In June, 1885, Mr. Sandquist was married to Miss Christine Nelson, like himself a native of Sweden, and they have three children, Charles, Arthur and Belinda.

SAMUEL E. SCHWARTZ, M. D., is one of the able physicians and surgeons of the city of Butte, where he is held in high esteem by his professional confreres and by the many representative families and individuals to whom he is called to minister in a professional way. The Doctor was born in New York city, the son of E. H. and Jennie Schwartz, both of whom were born in Vienna, Austria, where they were reared, educated and married. They emigrated to the United States in the early 'fifties, locating in New York city, their present home. The father of the Doctor engaged in the manufacturing of paint in that city, and also carried on an extensive wholesale and retail paint business until 1894, when he retired from active business life, the enterprise being conducted by his son.

In the great city of New York Samuel E. Schwartz was reared to maturity, and was there afforded superior educational advantages, after his public school attendance matriculating in the College of the City of New York, where he pursued a literary course, after which he entered the medical department of Columbia College, where he completed a very thorough technical course in medicine and surgery, being graduated as a member of the class of 1896 and receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served as general interne for eighteen months, and thereafter as house surgeon of the German Hospital, at Newark, N. J. The Doctor was also substitute physician and surgeon in various New York city hospitals while he was prosecuting his medical studies, and the practical experience gained in clinical work in these various incumbencies was a most valuable one. In 1898 Dr. Schwartz came to Montana, and the metropolis of the state, the city of Butte, has ever since been the field of his active and discriminating professional endeavors. He was associated in practice, in the capacity of assistant, with Dr. I. J. Murray, for about one year, since which time he has devoted his attention to individual practice of a general character. He is an active and valued member of the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Association, being a member of its committee on legislation, and is also identified with the Montana State Medical Association and the Silver Bow County Medical Society. Socially the Doctor holds membership in the local lodge of the Royal Neighbors of America, while he is also one of the active and popular members of the Overland Club.

J WALTER SCOTT.—In recording the story of those who have been instrumental in founding the thriving town of Red Rock, Beaverhead county, and most conspicuously serviceable in developing its material resources and building up its industries, honorable mention must be accorded to J. Walter Scott, one of the representative business men of the county and joint proprietor and manager of the C. D. Hotel, the popular and attractive caravansarie of the town named.

On both sides of his house Mr. Scott is descended from stanch old English lineage. He is a native of Chagrine Falls, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, where he was born November 19, 1854, the seventh of the eight children of James and Sarah (Woodhead) Scott, who were born, reared and married in England. They immigrated to the United States in 1837, locating in Racine county, Wis., where our subject's father was one of the original English settlers. They remained in that county until 1846, and then removed to Ohio, and in 1858 to Indiana, where the father engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods until 1873. He then removed with his family to Iowa, and conducted the same line of enterprise for ten years, after which he took up his residence in Michigan, where he passed the residue of his days, his death occurring in 1891. His widow is still living, her home being in Kalamazoo, Mich. Their marriage was solemnized in 1835, in England, where their two older children were born.

Mr. Scott received his early education in the public schools, after which he matriculated in the Lagrange (Ind.) Collegiate Institute, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1872. He then became clerk in a drug store at Lima, Ind., for a year, and accompanied the family on their removal to Iowa, where he was engaged for ten years in agricultural pursuits. His brother-in-law, Alpheus Decker, had in the meantime located in Montana, and at his solicitation Mr. Scott came to this state in 1883, and in the following year they became associated in business, operating a fine ranch, located three miles north of Red Rock, which now comprises 1,680 acres. The two gentlemen have been continuously associated in business since that time, the ranch and hotel property being held in joint ownership. The ranch is devoted to stockraising and general agriculture, and it is worthy of note that Messrs. Decker and Scott were the first farmers to successfully raise crops of wheat, oats and timothy on Red Rock

creek, their initial venture having been made in 1884. For a period of twelve years Mr. Scott was actively identified with ranching operations, and in 1896 he removed to the village of Red Rock where he and Mr. Decker erected the C. D. Hotel, which has since been conducted under the personal control and direction of our subject. His popularity as a boniface is unmistakable, and the hostelry caters successfully to a discriminating and critical patronage.

In political adherency Mr. Scott is an unyielding Republican. In 1873 he served as township clerk in Scott township, Montgomery county, Iowa, and since coming to Montana has held various offices in Beaverhead county. In 1883 he was made postmaster at Red Rock, and discharged the duties of the position with general approval and commendation. He and his family are most popular in the county and with the traveling public, and are prominently identified with the social life of the community.

On the 26th of March, 1879, Mr. Scott was united in marriage with Miss Laura M. Tolman. She was born in the picturesque old town of Marlboro, N. H., as were also her father and grandfather. On both sides she is of Puritan ancestry and is a direct descendant of a soldier who fought gallantly in the Revolution.

The Tolman family have been identified with the annals of America since 1630, when the Rev. Thomas Tolman came over with an organized church colony from Dorchester, England, and founded the city of Dorchester, Mass. Landing on Nantucket beach, the pilgrims made their way across the bay in Indian canoes, arriving at Dorchester June 17th. Here they began a settlement, naming it after the place they had left in England. In or about the year 1780 Joseph Tolman married Patty Clark, of Townsend, Mass. Joseph was the son of Henry, who was the only son of Henry (and Mary), who was the son of John Tolman, and John was the son of the Thomas who came from England.

Joseph, taking his bride and their effects on a single horse as was the custom in those primitive days, went from Dorchester to Monadnock No. 4, now Marlboro, N. H., where he settled on land purchased from the Indians. The couple reared nine children, of whom Thomas, the oldest, was born in 1783. In 1810 Thomas married Sally Clark, of Chesterfield, N. H., took possession of the paternal home and thereon reared a family

of eleven. Of these the fifth son, Daniel Locke Tolman, born July 10, 1823, is the father of Mrs. Scott. In August, 1851, he married Maria Reed, of Keene, N. H., and in turn occupied the old family residence. Six children blessed their union. Mr. Tolman came to the west for the benefit of his health, locating in 1892 at Redlands, Cal., where he now resides.

Mrs. Scott's great-grandfather, William Clark, father of Sally Clark, was in the Colonial army during the entire Revolutionary war, being one of the first to enlist and among the last to retire. The great-grandfather Tolman was an invalid and fumed because he could not go; but his brother Benjamin was the first volunteer from Monadnock. He served a number of years, winning much local fame. One history speaks especially of his courage and valuable achievements in "The battle which opened the bloody drama" (Lexington), and notes also that at Bunker Hill "he was in the thickest of the fight." Mrs. Scott is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Scott became the parents of four children, of whom three are living, namely: Faye Tolman Scott and Fern Tolman Scott, students at the Beaverhead county high school at Dillon, and Parke Tolman Scott, who is attending the public schools at Red Rock.

JAMES SELWAY.—The record of a well spent life is a glorious legacy to a man's children, and among the honored pioneers of the state long identified with the industrial life of Beaverhead county, the name of James Selway will ever be remembered for his grand work as a citizen, and the success which rewarded honorable effort, leaving as he did a fine estate to his widow and children, and the greater heritage of an unblemished record.

Mr. Selway was a native of England, having been born at Red Hill, Somersetshire, December 3, 1840. His father, James Selway, Sr., was likewise born in England, whence he removed to Wisconsin and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He eventually returned to his native land for a visit, leaving his family in Wisconsin, and his death occurred while he was in England. His wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Maidment, was born in England, and in 1870 came to visit her children in Montana, where her death oc-

curred. In the family were nine children, of whom the subject of this memoir was the second son. Mr. Selway received his educational training in the common schools and an academy in Wisconsin, after which he went to Davenport, Iowa, for the purpose of learning the trade of machinist. In 1864 he crossed the plains to Montana, making the trip by way of Lander's cutoff. He first located at Bannack and engaged in placer mining, but later went to Virginia City and worked in the famous placer mines of Alder gulch. In 1870 Mr. Selway went to Beaverhead county and took up a tract of land which comprises a portion of the present homestead. Here he engaged in the raising of high-grade cattle, horses and sheep, and his efforts were signally prospered. From time to time he added to the area of his estate by the purchase of contiguous tracts, until the area was 1,200 acres. The ranch was equipped with the best of improvements under his able direction and is one of the valuable places in this section of the state, being one and a half miles north of Dillon, the county seat. In his political adherence Mr. Selway supported the Republican party, but was never an aspirant for official preferment. His religious faith was that of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Selway was summoned into eternal rest on January 22, 1899, secure in the esteem of all who knew him and honored as a good citizen and upright man. Mrs. Selway still retains her residence on the old homestead, which is hallowed by the memories and associations of the past.

On December 30, 1874, Mr. Selway led to the altar Miss Eunice Ann Noble, a native of Delaware county, Iowa. Mrs. Selway is a lady of culture and refinement, and in early years was a successful school teacher and so engaged at the time of her marriage. Mrs. Selway's father, Daniel B. Noble, was born in the state of New York, whence he removed to Iowa in the early 'forties and thence to Montana in 1864. He engaged in mining in Madison county, and owned and operated the Noble mine for years prior to his death, which occurred September 20, 1899. He married Minerva Peet, also born in the state of New York, her father having been an influential citizen of Farmersville, Cattaraugus county. He was an old-line Whig in politics and a devoted member of the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Noble became the parents of seven children, of whom Mrs. Selway was the eldest and one of the six



James Clewley



now living. Her mother passed away November 13, 1895, deeply loved by all who had been favored with intimate association with her. To Mr. and Mrs. Selway four children were born, namely: Herbert B., who was born August 22, 1876, is now a resident of Dillon and a prominent rancher and stockgrower of the county; James Hawley, who was born May 31, 1879, married Miss Lavilla Hughes, and now has the practical management of the homestead ranch; Luther N., born June 1, 1882, died January 27, 1883; and Eliza M., born June 30, 1883, is receiving the best of educational advantages, devoting special attention to a business course. The family are prominent in the social life of the community, having a wide circle of warm and appreciative friends.

REV. JOSEPH M. SETTLE.—A life consecrated to the cause of the Divine Master and to the uplifting of men is one which touches the apotheosis of human possibilities for good, and in such a life Rev. Joseph Settle has been a zealous and profitable servant. Not only has he led many to the font of salvation, but it has been his to leave manifold material evidences of his successful labors. He has been the prime factor in accomplishing a great and good work in the establishment of St. Paul's hospital in Butte and in furthering the cause of his denomination in that city. Rev. Joseph M. Settle is a native of Missouri, having been born in Ralls county, near Monroe City, on January 27, 1859, the son of John B. and Mildred A. (Bannister) Settle, the father having been born in Missouri, whence his parents removed in an early day from Kentucky. Although a mechanic, he has given his attention principally to agriculture and now resides at Monroe City, Monroe county, Mo. His mother was also born in Missouri, whither her parents removed from the Old Dominion, where their respective families had been established for generations—thus Dr. Settle in both branches comes of old southern lineage.

Joseph M. Settle, the first-born of nine children, was educated in his native state. After a thorough course of study in the public schools he attended Central College, at Fayette, Mo., for two years from 1880, and then engaged in pedagogic work. In the fall of 1883 he became an instructor in McGee College for two years, prin-

cipally teaching Latin. He had been pursuing the study of theology from his student days, having determined to devote his life to the ministry, and in 1885 was ordained as a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church South, at once identifying himself with the Missouri conference. His first charge was at Edina, Knox county, from there he went to Eagleville, Harrison county, where he organized a church and remained two years. Transferred then to the Iowa conference, he labored at Lineville, where he rendered efficient service, practically doubling the membership and building a church in one of the rural communities. He then returned to Missouri, and to a charge at Breckenridge, where a handsome church edifice was erected during his two years' pastorate. He next became pastor of the church at Albany, Mo. During this incumbency he was a member of the board which had charge of the building of the Northwestern Missouri College, a church institution, located at Albany. Later he had charges at Triplett and Mendon, Chariton county, his pastorate at Mendon continuing four years, where a fine new church edifice was built. Dr. Settle was then given charge of the church at Norborne, where he remained until 1898, when he came to Butte, Mont., which has since been his home. At Butte he took charge of the local church of his denomination, and at once began to canvass ways and means for furthering its work. One definite result of his efforts was shown in 1899, when was completed the beautiful and commodious new church edifice, costing \$16,000, exclusive of furniture. Through his indefatigable and earnest labors the church organization was saved from the disintegration which was seriously threatened. He held it intact as an integral portion of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and in an extraordinary degree increased its membership.

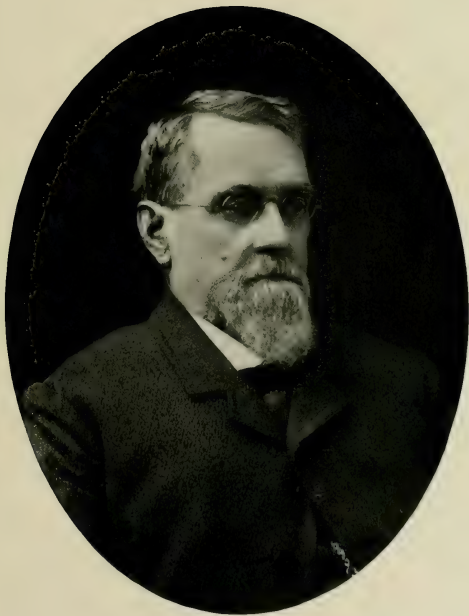
At the close of his first year's ministry in Butte Dr. Settle saw the imperative demand for a hospital under evangelical management, and forthwith began to agitate the subject, and soon plans were formulated and actual work instituted. A commodious building was secured, and, on June 29, 1899, the work of remodeling it was instituted, and in due time it was admirably arranged and equipped as a hospital. The best of accommodations and appliances are provided and a competent corps of physicians and nurses give it the best professional service. The patronage was large from the start, and it is apparent that an

enlargement will soon be required to afford adequate accommodations. To this institution the title of St. Paul's hospital was given, and it stands both as a credit to the city and as a monument to the earnest labors of Dr. Settle, who gives his entire time to its service, although he is retained as associate pastor of the church to whose upbuilding he so largely contributed. In politics Dr. Settle gives support to the Democratic party, and fraternally he is a Freemason, a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 24, A. F. & A. M., while he has advanced to high degrees in the Scottish Rite bodies, and has passed the chairs in four of them. He is also chancellor commander of Oswego Lodge No. 9, K. of P., and a member of the order of Good Templars. He is a man of genial personality and unfailing courtesy, popular with all regardless of religious affiliations.

On December 14, 1885, Dr. Settle was united in marriage with Miss Ella M. Owen, who was born in Missouri, daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Clauton) Owen, natives respectively of Kentucky and Tennessee, the latter tracing direct lineage to one of the noble families of England. Dr. and Mrs. Settle have four children, Francis E. M., Burton C. G., Lora M. and J. W. Holden.

WALTER WASHINGTON DE LACY.—One of the most accomplished of the brave men who transplanted and carefully nurtured civilization in the west in "old time" days and who for many years was an honored resident of Helena, Mont., stands W. W. De Lacy. His parents were William and Eliza De Lacy, natives of Norfolk, Va., and his paternal grandfather, born in County Wexford, Ireland, was a descendant of Hugh De Lacy, the first Norman governor of Ireland under Henry II, in 1172. The family was from the time of the conquest (1066) entitled to bear arms in England and the deeds of its knights are traceable beyond the crusades. The maternal grandfather of W. W. De Lacy was William Charles Lee, long English vice-consul at Oporto, Portugal, and the West Indies. Once a man of vast wealth he impoverished himself by excessive generosity. He married a Portuguese lady, a descendant of Vasco de Gama, the noted explorer, who first traced the western coast of Africa and discovered, named and doubled the Cape of Good Hope. With his distinguished

wife, Consul Lee came to Norfolk, Va., in 1797, and the estate he there acquired is now possessed by his descendants. W. W. De Lacy was born at Petersburg, Va., in February 22, 1819. Early orphaned, he was cared for by two maiden aunts, and his first instruction was given him at their home by his aunt Mary, an accomplished woman, whose teachings well qualified him to enter St. Mary's Catholic College, near Emmetsburg, Md., when he was only fifteen, with a good standing in English, French and Portuguese studies. He graduated from this school in 1839, having acquired the Spanish language here as well as high grade in mathematics. At his urgent request an uncle sought for him an appointment at West Point Military Academy in return for the eminent service of his father in the war of 1812. The appointment was made, but it was soon revoked on the ground of an error of the appointing clerk, as a W. W. Lacy, a nephew of Gen. Winfield Scott, took De Lacy's place. It might have been no error, but a change of mind of the appointing powers. Professor Mahan, who was at the head at West Point, answered Mr. De Lacy's letter asking for advice how best to educate the youth for a civil engineer by telling him to send the boy along and he would instruct him privately. At West Point the youth recited daily to Prof. Mahan in higher mathematics, topography, surveying, etc., and also studied geometry and mathematical drawing under Capt. Bliss and Lieut. Eastman, associating with the cadets as one of their number. Here he completed the full courses perfecting him in civil engineering. For several months, in 1839, he did engineering work on the Illinois Central Railroad. Lack of funds stopped work and young De Lacy then engaged on the Iron Mountain Railroad. There he received an order from the United States war department to present himself at Washington for examination for a commission. He passed the examination satisfactorily, but did not present the certificates he had received from his West Point instructors nor the maps that he had made there. However, he was offered the assistant professorship in French at West Point, but insisting on a commission he was commissioned captain a year later, but resigned before he joined his regiment. He subsequently was professor of modern languages and mathematics in the United States navy, and for five years taught midshipmen on the men-of-war Pennsylvania, Marion and Ohio, visiting the West Indies, South America and Africa, then de-



Col. W. W. De Lacey

clined a position at the Annapolis Naval Academy. After some United States survey work on Lake Superior, in 1846, he was employed by a syndicate to search for abandoned Spanish silver mines in Texas, then a savage wild. With a small band of Delaware Indians for an escort he made diligent search in the midst of dangers and discovered lead but no silver mines.

He crossed the Rio Grande and while he was in Mexico the United States declared war, and he took part in several battles as a United States volunteer. After peace was declared he had a number of thrilling adventures before he joined a party of United States engineers at San Antonio. Their destination was El Paso, but they wandered on the terrible staked plains for five days, without water. Their sufferings were so terrible that many became partially insane. Once Indians made an assault on the party, but De Lacy saw among them some of his friends and they were permitted to proceed peacefully. While visiting in New Orleans in 1850, Col. De Lacy was appointed to survey a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and establish seaports. Then for three years he was employed at New Orleans on railroad work. In 1854 De Lacy aided in surveying the thirty-second parallel of latitude from San Antonio to San Diego, Cal., and in 1855 he made surveys along Puget sound. Then came the Yakima war in 1865-6, and Col. De Lacy promptly volunteered to fight them and within three months he was engaged in over a dozen battles between Seattle and Steilacoom. Afterward they had a battle with other tribes who had refused peace, wherein eighty-five Indians and five white men were killed and many wounded. Later the Colonel was engaged in making a trail from Whatcom to Thompson river, and during the Frasier river excitement he lived four days on pine bark. Upon his return to Whatcom he found himself famous. The population had increased from 600 to 6,000 and he was welcomed with a salute of 100 guns and a public dinner. In 1859 he came with Lieut. Mullan to Montana, and while surveying lost his way, and one night made a solitary bivouac in Last Chance gulch on the site of Helena. On arriving at Fort Benton the surveying party met troops en route to the Pacific coast, and with them Col. De Lacy returned to Walla Walla where he was discharged in 1860. In 1861 he prospected for gold in Montana. In 1862 he outfitted a pack train for Walla Walla and came to Gold creek, Mont., and thence to Bannack and Fort Owen. In

1863 he explored Snake river and discovered Shoshone lake, originally named "De Lacy," an honor conferred by Surveyor-Gen. Meredith, but some years later Prof. Hayden changed it to Shoshone. In 1864 Col. De Lacy laid out the townsite of Fort Benton, and returned to Bannack in time for the session of the First territorial legislature, and by its orders made the first map of Montana. In 1865 he laid out the townsites of Deer Lodge and Argentina. In 1867, during the Sioux war, he was appointed colonel of engineers by Gen. Meagher, and took through a supply train for the relief of Fort Smith, a perilous undertaking but accomplished in safety. From 1867 to 1871 he was engaged in the office of the surveyor-general, where he made maps for the Northern Pacific Railroad and gave its officials much valuable information. In 1871 he surveyed the Smith river valley, and in 1872 that of Salmon river for the Northern Pacific, after which he engaged as a professor of civil engineering. In 1883 and 1884 he was city engineer of Helena, and in 1886 friends urged his appointment as United States surveyor for Montana, but Col. B. H. Greene secured the appointment. Col. De Lacy was appointed chief mineral clerk and afterward chief clerk to the United States surveyor general, with office at Helena, and filled this office until his death, on May 13, 1892. Col. De Lacy was one of the incorporators and president of the Montana Historical Society, and a charter member of the Montana Society of Civil Engineers. He was also a prominent and beloved member of the Montana Society of Pioneers. He was a man of great generosity and contributed liberally to benevolent institutions, public enterprises and private charities. There is but one relative of Col. De Lacy in Montana, William De Lacy, a well-known and highly esteemed citizen of Helena.

JOHN D. SEARS.—The father of the gentleman whose name heads this review, James Sears, was born on or near the historic field of Stillwater, N. Y., where the Colonial troops under Gen. Gates defeated the flower of the army of Great Britain in one of the decisive battles of the world's history. He died at Manteno, Ill., in 1865. His wife, Clarissa (Waterbury) Sears, born in New Canaan, Conn., died at Millbrook, N. Y., in 1842. Mr. Sears himself was born in Delaware county, N. Y., on August 16, 1835, and

after attending the district schools of Delaware and Broome counties served an apprenticeship of four years at the shoemaker's trade in Deposit, N. Y., following his apprenticeship with seven years service as a journeyman in that place. During the next year he was located at Wilmington, Ill., and Dennison, Iowa, and in 1866 he went to Yankton, Dak., where he worked at his trade for about ten years.

The next five years he was prospecting and mining in the Black Hills. In 1881 he located at Glendive, in Dawson county, Mont., and engaged in the boot and shoe business, at which he was very successful, building up a profitable trade on very limited capital. But the mining bee got into his bonnet again, and he lost all his profits in the Couer d'Alene mines. Turning from this unsatisfactory labor, he began running sheep in 1887, on shares for Col. Hodson, with whom he was connected until 1899. In 1894 he bought and proved upon a squatter's claim on Sears' creek, in the Yellowstone valley, about forty miles from Glendive, which he has improved with good buildings, fences, etc., and brought to a high state of cultivation. In 1899 he bought two flocks of sheep from Col. Hodson, and has since that time been successfully engaged in sheep culture and farming.

In politics Mr. Sears is an active and working Republican, ever zealous for the success of his party and taking his place in the ranks of its energetic promoters. He was married at the birthplace of his bride in 1847, Sanford, Broome county, N. Y., on December 28, 1865, to Miss Mary Anna DeVal. They have two children, Mattie, the wife of E. S. Bicker, a lumber merchant at Forsyth, Mont., and Bessie, the wife of L. D. Matthew, a rancher and stockraiser on Burns creek, in Dawson county. Mr. Sears has been very serviceable in developing the agricultural resources of his community and also in fostering and broadening its educational and social forces. He is looked upon as a leading citizen, and he has the respect and esteem of all classes of the people.

HENRY H. SHARMAN, deceased, had a wide and varied experience in nearly all the gold and silver mining countries of the world, and many thrilling adventures on land and sea. He was born in Yorkshire, England, on September

1, 1835, the son of Samuel R. and Mary (Chipindale) Sharman, the father born in Yorkshire and the mother in Cumberland. The paternal grandfather, Samuel Sharman, was a Yorkshireman and served in the English army under the Duke of Wellington. Henry H. Sharman, joining the first gold stampede to Ballarat, Australia, passed three years and a half in that faroff land. He then came to California and for four years resided in that state, Idaho, Colorado and Nevada. In the fall of 1865 he became a pioneer of Montana, and here he dwelt for the most of the time until his death on April 21, 1892. In England he served an apprenticeship in the grocery business, and when in Melbourne he was in the same line for two years. Later he passed six months in mining, but returned to the grocery store, where he remained until he sailed for the United States. His principle occupation in California was mining, and on his arrival in Montana he took charge of Gurdon H. Campbell's store at Gallatin City, which he managed until the death of Mr. Campbell in 1878. Mr. Sharman then bought the business and conducted it until 1890, when he purchased a ranch in the Madison valley, where he resided until his death.

On November 30, 1878, Mr. Sharman was united in marriage to Mrs. Helen G. (Wilmot) Bevier, of Tioga county, Pa. She is the daughter of David D. Wilmot, of New York, and Mary (Allen) Wilmot, of Cayuga county, N. Y. The grandfather of Mrs. Wilmot was a cousin of the Revolutionary hero, Ethan Allen, of Ticonderoga fame. The paternal grandfather was Uri Wilmot. To Mr. and Mrs. Sharman were born two children, Samuel H. and Fred Wilmot Sharman. Mr. Sharman was often earnestly solicited to permit the use of his name in connection with public office, but he invariably refused to do so. He numbered a large circle of warm friends, was a valued member of the Masonic order and is fondly remembered by all who were fortunate enough to know him. In 1872 he made a visit to England, and returned the next spring on the ill-fated steamer Atlantic, which was lost off Meagher's Head, near Halifax, resulting in the death of over 400 passengers. Mr. Sharman narrowly escaped, being taken ashore on a rope with the assistance of Second Officer Brady. The landing was made on a rock and Mr. Sharman there saw a gentleman, whose acquaintance he had made on the ship, in a freezing condition. He wrapped him in his



F. J. Shaffer

overcoat but he soon died. Mrs. Sharman still owns the homestead at Logan, which is now under the management of her son, Louis C. Bevier. She also controls another property, the George D. Thomas ranch, which is now under lease.

FISK J. SHAFFER.—No compendium such as the one at hand could be said to have exercised the functions essential to consistency were there failure to revert to the life and labors of that well known and highly honored pioneer, Fisk J. Shaffer, who in pioneer days endured the vicissitudes and hardships so familiar to those who paved the way for future prosperity. In the capital city of the state he has long been a valued citizen, and as an architect and builder he has had an unmistakable part in the upbuilding and progress of the state. Thoroughly skilled in his profession, he has been called upon to exercise his ability in divers sections of Montana, and in each instance has left a monument to his skill and cultivated taste. He was born at Centerville, St. Joseph county, Mich., which village, with its air of peacefulness, its deeply shaded streets and pleasant surroundings, the writer well recalls from a much later acquaintance. Here the birth of Mr. Shaffer occurred on March 23, 1844, his parents being Thomas R. and Mary (Brown) Shaffer. In the agnatic line his ancestry is traced to German origin, his emigrant ancestors having been early settlers in Pennsylvania. There his grandfather, Thomas Shaffer, was born, and passed his life, attaining the age of seventy-nine. One of his eight children was Thomas R. Shaffer, whose birth was in 1813. He removed to Michigan in 1834, locating at Centerville, the state being then practically a primitive wilderness. Here he passed his life and died at a venerable age in 1891. His wife, Mary Brown Shaffer, was born in Vermont, whence she came in Michigan, where she married Mr. Shaffer in 1841. She died in early life, leaving two children, F. J. being the only survivor.

Fisk J. Shaffer attended the public schools until he was fifteen, and then learned the carpenter trade under his father. He later was enabled to again attend school for one year, but his most liberal and broader education has been gained by his long years of experience and through well directed reading. At the age of twenty, in 1864,

he started on the long journey from Omaha across the plains by Bridger's route to Idaho City, where he arrived in the fall. While he was in Omaha the first ground was broken for the Union Pacific Railroad, and he was one of the first to throw a shovel of dirt there. He worked in the placer diggings of Idaho for a time, and was then employed at his trade in Idaho City, which had been swept by a disastrous fire. In the spring of 1866 he began prospecting on the west side of the main range of the Rockies, from Blackfoot to Nevada creek, traversing the lava beds and prospecting all streams and eventually locating in Buffalo gulch until September, when he came to Helena. Here he has since resided and engaged in contracting and building, meeting with ultimate success. In the early days, however, he had financial misfortunes, which he surmounted, and demonstrated the integrity of his character by meeting every obligation which had been incidentally incurred, although through no fault of his. His skill as an architect and builder is shown in Helena by the Power, the Atlas, the Weinstein (on Broadway) and the Goodkind blocks. He has erected many large buildings in various sections of the state. In 1871 he, with Henry Yergy, formed the firm of Shaffer & Yergy, and they engaged in the manufacturing of dressed lumber and of sash, doors, blinds, etc. They brought to this city the second planingmill operated in the state. This partnership continued for a full decade and, after disposing of the milling plant, they were engaged in the hardware trade about a year, and in the meanwhile made investments in land and livestock, which were taken by Mr. Shaffer as his share upon the dissolution of the partnership. He has since disposed of the stock-raising industry, in which he had been duly successful, together with a ranch of 400 acres. He still owns much valuable realty in Helena, including several excellent dwellings. He laid out and platted Shaffer's addition to the city. Many of the finest business and residence buildings of Helena were designed and erected by him, and clearly designate his precedence in this profession.

In his political proclivities Mr. Shaffer renders allegiance to the Republican party, while in religious thought he inclines to the Unitarian faith. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1875 he was united in marriage to Miss Amy E. Plummer, step-daughter of C. H. Ellis, whom she accompanied

to Montana in 1864 and who is well known as an early pioneer of the state. She was born in Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer are the parents of three children, Beatrice A., a graduate of the Helena high school and a vocalist of talent. She pursued her musical studies under effective direction, including that of Madam Medini, of Helena, and Madam Vincent, of Louisville, Ky. Guy F., also a graduate of the high school, is preparing himself to be an architect. Thomas Winfield, a member of the high school class of 1902.

JOSEPH SHINEBERGER.—As the years are gathered into the abyss of time so the surviving pioneers of the west are crossing the "great divide" to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." Thus, for the sake of historical information of an accurate character and that permanent record be made of the vicissitudes they encountered and the work they performed, it must be remembered now is the time when it should be written while they yet remain to relate the thrilling incidents of frontier life. In view of these conditions a work of this nature fulfills a high mission, and in the case at hand it becomes a pleasure to enter a brief resume concerning the life and accomplishment of another of the sterling pioneers of Montana, and one who is conspicuously identified with the industrial activities of the great state of which he may be termed one of the founders and builders. No man in Beaverhead county is better known and enjoys greater confidence and esteem. Joseph Shineberger is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., where he was born on January 5, 1836. His father, Nicholas Shineberger, was born in Germany, but was brought to the United States when a mere child, and as he was reared in an English family he never acquired his native language. He became a manufacturer of soap and candles, having been for a short time a resident of Illinois, but passing the greater portion of his life in Philadelphia, where his death occurred. He married Miss Mary Ann McCrallish, who was born in the "city of brotherly love," where her father operated a soap and candle manufactory, the family being of Revolutionary stock. Of the eight children born to Nicholas and Mary A. Shineberger the subject of this review was the fourth. Joseph Shineberger was equipped with a common school education when he entered the

office of his uncle, who was a commission merchant for an English hardware house in Philadelphia. He here continued to be employed for two years, and took a position as shipping clerk in a shovel factory, eventually learning the business in all its details, even to work at the anvil and furnace. In 1859 he started for the west, the gold excitement in Colorado being the magnet that directed his course toward Pike's Peak. He went to Alton, Ill., by rail, and there joined his brother-in-law, who was outfitting a train for the purpose of establishing a general merchandise store in the new mining district. Five Murphy wagons and five yoke of oxen to each wagon, with two drivers to each team, comprised the train. The trip was made by way of Fort Laramie, and no trouble was had with the Indians, though other difficulties incidental to the long journey were not lacking. The fording of the Platte river was attended with no little danger and at the hazard of stock and cattle. The train arrived in Boulder, Colo., in July, 1859, and there the stock of goods was exposed for sale, the establishment being conducted under the firm name of Davidson, Beth & Co. Mr. Shineberger's first occupation was in the way of assisting to put up hay, and he recalls with amusement his ineffective attempts to wield the scythe, his lack of progress resulting in his assignment to the work of pitching hay, to which he devoted his attention for a fortnight. He then began placer mining on Four Mile creek, and later associated himself with four other men and whip-sawed lumber, with which they constructed sluices, but the placer mines did not yield appreciable returns, and he thereafter continued mining in various localities, with varying success until 1861, when the excitement incidental to the discovery of gold on Blue river led him to join the stampede to that locality, making the trip on foot in company with two companions. They had no slight difficulty by reason of the deep snow which they were compelled to traverse. They engaged in prospecting, but finally exhausted their stock of "grub" and money. Mr. Shineberger found it necessary to sharpen the tools used by himself and his party, and approaching another miner in the district who had a set of blacksmith tools, he was assured that he might have the outfit if he would sharpen the implements of the men concerned. One man stated that he could make charcoal, and this he did, after which our subject set up a primitive blacksmith-shop and found his services so much in demand that he continued the work, while his partners de-

voted their attention to prospecting. He accumulated quite an amount of money through his labors, but eventually began prospecting, in which line he soon exhausted his available resources, and he was "broke;" he then began working a claim in California gulch in 1862. When winter came on he found himself in a somewhat precarious position, but found employment as a barkeeper, a work with which he was entirely unfamiliar, but which enabled him to secure a "grub stake." He held the position as night barkeeper during the winter, and the following spring joined the stampede of gold seekers on the way to New Mexico. He was well equipped when he started on this tour, but he endured many hardships, and met with such poor success that he started on the return trip to Colorado. In company with a large party he made his way to Fort Garland. The trip began in mid-summer, and Mr. Shineberger recalls the fact that on the 4th and 5th days of July the party traveled without other food than the fish they could catch in the various streams and the wild onions they occasionally found. They crossed the "great American desert," which has been whitened by the bones of many victims and is a veritable Golgotha. Starting in the morning, they could discern timber in the distance, but traveled all day without finding water. About ten o'clock the following day they came to a pool, a portion of the company were utterly prostrated from thirst and the effects of the scorching sun. Mr. Shineberger was one of the three who succeeded in reaching the pool. They filled their canteens and returned to the point where the remainder of the party had stopped, and the entire company finally moved forward and encamped near the pool. When they reached Fort Garland their aggregate capital was represented in the sum of \$5.00, but with the spirit of the true soldier of fortune they decided to toss the coin to determine whether to expend it for food or tobacco, the result being in favor of the narcotic. Mr. Shineberger secured provisions and continued his journey to Denver and Golden City. His shoes were worn out, and he was equipped with rawhide moccasins. When he arrived in the vicinity of Golden City he and his two companions waited all day on the outskirts, and in the early evening Mr. Shineberger entered the store of his brother-in-law, Leonard Briggs, and was supplied with shoes and clothes. Mr. Breth, a partner in the firm, then asked him if he had had supper, and when a negative reply was given he instructed the three jaded

travelers to go to the hotel and order supper at his expense. They obeyed with alacrity, but ordered for six persons, and, when the landlord inquired for the missing three he was assured that the present triumvirate were prepared to act as proxy for three extra men, which the appearance of the table finally indicated. In the winter of 1862 Mr. Shineberger visited his old home in Philadelphia, and the following spring he returned to the west. At St. Joseph, Mo., he met Martin Barrett, of whom mention is made elsewhere, and they started in company for the Salmon river mines in Idaho. They made the trip with horse and mule teams, equipped with one year's provisions, and when their train arrived at Snake river they were informed of the gold discoveries at Bannack, Mont., and thereupon determined to deflect their course to that point. Mr. Shineberger arrived in Bannack in July, 1863, and later joined in the stampede to Horse prairie, where Mr. Barrett took up a tract of wild land, while our subject proceeded to the mining district and staked off a claim. As it proved impossible to secure the requisite water for placer work he returned to his partner, informing him of conditions. Mr. Barrett remained on the ranch and Mr. Shineberger then went to the new diggings in Alder gulch, where he worked for wages for a few days, and then bought a claim at German bar which he worked with excellent success, taking his gold dust to his partner for safe keeping. He made some of the trips to the ranch at night, exercising the utmost caution, as holdups were very common during that period. After working his claim for two seasons he purchased five yoke of oxen and a Murphy wagon and engaged in freighting between Salt Lake City and the mining districts of Montana. He still has in his possession the running gear of his wagon. At the time of the stampede to Elk creek, below Deer Lodge, he took a stock of flour to that point and thence transported it on pack animals to Elk creek, where he disposed of the same at a large profit. As he had to wait there for payment from the local merchants, he learned that milk was not to be had at any price, and was informed that if some one would furnish same he could secure two dollars per gallon. The outcome was that he agreed to secure some cows and to furnish milk for one summer at the rate of one dollar per gallon. He accordingly came to the ranch owned by himself and his partner, and there secured some cows, which he took to Elk creek and did a thriving and profitable

business. At the end of the season he returned to the ranch, and has since been identified with farming and stockgrowing in this section. He was associated with Mr. Barrett for a number of years, when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent. During the severe winter of 1886-7 he lost cattle to the value of \$75,000. He now has a fine ranch property of 15,500 acres, located in the Red Rock valley, his residence adjoining the village of Red Rock. He has about 2,500 head of cattle, but is turning his attention more particularly to the sheep business, in which line he intends to operate upon an extensive scale, having now about 5,000 head. He is one of the representative and progressive men of Beaverhead county, and has attained prosperity through his own efforts, gaining the confidence and respect of his fellow men. He is a stockholder in the Dillon State Bank, and has other interests. In politics Mr. Shineberger gives his support to the Democratic party, but has ever refused to become a candidate for any position. Fraternally he is identified with the time-honored order of Free and Accepted Masons, having been one of the founders and charter members of Bannack Lodge, among the first organized in the state. He has never married, but cared for his mother and sister with utmost devotion until the former was summoned into eternal rest, while his sister, Maggie, is now the wife of William Roe, of Dillon.

LOUIS P. SICHLER is a man of distinct individuality and has shown marked executive ability. Just in the prime of his early manhood, the success he has attained is not only greatly to his credit, but a brief review of his career should serve as an incentive to others and be read with pleasure by his numerous friends.

Louis P. Sichler was born in Sheridan county, Mo., June 7, 1866, being one of the two children born to Philip and Louisa (Becker) Sichler, natives of Germany. The father of our subject came to America in the early 'fifties, having been an officer in the German army, and wounded while in active service. After coming to the United States he located in the city of St. Louis, Mo., and at the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he tendered his services in support of the Union cause, but owing to his wounds was unable to pass the required physical examination and was rejected. He made St. Louis his home for many years, was

engaged in the stock commission business and a representative member of the stock exchange. Eventually he removed from that city to Moberly, Randolph county, Mo., where he made large investments in real estate, owning the local opera house and other valuable city realty. In 1880 he made a business trip to Los Angeles, Cal., where he invested heavily in real estate and advanced about \$60,000 for the promotion and maintenance of a distillery at Santa Ana. At the time of the financial panic in that section he was compelled to take this property, and met with heavy losses. He made California his home for several years, eventually removed to Chicago, where he remained for some time, meanwhile his family going to Red Lodge, Mont., where he joined them and passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in February, 1895. His widow is now living at Spokane, Wash.

Louis P. Sichler received his early education in the public schools of St. Louis and Leavenworth, Kan., and completed a two-years' course at the Christian Brothers' College, at Marysville, that state. After leaving school Mr. Sichler passed two years in a wholesale house in St. Louis, also in Kansas, thus gaining a practical knowledge of business methods. In 1884 he located in Glenullin, N. D., and engaged in the raising of live stock until 1891. He took an active part in suppressing the uprising of the Sioux Indians, tendering his services as scout to Capt. Dunn, at Fort Yates. Though matters assumed a very serious aspect at times, there was no actual conflict with the Indians during his time of service. In 1891 Mr. Sichler came to Montana and located at Red Lodge and engaged in conducting a general store. In 1894 he accepted the office of undersheriff, and during his incumbency many incidents occurred in bringing malefactors to justice. In 1893 he followed the White brothers and a man named Moore, who had stolen a band of horses from a point near Absarokee. To escape they crossed the Crow Indian reservation and reached a point near Sentinel Butte, in the Bad Lands. Mr. Sichler, having William Ramsey, of Billings, and Jefferson Barbour, of Medora, as deputies, followed their trail for thirty days, succeeded in capturing the thieves and taking them to Billings, where they were held until trial, one of the number being sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of four years and the other two for seven years each. While confined in the jail at Billings their friends

held up the jailer in broad daylight, attempting to free them. They were intercepted by the officers and a running fight was kept up for several miles. The leader of the party was afterward arrested in Helena and received a four years' sentence. Mr. Sichler received reward for this capture, and his record in the office of under sheriff was highly creditable. When Carbon county was created Mr. Sichler resigned his position, returned to Red Lodge, and took up a tract of land on Clark's fork, where he erected a fine ranch residence and other buildings, making the place one of the best equipped in this section of the state. Here he was extensively engaged in the raising of cattle and horses until the fall of 1900, when he removed to Red Lodge to afford his children better educational advantages. He has one of the finest homes in the city and is the owner of other valuable realty in Red Lodge, where values are rapidly appreciating.

For a number of years Mr. Sichler has been interested in placer mining properties on upper Clark's fork, and in 1894 disposed of a portion of his holdings to United States Senator Dietrich and a Mr. Holdridge, general manager of the B. & M. Company, who later erected a dredge and worked the property, meeting with meagre success. Our subject still has large holdings in that section and has made trips to the financial centers of the east in the interests of the property and hopes to push its development in the near future, believing the prospects to be exceptionally promising. Upon locating in Red Lodge Mr. Sichler engaged in the real estate and insurance business, establishing a general brokerage office and has already built up a very successful business, his operations being of wide scope and importance. He is thoroughly public spirited in his attitude and is known as one of the progressive business men and sterling citizens of the county. In politics he pays allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

On the 17th of February, 1889, Mr. Sichler was united in marriage to Miss Anna Peopel, who was born in Germany, being the daughter of Andrew Peopel, who is now a resident of Richmond, Va., having a fine plantation four miles distant from that city. Mr. and Mrs. Sichler have three children: Walter, Fannie and Earnest.

A. J. SHORES.—Lawyer residing in Butte. Born on June 26, 1853, in Logan county, Ill., where parents still live. Admitted to the bar in 1878 in Minneapolis, Minn. Practiced in Minneapolis until 1891, when he removed to Great Falls, becoming counsel for Great Northern Railway Company for this state. Remained in the service of that company until December, 1900, when he removed to Butte, where he is now employed as one of the attorneys for the Anaconda Company.

PETER J. SHEERAN, M. D., is a native of far-distant Vermont, having been born there in Essex, Chittenden county, on July 13, 1868, the son of John and Helen (Finney) Sheeran, natives respectively of Ireland and Scotland, who came with their parents to America when mere children. Both were reared and educated in the Green Mountain state, where their marriage was solemnized, and where they still make their home after useful lives passed as typical New England farmers. Peter Joseph Sheeran was reared amid the invigorating influences of the Vermont homestead farm. His early scholastic training was received in the public schools and the high school at Essex, where he was graduated with the class of 1886, being eighteen years of age. Thereafter he matriculated in St. Joseph's College, at Burlington, Vt., where he continued his literary studies and then entered the medical department of the University of Vermont, also located in Burlington, and was therefrom graduated in the class of 1894, he simultaneously obtaining the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Dr. Sheeran decided to cast in his lot with the medical practitioners of the new and progressive state of Montana and hither came in the same year which marked his graduation, and for two years served as attending physician at the state insane asylum at Warm Springs, Deer Lodge county, and then he located in Butte, where he has since been successfully engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery. Soon after his arrival in Butte the Doctor was appointed county physician of Silver Bow county, and of this office he has been incumbent for more than three years, giving careful and discriminating service in this position of responsibility and trust. In May, 1901, he was appointed secretary of the county board of health, and in both of these con-

nections he maintains a lively interest in advancing proper sanitation and in otherwise safeguarding the public health and welfare.

He is an active member of the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Association, the Montana State Medical Association and the Silver Bow County Medical Society. In politics the Doctor maintains an independent attitude, using his franchise in support of men and measures, instead of following partisan lines. On July 17, 1896, Dr. Sheeran was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Matthews, born in Michigan, the daughter of John Matthews, who has been for a number of years a resident of Butte. Dr. and Mrs. Sheeran have a sturdy little son, Frank Ronald, born on April 14, 1898.

HON. JOHN W. BLAIR.—The heroes of today are those who have aided in transforming the once desolate wilderness into fruitful fields and have made the desert plains to blossom as the rose; and conspicuous among their number in Montana is the Hon. John W. Blair, of Helmsville, Powell county, born in Ohio in 1842, the son of Thomas and Mary (Saylor) Blair. The father, a native of Ohio, is still living at Seneca in that state at the venerable age of eighty years. His paternal grandfather was of Scottish lineage, born in the north of Ireland. Mrs. Mary (Saylor) Blair, who died in 1863, was born in Ohio of Virginia ancestry, her father being Samuel Saylor, and one of the heirs of the famous Ball estate of Virginia, which holds title to large blocks of valuable realty in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. The Ball family were very close of kin to Martha Washington.

John W. Blair received a good common school education, and, fond of adventure, at the age of twenty-one became one of a party of 300 making the trip across the plains with mule teams to Alder gulch, Mont. At one time a week passed in which they had nothing to drink but alkali water. At Virginia City, where he arrived in July, 1864, he found the usual activity of a full-fledged mining camp, with wealth on every hand, wealth in yellow gold and wealth in the goods bartered for the gleaming metal. Mr. Blair remained there during the summer and passed the winter in Utah. In the spring he went to Last Chance gulch, and there sojourned until 1872. In that year he came to Helmsville, then in Deer Lodge county, and lo-

cated a ranch two miles from that place. In 1893 he erected thereon a handsome two-story residence which, with the numerous substantial and commodious barns and other buildings, presents an imposing and attractive appearance. Since his first occupancy this property has increased in area and value until Mr. Blair now has 22,000 acres of excellent land. He is the largest individual taxpayer in Powell county, and his ranch is one of the largest owned by any person in the state. While he conducts an extensive ranch business, everything is made subservient to the interests of the live-stock industry, of which he makes a specialty. He has about 100 full-blooded shorthorn cattle which he keeps exclusively for breeding. He also has a fine band of sheep of superior breed.

In these days, when the man is continually seeking the office instead of the office going out on the still hunt for the man, the political life of Mr. Blair presents a peculiar incident. In the fall of 1889 he was elected a member of the First legislature of the new state of Montana, never having taken any part in politics. He was not aware that he had been nominated for the office at the time. He saw the name Blair on the ticket, but supposed that the man was a Blair who resided at Anaconda, and did not discover his misapprehension until a short time prior to election day. As a member of that now historic legislature Mr. Blair participated in the memorable ninety-days deadlock. Among the committees on which he gave meritorious service, the most important one was that on labor.

Such is the brief history of the man who landed in the territory of Montana without a dollar. Of what he has accomplished through his tireless energy and steady application he has good reason to be proud, and wealth has come in unstinted measure as the reward of far reaching sagacity, steady application of persistent energy, and no feverish speculation or "striking it rich" in any locality has brought him his financial supremacy. During one long hard winter in Montana he worked for his board, yet he is now numbered among the capitalists of the state, but, plainly and unostentatiously, he continues in the industry that has built up for him the fortune to which he is so justly entitled. High as his business ability has ranked in the special department of Montana's industries to which his energies have been so long and so successfully devoted, it stands not higher than his personal character in the estimation of a large circle of acquaintances at home and abroad,



J. W. Blair

and of the people of that portion of the state where his large interests are centered, and who recognize in him an honest, just, upright and honorable man.

JOHN R. E. SIEVERS, PH. G., M. D.—In these later days, marked by the most startling progress in all fields of invention, discovery and individual accomplishment, there is a natural and imperative tendency to specialize, for it is evident that if any one is to perfect himself in any sphere of thought, investigation or action, he must devote himself to it with absolute singleness of purpose. Among the representative physicians and surgeons of Montana who have directed particular thought and investigation along special lines, the while keeping in touch with generic progress in a professional way, is the one of whom we now write, and his precedence is such as to render particularly consonant this tribute to his efforts and effective labors.

Dr. John Rudolph Emil Sievers, the immediate subject of this review, is a native of Germany, born at Itzehoe, province of Helstein, on May 31, 1869, the son of Jacob and Catherine (Ehlers) Sievers, both of whom still retain their residence in that locality, the father being a successful apiarist. In the excellent public schools of his native province young Sievers secured his preliminary educational discipline and thereafter prosecuted his studies in private schools where he familiarized himself with foreign languages. As a lad of fifteen years Dr. Sievers came to America in 1884, and located at Chicago, Ill., where he served a two years' apprenticeship in a drug store, making such progress in his studies within this time that he was enabled in 1886 to enter the Chicago College of Pharmacy, where he completed the junior course in 1888, receiving honorable mention from Profs. E. B. Stuart and E. S. Bastin for excellence in scholarship, and receiving in recognition of his efforts the gift of a work entitled the "Principles of Pharmacognosy," from Prof. F. A. Flueckiger, of the University of Strasburg, Germany. In 1889 the Doctor was graduated in the college of pharmacy, receiving the class honors, the Billroth prize (a compound microscope) and gaining his degree of Ph. G. In 1889 also, upon examination before the state board of pharmacy, he was made a registered pharmacist in Illinois. Thereafter he continued the study of analytical chemistry under E.

F. Richter, of Chicago, but formerly of Berlin, Germany, and in 1890 he entered upon the specific work of preparing himself for the medical profession, matriculating in the medical department of the Northwestern University, Chicago, and there completing a thorough course, being graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1893.

Soon after his graduation Dr. Sievers was appointed house physician of the Sanatorium Waldheim, at Oconomowoc, Wis., and in September, as the sequel of a competitive examination, he secured the appointment as house physician and surgeon in the Michael Reese Hospital, in Chicago, and at the time he resigned this work he was head physician and surgeon of the hospital. In May, 1895, Dr. Sievers resigned his position, and in the fall matriculated in the medical department of the University of Leipsic, Germany, where he completed a post-graduate course. He thereafter continued his studies in Berlin, and then received an appointment as surgeon on the steamship Bellona, of the German East Asiatic line from Hamburg. In March, 1896, he went to Vienna, where, in connection with his studies in bacteriology, pathology, surgical diagnosis, etc., he gave special attention to gynecology and general surgery, holding with Dr. Butler, ex-house surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago, the position of assistant surgeon under the docent Dr. D. E. Ullman, the operations being performed in Dr. Ullman's presence. Drs. Butler and Sievers alternated in the charge of the surgical cases, performing independently of each other operations every day from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Their collection of pathological specimens were utilized for further clinical and microscopical examination by the students, being sent to the Pathological Institute under Prof. Kolisko.

In the fall of 1897 Dr. Sievers returned to the United States, and for four months was in practice at Neihart, Mont., after which he located in Butte. Here he conducts a general practice, but devotes special attention to general and abdominal surgery and gynecology with most gratifying success. He is local medical examiner for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of San Francisco. The Doctor holds membership in the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Association and the Montana State Medical Association, while fraternally he belongs to Silver Bow Lodge, K. of P. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party. On April 26, 1899, in New York city, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Sievers to Miss

Alma Ridell, who was born in the national metropolis, the daughter of Dr. Emil and Bertha (Von Hoffmann) Ridell, the former being a native of Germany, who, after locating in America became a prominent physician in New York city. His wife was born in New York and is a representative of the German nobility in her paternal lineage. Dr. and Mrs. Sievers are the parents of a daughter, Ruth Ethyl, born in Butte, on January 31, 1900.

THOMAS D. SLOAN.—Experience has proved the wisdom of the axiom: "The greatness of a nation lies not in the machinery of government nor essential institutions; but in the sterling character of the individual citizens." This may well apply in reviewing the eventful career of the honored Montana pioneer whose name introduces this paragraph, one of the representative farmers and stockgrowers of Deer Lodge county, whose well improved ranch is located one mile east of the village of Lincoln, Lewis and Clarke county, his postoffice address. Mr. Sloan comes of stanch old Scottish lineage, and is a native of the little maritime county of Renfrewshire, Scotland. He was born in Linwood, February 16, 1835, being the son of Thomas and Martha (Douglas) Sloan, both reared in the same county and where they passed their entire lives. They enjoyed the reputation of most inflexible integrity and honor in all the relations of life. Our subject was reared in his native county, and there educated in the common schools. As Renfrew is essentially a maritime section of Scotland, it was but natural that Mr. Sloan should turn his attention to a seafaring life and thus we find that at the age of nineteen years he proceeded to the city of Liverpool, where he secured a position as a sailor on a vessel bound for the United States. Arriving in America Mr. Sloan went to Rhode Island, where he remained for nineteen months; but the conditions and environments were not to his liking and he returned to the sea, embarking on a vessel bound for the Sandwich islands. Ere the voyage was completed some of the sailors, among the number being the subject of this sketch, had some difficulty with the captain in consequence of his treatment, and he abandoned them on one of the Marquesas islands in the Pacific ocean, inhabited solely by cannibalistic natives. The unfortunate sailors thus isolated were in constant danger for

a period of four and one-half months, during which time they subsisted on bread-fruit, oranges and other tropical products. They were finally picked up by a passing vessel and taken to Honolulu, after a cruise into the Arctic ocean. Mr. Sloan tarried in Honolulu for five months, and then worked his way to San Francisco, where he arrived in March, 1859. He continued to follow the sea as a sailor from that port for three years.

In 1863 Mr. Sloan became affected with the prevailing gold fever, and set forth for the newly discovered mines in Boise Basin, Idaho, then a part of Montana, and upon reaching his destination he turned his attention to mining, and was thus engaged for nearly three years with the varying success that attends operations in this line. He then came to Montana, locating at Lincoln, and for nineteen years was identified with the gold mining industry in this state. Believing that surer success was possible in farming he located on his present ranch, which comprises 300 acres, and has since given his time and attention to general farming and to the raising of excellent grades of livestock. To him and his excellent wife are accorded that consideration and uniform regard which mark the appreciation of their many sterling qualities of mind and heart; while they in turn are ever appreciative of the true friendships which are thus engendered.

In 1867 Mr. Sloan returned to Scotland for a visit, and in the village of Linwood, Renfrewshire, on New Year's eve, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Mary McCallum, who was born in the same village as himself, and whose parents were Archibald and Annie (McEwan) McCallum, who came to the United States in their latter years to make their home with their children. They died in that beautiful section of Essex county, N. J., known as North Orange. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan have two children: Robert, who was born in 1879; and Annie, whose birth occurred in 1886.

JOHN H. SHOBER, one of the distinguished members of the Montana bar, is a resident of Helena, where he is well known as a reliable and most successful attorney. He is a native of Loudoun county, Va., born January 5, 1832. He is the son of George and Susan (Sandbauer) Shober. They were also natives of Loudoun county, and died in Dodge county, Minn. Their Swiss ancestors

came to Virginia prior to the Revolution, and George Shober, who was a teacher, was also a soldier in the war of 1812, and served gallantly under Gen. Winfield Scott.

John H. Shober was but a child when the family removed to Ohio, and thence to Illinois and still later to Iowa, and in that state young Shober received his primary education in the public schools. He was later a pupil in the schools of Jacksonville, Ill., and afterwards attended an excellent law school in Cincinnati, and was in 1855 admitted to the practice of law in Minnesota, where the family had long been resident. Here Mr. Shober was elected county clerk of Dodge county, and was also by appointment clerk of the district court. He continued his residence in Minnesota until 1858, when he removed to Dakota, and engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Yankton, and in 1861 was elected to the territorial legislature. He was the president of the territorial council during the first session in March, 1862. In that year occurred the terrible Sioux Indian outbreak, the tragical traditions of which are still told in historical societies, by the firesides of Minnesota pioneers, and written in song and story. In that war Mr. Shober served bravely for ninety days as a volunteer, participating in quite a number of sharp skirmishes, one of which took place on the site of the flourishing city of Sioux Falls, S. D.

In the second territorial council of Dakota Mr. Shober was an active member and served with great distinction as chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1864 he started for the territory of Montana, and at Sioux City, Iowa, joined the expedition commanded by Gen. Sully and accompanied it to Fort Union. Continuing his journey he arrived at Helena in August, 1864, and at once began the practice of law. He also engaged to some extent in mining in Nelson and Holmes gulches. He was elected district attorney in the fall of 1865, and in 1867 was re-elected. The same year he formed a law partnership with Thomas Lowry, which was continued for a number of years, and in 1866 he was a prominent and very efficient member of the constitutional convention of the territory. Politically the affiliations of Mr. Shober are with the Democratic party, and he manifests a patriotic interest in its success. His legal abilities, which are unquestioned, are warmly appreciated by his personal

and business associates, and he is recognized as a man of sound business judgment and sterling integrity.

ANDREW SMITH.—Born in New York city May 2, 1855, Mr. Smith may be truly called a product of the west, for, when he was only two years old, he was brought by his parents to Wisconsin, and from there two years later to Iowa. His parents, Thomas and Maria L. (O'Brien) Smith, were natives of Ireland, where the former was born in 1828 and the latter in 1833. They came to the United States when they were young, were in New York for a short time and then came to Wisconsin, where the father engaged in farming for ten years, then, moving to Iowa, labored fifteen years there at the same business. In 1883 they all came to Montana, where the father and son together followed stockraising until the father died at his son's home in 1891. The mother died at the same place October 7, 1901.

Andrew Smith when he was nineteen years old went to Wyoming, and worked at teaming and on ranches in the Wind river and the Big Horn regions for about two years. He passed the spring and summer of 1876 prospecting and mining in the Black Hills, and in the fall went to Bismarck and on, overland, to Fort Buford, where he worked at teaming for the Government between Buford and Glendive until 1877. In the spring of that year he made a trip overland from Fort Buford to Miles City, helped to build Fort Keogh, and also carried the mails for several months between the fort and Buford. Later he was a teamster with the United States troops on several expeditions, and was with Gen. Miles' command in 1877 when he captured and broke up Chief Lame Deer's band of Cheyenne Indians. From the fall of 1877 to the spring of 1879 he was freighting from Bismarck to the Black Hills—in 1879 and 1880 he had grading contracts on the Northern Pacific between Bismarck and the Little Missouri, and in the winter of 1881 and 1882 he was hunting buffalo near Glendive. In 1882 he went to Iowa and brought his father, mother and two sisters to Montana, and also sixty-five head of cattle and twenty-five horses, making the trip overland to Dawson county, where he settled on his present home site on Beaver creek, two miles from Wibaux. He had previously taken up the homestead and on it built the first house erected on

Beaver creek. Here he has given attention to raising a high grade of cattle and horses. In this business he has been successful, has extensive grazing ranges surrounding the homestead, and has prospered.

In politics Mr. Smith is an unwavering Democrat, and has served his party well and wisely, both in the ranks and in official stations. From 1894 to 1898 he was county commissioner of Dawson county, and, for many years subsequent to 1884, a trustee and clerk of the school board of district No. 6. Fraternally he is allied with the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen. He was married at Ida Grove, Iowa, in May, 1883, with Miss Mary A. Moody, a native of Michigan, where she was born in 1860. They have six children, Jennie, Olive, Roscoe, Ruth, Hazel and Herbert, the last being an adopted son. Another son, Harry, was burned to death January 1, 1899, at the age of thirteen. The family has a strong hold on the good will and esteem of the community.

ALLEXANDER SMITH.—It is to the glory of our great American republic that the man of honor and integrity who is willing to utilize his opportunities with reasonable energy may attain success. Montana has been the scene of successful endeavor of many self-made men, and among the number is Mr. Smith, a prosperous farmer and honored citizen of Gallatin county, his fine farmstead being located five miles southwest of Belgrade, his postoffice address. Mr. Smith comes of stanch old Irish stock, though a native son of Lanarkshire, Scotland, where he was born March 24, 1850, being one of a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters, who were born to William and Jane (Adams) Smith, natives of Ireland, whence they removed to Scotland in the early 'forties and there passed the residue of their days. They were folk of sterling character and unflinching industry, and were respected by all who knew them.

Alexander Smith was reared to maturity in Scotland, received a common school education and early assumed individual responsibilities by securing work in the coal mines, being identified with this line of industry until 1871, when he attained his legal majority, whereupon he determined to seek his fortune in America, feeling assured he would find broader opportunities for attaining a

position of independence through his own industry. He accordingly came to the United States, taking up his abode in Tioga county, Pa., where he devoted his attention to coal mining until 1882, coming thence to Montana and locating in Gallatin county, found employment in the Chestnut coal mines. Subsequently he removed to the beautiful section known as Central park, Gallatin valley, where for a time he worked for wages and then, purchasing a portion of the Hunter ranch, began farming for himself. Alert and energetic, ever ready to utilize the most available means at hand, a student of methods and signally progressive, success has not been denied him, and that it has been cumulative is evident from the fact that he now has a valuable and prolific farm of 280 acres, all available for effective cultivation and practically under irrigation at the present time. By an ingenious hydraulic device, invented by himself, Mr. Smith is enabled to secure a sufficient supply of water on the higher levels to effectively irrigate the same, the water power being derived from the ditches on the lower level, and being used on days when the water is not demanded on said lower level. The scheme is a very successful one in its operation and indicates the discrimination and scientific methods which Mr. Smith brings to bear in the carrying on of his farming industry. The principal products of the farm are wheat, oats and barley, and excellent yields are secured. It may properly be said that Mr. Smith stands as a living example of what it is possible for a man of brains and energy to accomplish in the state of Montana, if he will make definite application of his abilities. He purchased his present farm without the immediate payment of a dollar, his only security being his honor, and he is now owner of a fine farm, thoroughly improved and all under cultivation. A substantial and commodious farm residence and excellent barns and other outbuildings are among the permanent improvements to be noted, and the success in all this is the result of only fifteen years of labor and application. Mr. Smith has ordered his life upon a high plane of honor and integrity, and to him is given the unqualified esteem and confidence of the community. He gives his political support to the Republican party, while his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, in whose work he takes a deep and active interest, being an elder of the Hamilton church, of which his wife also is a devoted member.

On April 23, 1873, Mr. Smith was united in

marriage to Miss Rebecca Saulsberry, who was born in Pennsylvania, the daughter of Henry Saulsberry, who migrated to the United States from the north of Ireland. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith fourteen children have been born, and only once has death invaded the family circle. The names of the children, in order of birth, are as follows: Susie is the wife of D. P. Stone, of Central Park; William is at the parental home; Jennie, wife of George E. L. Dawes, of Central Park; Henry, a successful rancher in the same vicinity; Annie; Alexander, Jr.; Maggie, deceased; and Wilda Martha, Carrie, Ruth, Belle, Esther and Earl, all of whom remain at the homestead.

CARL J. SMITH.—A native of Sweden, the proud realm made glorious in song and story by the deeds of Gustavus Adolphus and Charles the Twelfth in military prowess, and by the triumphs of John Ericsson in steam engineering and naval architecture, Carl J. Smith, of Butte, a lawyer of good standing in his profession which he has won by his own merits in our land of opportunity, has inspiration for lofty endeavor from the country of his nativity and that of his adoption. He was born on May 12, 1865. His parents, Andrew and Johanna (Anderson) Smith, were also Swedes. They had a small farm where they reared their eleven children, of whom Carl was the third. Educated at the excellent schools of his native land, when he was eighteen years old he emigrated to America locating first at Minneapolis, where he worked during the day and supplemented his Swedish educational advantages at home by attending night school. From Minnesota he removed in 1888 to South Dakota and engaged in the hotel business until 1892, when he went to Salt Lake City and became a real estate dealer, at the same time studying law. In 1896 he came to Montana, and locating at Butte, continued both his law studies and his real estate operations. In that city he was admitted to the bar on January 12, 1899, and since then has devoted himself almost exclusively to legal practice and securing a good standing at the bar and a large and growing clientele. He is independent in politics, but maintains a lively interest in public affairs and in the welfare of the community. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and gives his lodge earnest and helpful support. In

religious thought he is a zealous and enthusiastic Theosophist and in private life a worthy exemplar of the best in social relations and citizenship.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF MONTANA, formerly the Montana National Bank, is the result of a reorganization of the latter institution on January 10, 1901. The officers of the new bank are: Thomas A. Marlow, president; Albert L. Smith, vice-president; Thomas C. Kurtz, cashier; W. H. Dickinson, assistant cashier. The paid-up capital and surplus of the bank is \$312,500. Among those financially interested in the new institution are James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway Company, of St. Paul; James H. Eckels, ex-comptroller of the currency, of Chicago; Joseph Rosenbaum, live stock commission, and A. G. Becker, banker, Chicago; Henry Bratnaber, capitalist, San Francisco; Andrew J. Davis (estate of), banker, Butte; Robert S. Ford, banker, Great Falls; C. J. McNamara, live stock, Big Sandy, and B. D. Phillios, live stock, Malta, Mont. Among the Helena business men connected with this bank have been Peter Larson, J. T. Murphy, Herman Gans, B. H. Tatem, J. P. Woolman, H. G. McIntire, N. Kessler, E. B. Braden, S. H. McIntire, T. A. Marlow. The original Montana National Bank was organized in 1882, with these officers: President, Col. C. A. Broadwater; vice-president, A. G. Clarke, and cashier, E. Sharp. The capital stock was \$250,000. This was later increased, but again reduced to the original amount. Col. Broadwater was president until the time of his death in 1892. He was succeeded by John T. Murphy, who was in office until December, 1893, and he was followed by T. A. Marlow, who served until 1897, when A. L. Smith took office.

Mr. A. L. Smith was born in Red Wing, Minn., in 1860, and was reared and educated in that state. On the completion of his school days he entered the Citizens Bank, of Northfield, Minn., as teller. Here he remained four years, acquiring a commercial experience that was of inestimable advantage to him in after life. In 1883 he came to Glendive, and organized the Merchants' Bank, of that town, where he continued as cashier for six years, H. F. Douglas being the president for years, although residing at Fort Yates. Mr. Smith came to Helena in January, 1893, as

assistant cashier of the Montana National Bank, and was made its president in 1897. He is also treasurer of the Iron Mountain Company. He is not a member of any fraternal society, but is president of the Montana Club, and has served two terms (six years) as chairman of its executive committee. His family came from Massachusetts and New York, removing to Minnesota where his father was a pioneer, in 1852. His father still resides in Red Wing, engaged in merchandising. Mr. Smith has achieved a high reputation in financial circles in the northwest, and is a man of great executive ability, of superior business qualifications and most pleasing social qualities.

FRANK W. SMITH.—Born and reared amid the picturesque scenes and historic associations of the upper Susquehanna, and beginning the active duties of business life there, Frank W. Smith is now far from the home of his youth, but with the taste acquired there has selected for his residence in the far northwest a location in one of the most beautiful and picturesque sections of Montana. His life began at Towanda, Pa., April 15, 1858. His father, E. H. Smith, was born at Olean, N. Y., an unusually beautiful little inland city on the Alleghany, and passed his mature life at Towanda in business as a very successful banker. The mother of Frank W. Smith, Mrs. Olean (Martin) Smith, also a native of New York, is still living at Towanda. Mr. Smith received a thorough and liberal education at the public schools at Towanda, the Episcopal Institute at Burlington, Vt., and Swarthmore College near Philadelphia. After leaving school in 1876 he was six years in the shoe business at Towanda. But the wide and promising west seemed full of opportunity, and in 1883 he came to Wibaux, then Keith, in Montana, and located on the ranch which he now occupies, about twenty miles south of the prosperous little town of Wibaux, on Beaver creek, in a region surpassingly beautiful and inviting, his home ranch being known as Edge Hill.

Mr. Smith brought the first band of stock sheep imported into eastern Montana, trailing them through from California in 1883 and for many years he was one of the most extensive and successful sheep raisers in the state. A few years later he engaged in breeding high grade horses and cattle, the horses especially being stan-

dard bred and a credit to the state. His cattle are registered Galloways and his sheep high grade Rambouillets. In his ranch home and its products Mr. Smith takes great pride, and has spared no expense in making the establishment as complete and beautiful as possible. The barns, sheds, corrals, and other appliances for the farming and stock enterprises lack nothing that science has discovered or skill has fashioned for their purposes. And the residence is a triumph of architectural beauty, artistic adornment, convenient arrangement and complete equipment. Up to 1898 our subject gave his personal attention to his extensive stock business; but since then he has been interested with Pierre Wibaux and others in the now famous Uncle Sam mine in the Black Hills, which yields a free milling gold quartz. It was purchased and a new company, the Clover Leaf Gold Mining Company, was organized to work it in 1889. Mr. Smith is the first vice-president of the corporation and one of the principal owners of the property and franchises. They have a sixty-stamp mill in operation, and the product is very satisfactory and seemingly inexhaustible.

Mr. Smith takes an active part in politics as a Republican, at all times deeply interested in the welfare of his party, but seeking none of its office favors for himself. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order in lodge, chapter and commandery, holding membership in the various bodies at Towanda, Pa., his old home. He was married in August, 1888, at Detroit, Mich., to Miss Mary Edson, a native of that city. They have three children: Edson, aged 12; Marie, aged 10; and Ward, aged 9. It would be difficult to overestimate the good influence which this upright, enterprising, progressive and broad-minded citizen has exercised in his community and throughout the state. For many years he has been a potential force in business, politics, and educational, moral and social movements. Everything he has touched has felt the impress of his quickening hand, which has never been raised to stop or stay anything that would contribute to the advancement or improvement of his fellows, and among them he is held in the highest esteem and most cordial regard.

JOSEPH SMITH II.—Among those prominently identified with the newspaper press of Montana is Mr. Smith II, editor and publisher of the *Madisonian*, issued weekly at Virginia City, Madi-

son county, and one of the pioneer papers of the state, dating back to 1869. Mr. Smith II is a son of the old Empire state, having been born at Hammond, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., on January 8, 1864. His father, William Smith, was born in Montreal, Canada, the son of William Smith, Sr., who was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, whence he emigrated to Canada about 1839. He took up his residence in New York in the early 'forties, and there devoted his attention to his trade of a carpenter and builder, and also engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. His family accompanied him upon his removals, and in the public schools of New York his son, William, received his educational discipline. He learned the carpenter's trade under his father and thereafter followed contracting and building. William Smith, Jr., was twice married, Joseph Smith II being the only child of the first marriage. His mother's name was Margaret Wilson, and she was born in Scotland, whence she accompanied her parents to the United States.

Joseph Smith II effectively supplemented his preliminary educational training by completing a thorough course in the state normal school at Potsdam, N. Y., entering that institution in 1882 and graduating therefrom in the class of 1888. Mr. Smith was dependent upon his own resources in defraying his expenses at the normal school, and while a student engaged in pedagogic work to secure the funds with which to continue his course. After graduating he continued to teach in the public schools of New York state and was principal of the schools at Prospect, Oneida county, for two years, after which, in 1890, he came to Montana, locating in Helena, where he remained one year, during which time he was in the real estate business. He next located at Beaverhead county, was engaged in mining for four and one-half years, and later was in the same line of enterprise in Madison county for eighteen months.

On January 1, 1899, Mr. Smith II became identified with the "art preservative of all arts," purchasing the *Madisonian*, at Virginia City, of which he has since been proprietor and editor. The paper was founded in 1869, when Virginia City was still a bustling mining camp and thus figures as one of the oldest newspapers in the state. The original plant was brought in on the backs of mules, and a portion of that equipment is still in the office. The *Madisonian* is Democratic in

politics, is issued on Thursday of each week, is an able exponent of local interests and of the cause of the party whose principles and policies it advocates. Mr. Smith II is a writer of force and literary taste, and under his management the venerable paper has been distinctly rejuvenated. Mr. Smith II has been an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, and while a resident of Beaverhead county was nominated by his party for clerk of the district court. In 1899 he was elected school trustee of Virginia City, and is now chairman of the board. He takes a lively interest in all that touches the material prosperity and normal advancement of his town, county and state, and is known as a progressive young business man, one well worthy of the esteem so uniformly accorded him. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, and fraternally he is identified with Montana Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., at Virginia City.

HENRY C. SMITH.—On the roster of Montana's able jurists and legists is found the name of Judge Henry C. Smith, who is now exercising important judicial functions as district judge of the First judicial district of the state. Advancement in the learned professions comes only through individual ability and effort, and the intellectual vigor, analytical power and dialectic potentiality of Judge Smith have gained him a leading place at the bar of Montana, though he is still a young man. Judge Smith is a native of Fond du Lac county, Wis., where he was born on August 3, 1862, the son of Lucian S. and Mary J. (Cooper) Smith, the former of whom was a mechanical engineer and for many years employed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company in Wisconsin, to which state he removed in 1854, from Royalton, Vt. His death occurred at Milton Junction, Wis., in January, 1897. He was a son of William Smith, of Royalton, Vt., a tanner in that state, where he died leaving three sons, only one of whom is now living. The mother of Judge Smith died in 1888. She was the daughter of John Cooper, of Stafford, N. Y., whence he removed to Wisconsin, where his death occurred. Of the children of Lucian S. and Mary Smith the two surviving are Judge Henry C. and George P., of Dubuque, Iowa.

After an excellent preliminary education in the

public schools of Oshkosh, Wis., at the age of eighteen years Henry C. Smith entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. He retained this incumbency three years, but his ambition was to enter the legal profession. Accordingly he entered the law office of Judge John W. Sale, of Janesville, where he continued technical reading until 1885, when he was admitted to the bar of the state upon examination before the circuit court. He entered upon active legal practice in Janesville, Wis., and was for three months associated with Judge B. F. Dunwiddie, later entering into a partnership with O. H. Feathers and M. G. Jeffries, the former being one of the United States commissioners to the Paris exposition of 1900. This association continued until July, 1888, when Mr. Smith consummated a professional alliance with Henry Scott Sloan, son of Hon. I. C. Sloan, dean of the law school of the University of Wisconsin and a member of congress during the administration of President Lincoln. The partners came to Montana the same year, located in Helena, where they were associated in practice until July, 1889, and subsequently Mr. Smith was associated in practice with Thomas F. Casey, under the firm title of Casey & Smith, which obtained until July 4, 1890, the date of the death of Mr. Casey. Judge Smith then continued practice alone, retaining a representative clientage, until he was elected to his present position as judge of the First judicial district of Montana, in November, 1896.

Judge Smith has served on the bench with signal ability and his decisions show a full embodiment of the law applicable to the litigated points, being entirely free from judicial bias. The Judge has ever been a stalwart supporter of the Republican party and he is a deep student of the issues of the day and ever ready to defend his conviction. He has been an active and effective worker in the "grand old party," and for two terms each served as chairman of the Republican central committee of the county and that of the city of Helena. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World, the Royal Highlanders and the Modern Woodmen of America. As one of the distinguished members of the Montana bar and as a representative citizen of Helena, Judge Smith has won the esteem of a wide circle of friends in the capital city and throughout the state. On August 21, 1889, Judge Smith was united in marriage to Miss Frances Woodruff,

of Janesville, Wis., and they are the parents of three sons and one daughter, Parkhurst W., Henry C., Jr., Howard L. and Marion S., who died on March 24, 1901.

DAVID G. BROWNE.—Everywhere in our land are found men who have worked their own way from humble beginnings to leadership in official life, in commerce, in the great productive industries, the management of financial affairs and the control of the veins and arteries of traffic and exchange in the country. Prominent among the self-made men of Montana is David G. Browne, a man honored, respected and esteemed wherever known, and most of all where he is best known. It is a "far cry" from driver of a mule team to collector of customs for a district comprising two sovereign commonwealths, and yet between the two positions lies an epoch in the enviable career of Mr. Browne, one of the leading "progressive men" of Montana. He was born near Belfast, Ireland, on January 16, 1859. He early had training in the public schools, but when a mere lad assumed personal responsibilities in the active duties of life. Self-reliance was thus quickened, and this has been reinforced by definite purpose, unwavering integrity, an alert mentality and a determination to win a success worthy the name, an equipment whose sterling values are not to be gained. At the age of seventeen years Mr. Browne emigrated to America, setting forth courageously to make his fortune in a strange land by energy and determinate effort. After residing about a year in the eastern states, coming to Utah, he secured employment with the Wells-Fargo Express Company's stage line at Kelton. After about one year he resigned the position to accept the more profitable occupation of driver of a twelve-mule freighting outfit, which transported goods and supplies from Corinne, Utah, to various places in Montana and Idaho. By effort and good management he was soon enabled to save sufficient money to purchase a team and equipment, and in freighting with this outfit he came to Fort Benton, Mont., in 1879. He was successful in his freighting enterprise from the time of its inception, and before two years had passed he was operating four twelve-mule outfits of his own and hauling a large, important business. He held contracts for nearly all the government military posts in Montana, Wyo-



David G. Browne

ming and Nebraska, and had special contracts for furnishing forage for the various forts, the ramifications of his business being far-reaching and demanding the supervision of a keen executive.

In 1881 Mr. Browne became general manager for W. S. Wetzel & Co., of Fort Benton, who were then doing an extensive business in various lines, holding government contracts, conducting merchandising enterprises, having the agency for the Coulson line of steamboats, consisting of eight steamers, etc. He was in tenure of this position for about three years, still continuing individual freighting and contracting and making other investments as opportunity presented. Later he turned his attention more particularly to the government contracting, and he took and completed some of the largest and most important contracts let by the Federal authorities in this section of the Union. He also became largely interested in the cattle industry in Choteau county, and with this important branch of enterprise he has ever since been prominently concerned, having investments of wide scope and importance. The success, which has attended his efforts has been due to his progressive methods, his prescience and his marked capacity in an executive way, and in his personal supervision of all enterprises in which he has been interested.

Mr. Browne has been an active and influential factor in political affairs, and for many years he has been the recognized leader of the Democratic party in Choteau county, doing much to advance the party cause in the territory and later in the state. In 1884 he was a member of the board of aldermen of the city of Fort Benton; from 1887 to 1889, both inclusive, he held the responsible office of county commissioner of Choteau county; he had also the distinction of being a member of the constitutional convention of 1889, which framed the present constitution of the state, that under which Montana was admitted to the Union. In this convention he was chairman of the committee on towns and counties as well as a member of several other important committees, and was otherwise active in the work of the assembly. He was an alternate delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1892 at Chicago, when Cleveland received his second nomination for the presidency, and he has served for sixteen years as a member of the Democratic central committee of Montana, under territorial and state organization and is treasurer of the state Democratic committee, and a member of the

executive committee at the present time. For eight years he was incumbent of the office of chairman of the Democratic central committee of Choteau county.

Mr. Browne has been prominent in the business and industrial life of Choteau county, and he was secretary of the Fort Benton board of trade for fifteen years and one of the founders of the Stockmen's National Bank, of Fort Benton, and is now one of its leading stockholders and a member of its directorate. Mr. Browne had the distinction of being a member of the board of commissioners of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, and was elected treasurer of the Montana board of commissioners, doing most effective service in securing for the state its proper representation in the great exposition. On April 26, 1893, President Cleveland appointed Mr. Browne to the responsible and important office of collector of customs for the district comprising Montana and Idaho, the port of entry being then at Fort Benton. This was, in 1896, changed to Great Falls, when Mr. Browne took up his residence in that city remaining there until July, 1901, when he again returned to Fort Benton. The same attributes which have been factors in his business success were brought to bear in the discharge of his official duties, and his regime was one which met with uniform endorsement, making his administration a marked credit to his ability and judgment and conserving the best interests of the affairs under his jurisdiction. Mr. Browne continued to hold this office until July, 1901, more than eight years, serving through President McKinley's entire first administration, after which he was succeeded by C. M. Webster. He is now giving his attention to his private affairs, and his acumen and energy are certain to make his career one of cumulative success. He is known as a thorough business man and courteous gentleman, and his genial personality has gained for him a host of friends in the state where he has lived and labored to such goodly ends.

HON. ROBERT B. SMITH.—In this work, whose purport is to leave a perpetual record of the lives and deeds of the progressive men of Montana, it is imperative that particular attention be directed to Hon. Robert B. Smith, one of the distinguished members of the bar, and one upon whom has been conferred the highest honor

in the gift of the people, that of presiding over its destinies as the governor of the state. Mr. Smith retired from this position in 1901, having given an administration which redounded to his credit and which passed into the annals of Montana as one of the most thorough and discriminating ever recorded.

Robert B. Smith was born in Hickman county, Ky., on December 29, 1854, the son of Dewitt C. and Eliza (Hughes) Smith. His paternal grandfather was Eli Smith, who was born in New York, and removed to Kentucky in an early day, there engaging in agriculture until the close of his long and useful life. On the Kentucky homestead was born on November 5, 1832, Dewitt Clinton Smith, the father of the Governor, and he passed his entire life in Kentucky, dying in February, 1899, at his home in Graves county. His wife is still living, and she was a native of Kentucky, born in 1836, the daughter of Lewis Hughes. Her father was one of the first five men to settle in Ohio in 1789, from which state he removed to Kentucky, and passed his later years. Robert B. Smith was the eldest of nine children, and is one of three now in Montana, his brother, Joseph C., being a resident of Dillon, and his sister, Mrs. Emma Porter, having her home in Missoula. In the public schools of Kentucky Mr. Smith received his early education, later completing an academic course at Milburn, Carlisle county. He had in the meanwhile given clear definition to plans for his future life work, and went to Mayfield, Ky., where he began his technical reading of law in the office of Col. Edward Crossland, an eminent barrister. He proved a close and receptive student, and secured admission to the bar of Kentucky at Mayfield in 1877, continuing there in legal practice for over three years. In 1882 Mr. Smith came to Dillon, Mont., where he entered upon an active practice, quickly gaining distinctive precedence and there continuing until 1889, when he came to Helena and formed a partnership with Hon. Samuel Word, whose son, Robert Lee Word, was later admitted to the firm. Samuel Word retired in 1892, and Mr. Smith was then associated with R. L. Word until each of the three original members of this well known firm assumed official positions. Hon. Samuel Word went to Cape Nome, Alaska, his son was appointed by Gov. Smith a justice of the supreme court, while Mr. Smith became governor of Montana.

His official duties over, Gov. Smith resumed his profession at Butte and his fine talents and effective efforts have given him a reputation as one of the most distinguished representatives of the Montana bar. Released from the exacting duties of office, he is now concerned in much of the leading legal business in the state and federal courts. As a Democrat Mr. Smith has been conspicuous in campaigns in the state, and long regarded as one of the wheelhorses of the party in Montana. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1884, and, in 1885, under the administration of President Cleveland, he was appointed United States district attorney for Montana, resigning the office on March 4, 1889, as he did not care to retain the office under the administration of a party with whose principles he was not in sympathy. In 1894 he was the unsuccessful nominee of the People's party for member of congress. In 1890 he was city attorney of Helena. In November, 1896, he was elected governor of Montana on the Democratic ticket, and to his distinguished gubernatorial services reference has already been made. Fraternally Mr. Smith is identified with the Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Order of Pyramids, while professionally he holds membership in the Montana Bar Association. On April 9, 1878, Gov. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Crossland, who was born in Kentucky, the daughter of Col. Edward Crossland, the able preceptor of the Governor's law studies. Two children, Mary H. and Edward C., grace their home.

CHARLES SPEAR.—One of the enterprising and successful young business men of Yellowstone county is Charles Spear, and his practical experience has been gained entirely in Montana, of which state he has been a resident from his fifteenth year. He is now cashier of Billings State Bank, and a representative citizen of the county. He is a native of Atchison county, Mo., born on May 15, 1860, the son of Willis and Jane (Ferguson) Spear, both of whom reside in Billings, the father having been for many years an agriculturist in Missouri and Montana. He is the son of John Spear, a prominent farmer of Missouri, where his death occurred. After attending the public schools of his native county until 1875, Charles Spear came with his parents to Montana, where

the family located on a ranch on Flint creek, near Phillipsburg, Granite county, where the father engaged in farming and stockraising, receiving assistance from his son. In 1877 Charles entered the public school at Deer Lodge, and thereafter went to school alternate years until 1882, the last year being spent in the college at that place, he working on the ranch during vacations and when not busied with his studies. In 1882 he located at Junction, Yellowstone county, where he was employed in the mercantile house of Paul McCormick, continuing to be thus engaged until the spring of 1890, when he formed a grocery partnership with W. H. Donovan in Billings. In February, 1900, Mr. Spear sold out to the Donovan-McCormick Company. He was then engaged in the insurance business, in partnership with Henry White, until January 1, 1902, when he sold his interest to Mr. White and organized the Billings State Bank. In his political proclivities Mr. Spear is Republican, an active worker in the party. In 1889 he was elected one of the county commissioners of Yellowstone county, and in 1900 he was appointed county assessor, to fill the unexpired term of Richard C. Wells. His fraternal relations are with Ashlar Lodge No. 29, A. F. & A. M.; Billings Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., and Aldemar Commandery No. 5, K. T., and he is now eminent commander of the chivalric body last mentioned. He is also a noble of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine, while he is also a member of the United Workmen.

On July 27, 1886, Mr. Spear was united in marriage to Miss Frances Gruwell, daughter of Hon. C. O. Gruwell, of Billings. They have four daughters, Clara, Dora, Gladys and Frances.

WILLIS SPEAR.—One of the sterling pioneer citizens residing in Billings, Yellowstone county, Willis Spear is one of the few surviving veterans of the Mexican war, and was also one of the California argonauts of 1849, while his life has been one of usefulness and honor. He is now living retired from active labors, having well earned rest and repose in his declining years. Mr. Spear was born in New York on January 12, 1824, son of John and Polly (Osborn) Spear, the former of whom, a farmer, was born in Connecticut, on February 24, 1788, and whose death occurred in 1886, at the remarkable age of nine-

ty-eight years. His parents were David and Mary (Clark) Spear, and the latter was a lineal descendant of Richard Clark, who came to America on the Mayflower in 1620. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Spear were Moses and Mary (Shaw) Osborn, the former being a miller in Hartford, Conn. Six months after his birth Mr. Spear's parents removed to Ohio, locating on the shore of Lake Erie until 1834, when they removed to Wood county and thence in 1837 to Noble county, Ind. Willis had in the meantime secured such education as he could in the primitive log school houses, and he then served an apprenticeship at the carpenter trade, becoming a skilled workman. In 1839, at the age of nineteen, he left home and secured employment on a Mississippi steamboat and was identified with river navigation in various capacities until 1847, when he enlisted for service in the Mexican war in the quartermaster's department and serving until the close of the conflict.

In 1849 he joined the throng of gold seekers going to California, making the trip by way of Texas and the southern route, and making his way to the gold diggings, where he was engaged in placer mining for a short time. He then went to San Francisco, where he worked for one year for Nathaniel Gray, an undertaker. In 1851, he entered into partnership with Jonathan P. Adams, purchased a sloop and for two years they engaged in freighting on the bay, when he sold his interest and in 1853 he returned to Indiana for a visit and thence went to Iowa, whither his parents had removed in 1846. There he engaged in farming until 1855 when he removed to Nodaway county, Mo., where he devoted his attention to farming and operating a sawmill. In 1860 he removed to Atchison county, where he owned and conducted a flouring mill for three years, after which he resumed farming operations and continued in this industry in Missouri until 1874, when he came to Montana, locating in Deer Lodge county, where he engaged in ranching and also conducted a hotel. In 1883 he removed to Sheridan county, Wyo., where on a large tract of land he engaged successfully in stockraising on an extensive scale until May, 1896, when he resigned the management to his sons and removed to Billings, where he has since made his home. In politics Mr. Spear is one of the veteran members of the Republican party, whose principles he has supported from its organization, and he takes justifiable pride

in his allegiance to the "grand old party." While a resident of Missouri he served four years as postmaster at Sweet Home, Nodaway county, and a number of years as school trustee and also as constable. Fraternally he is identified with the Patrons of Husbandry, commonly designated Grangers. On October 17, 1853, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Spear to Mrs. Jane Wood, of Hamilton, Ind., she being the daughter of Jonathan and Catherine (Richie) Ferguson. She has two children by her first marriage, McKinley (deceased), and Lorinda Jane, the widow of Christopher Schneider, of Wyoming. Mr. and Mrs. Spear have these children: Oceanna is the wife of L. M. Hoyt, of Bozeman, Mary is the wife of Paul McCormick, of Billings, John is deceased, Charles E. resides in Billings, Willis M. is on the ranch in Wyoming, Emma L. is the wife of J. S. Dewitt, of St. Anthony, Idaho, and William H., who is associated in the management of the Wyoming ranch.

HON. WM. O. SPEER.—In the ancestry of this honored citizen, eminent jurist and distinguished public servant of Montana, the blood of two peoples, forever and everywhere renowned for their love of liberty and their great industrial enterprise, is commingled. His paternal grandfather emigrated to the United States from the north of Ireland soon after the close of the Revolution, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he became an industrious and prosperous farmer; and where, after a life well spent in the service of church and state, he was called to rest. He was a lay member of the Covenanters' church, and took a leading part in forming and establishing the new division of that denomination. The Judge's father was Robert Speer, a native of Pennsylvania, where the Judge was born August 26, 1846, and his mother was Charlotte (Covert) Speer, of Butler county in the same state, whose forefathers came from Holland, settled in America at an early period, and made a glorious record in the struggle for the independence of their adopted country. In 1855 Robert Speer and family removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he prospered as a carpenter and builder until his death, which occurred January 28, 1896. Of their seven children Judge Speer was the eldest. He received his education principally at Davenport, and was noted in his

school days for studious habits and a keen desire for knowledge. After leaving school he read law in the office of Brown & Campbell, well known throughout their own and adjacent states as counsellors of learning and power. He was admitted to the bar in 1874 and immediately began legal practice.

From the very beginning success attended his efforts, and soon offers of partnerships came to him from older members of the bar. He formed one with N. Samuel Mitchell, which proved of mutual advantage, and was continued until the Judge decided to come west. This he did in 1880, locating at Butte, where he began a professional and political career which has been a source of honor and profit to him and of great and important service to the state. Only two years after his arrival in the city he was nominated by his party for the office of district attorney. He made a brilliant canvass, but was unable to overcome the large adverse majority, and was defeated by W. Y. Pemberton. In 1884, however, he was elected a member of the territorial house of representatives, and rendered distinguished service as chairman of its judiciary committee. In 1887 he was elected city attorney of Butte, and was re-elected in 1888. In 1889, however, he was defeated for the same office by the late Frank E. Corbett. The next year he was appointed the superintendent of the census for the state, by the federal government, and in 1892 was nominated for judge of the Second judicial district of Silver Bow county. He was successful at the election, defeating W. Y. Merrill, served out his term of four years, and retired from active connection with the legal profession.

Politically Judge Speer always affiliated with the Republican party up to 1896. He then identified himself with the Silver Republicans. The public interests of his home locality have ever had his close, intelligent and serviceable attention. Nothing that he thought could be of advantage to the community failed to enlist his earnest and vigorous support. He is practically the father of Silver Bow county, having been one of the most active and enthusiastic promoters of its organization, calling the first meeting at which the project was considered, and never ceasing in his forceful efforts until the desired end was attained. During his term of office as city attorney of Butte, he, in effect, re-created the city, transforming it from a state of general lawlessness to one of decency and

order, and establishing it fully under a systematic municipal government. Prior to his time the ordinances had been conflicting and many of them carelessly drawn, so that there was want of the necessary unity of purpose and harmony of import to make them effective.

Judge Speer was married January 10, 1895, to Mrs. Lina H. Koehler, a native of St. Louis, Mo. He has never given much attention to fraternal societies, but is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. * Since his retirement from the bench he has devoted himself particularly to looking after his business interests. In 1899 he erected the Princeton block, one of the finest residence properties in the city, as well as the first modern flat building erected in the state. The sun of life for this interesting gentleman is yet at its meridian height, but he can see blooming and fructifying around him a portion of the primeval wilderness which he has helped to make radiant with the presence of ideas—to plant and people with beneficent activity and enduring joy—its chaotic conditions now brought into harmonious and systematic fertility, its stores of hidden wealth revealed and fashioned to multiform beneficence, its social and political fabric founded on a firm basis looking to the greatest good for the greatest number; and can feel the comfort which must spring from the certainty that he has borne his full share in producing these results.

LORENZO WINCHESTER STACY.—Among the extensive stockgrowers of Montana is Mr. Stacy, now a resident of Miles City. From his boyhood he has been familiar with the free life of the plains and mountains, and had many thrilling experiences and interesting episodes during his long career in the west. A brief review of his life history will be read with interest and will be a perpetual memorial of his life and its accomplishment. The original American ancestors of Mr. Stacy were early English settlers in the Massachusetts colony and some of them were active participants in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Stacy himself was born in Athens county, Ohio, on the 24th of August, 1850, the fourth of the five children of Joel and Sally A. (Elston) Stacy, the former of whom was born in Massachusetts

and the latter in Pennsylvania. Joel Stacy was an early settler in Ohio, a pioneer farmer, where he developed a fine farm and passed the residue of his life. His death and also that of his wife occurred in the early 'sixties. Of their five children three are now living, namely: Mary Frances, wife of W. H. Vorhes, Nelsonville, Ohio; Orinda, wife of N. I. Dixon, Longstreth, Ohio, and Lorenzo W.

Lorenzo W. Stacy left school at the early age of twelve years, then accompanying his brother Webster to Kansas, and engaging in the hunting of buffalo on the great plains of the intermediate west, the two having their own outfit. Here the boy waxed strong in spirit and physique, and his naturally self reliant nature was strengthened. Later he engaged in trading with the Indians, establishing himself at a post in the panhandle of Texas. It may be of interest to here note that Mr. Stacy secured a buffalo calf which he raised, making it a pet. After it was a year old the animal traveled with the party, and when camp was made it would often find its way during the night to Mr. Stacy's head and waken him by its grunting, not being satisfied until it had accomplished this result. It would follow him any distance and, if strangers approached, would put its head under his arm and resent emphatically any attempt to touch him. He kept this buffalo until he arrived at Dodge City, Kan., when it caused trouble by uprooting and despoiling the gardens of the settlers, and it was necessary to picket it with a rope, with which it finally became entangled and was thrown so as to break its neck. Mr. Stacy successfully traded with the Indians in the southwest, and effected a personal treaty with the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, which was known as the Stacy treaty. The circumstances of the treaty are these: His trading party was surrounded by about 2,000 Indians at Paladora Canon, in 1873, and the United States marshal warned Mr. Stacy to fly, but with six employees he had come especially to trade with the Indians, and his tenacity and intrepid daring prompted him to carry out his object. After he had been thus warned Mr. Stacy at once determined to have a talk with the chief, Powder Face, made his way to the Indian camp and passed through the entire band of howling savages to the chief's tepee. Here he dismounted and was immediately attacked by the chief's dog, which bit his left leg nearly to the bone. Mr. Stacy, however, explained his situation

and intention to the chief, who called a council. At this the Indians sat in a circle and finally the chief handed Mr. Stacy the pipe of peace, which he puffed with due solemnity, being much encouraged by this action. He invited Powder Face and his squaw to dinner the next day and gave them a good meal, and the doughty chieftain then made a treaty to this effect: That his people would thereafter trade with the brave white man without molesting him. Powder Face further manifested his good will by tanning robes for him. When the Indians left that section in the following spring, Powder Face and his wife presented Mr. Stacy with a fine suit of Indian clothes, a big shawl and a pair of shoes, and a silver finger-ring. The chief always continued a strong friend of Mr. Stacy, and lived to a venerable age, dying about 1892.

After trading with the Indians for three years Mr. Stacy engaged in the cattle business in the Indian territory, and had an extensive range under fence. He disposed of his interests here in 1882, and the next year came to Montana. In the fall of 1883 he went south and purchased cattle, which he trailed through to Montana, arriving in August, 1884. He located on the range between the Powder and Tongue rivers, and often ran 5,000 head of cattle. He handled thousands of cattle each year until he sold out in 1889. He did not, however, withdraw from the cattle business, and has still large herds. He utilizes the range between the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, in Custer county. In this industry he is connected with the Swifts, of Chicago, South Omaha and Kansas City, the Custer county herd bearing the brand of "L. U."

Mr. Stacy is a director of the State National Bank, of Miles City, in which he is a large stockholder, is interested in the mercantile business of Lakin & Westfall and is the owner of improved business and residence properties in Miles City, where he makes his home in a commodious and attractive residence of modern architectural design and conveniences, one of the best in the town. The family pass their winters in Florida or California. In politics Mr. Stacy is a Republican, and takes interest in the public welfare and the advancement of the state, but has never sought public office, being distinctively a business man. On the 6th of December, 1888, Mr. Stacy was united in marriage with Miss Mary L. Hotchkiss, who was born in Connecticut, the daughter of Steven

G. and Augusta (Stevens) Hotchkiss, of old New England stock. To this union have been born four children, Edward W., Florence, Lorenzo Winchester, Jr., and Frances May.

I SAAC S. STAFFORD, M. D.—From their earliest appearance in English history the Staffords have been a courtly race, numbering fair daughters with all the graceful attributes of refined and elevated womanhood, and brave sons of stern conviction, ever willing to stake their life and all on their belief. The progenitor of the family on English soil came with William the Conqueror and distinguished himself at the decisive battle of Hastings, where the Saxon rule was crushed. From that time the name of Stafford has been prominent in all events of importance noted in English chronicles. The family was loyal to the Stuarts, and its head, Thomas Stafford, espoused the cause of the Pretender in 1715 and was active in raising the country in his interest. But when the cause was lost at Derwentwater and Preston, he took refuge in America, settling in Massachusetts. This Thomas Stafford was the great-great-grandfather of Dr. Isaac S. Stafford, of Pony, who was born in Chenango county, N. Y., on June 1, 1829, son of Isaac and Lucy (Seymour) Stafford, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Otsego county, N. Y. His grandfather, Isaac Stafford, and his great-grandfather, John Stafford, were natives of Rhode Island. The grandfather espoused the cause of the colonies in the Revolution, and was conspicuous on the glorious field of Bennington under General Stark. The father lived in times of peace, and followed the quiet pursuit of an agriculturist in New York, where he married and made his home until 1856, when he removed to Illinois, where he died in 1883 at the age of eighty-six, leaving six children.

Dr. Stafford began his education in the public schools of his native county, then attended the excellent academy at Oxford, N. Y. He there began the study of medicine, continuing it in St. Louis, and was graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1855. He entered upon medical practice at Grafton, Ill., but one year later removed to Courtland in the same state where the next two years were passed. In 1859 he joined the stampede to Pike's Peak, where he remained until 1863, practicing his profession, mining, and performing the

thousand other services required of a professional man in a new country. In 1863 he made a visit to Illinois, and in the spring of 1864 he came to Montana, making the trip from Courtland, Ill., by horse and mule teams. The train was small, but by good management kept ahead of the Indian troubles all the way, and arrived at Virginia City June 11. The Doctor located at Alder gulch and passed his first year in Montana in prospecting with no great success. The next year he did better at McClellan's gulch, and so he continued prospecting in connection with his practice, at various places, including Snake river, until 1868, when he located on Norwegian creek, and for three years followed mining for himself, but with only moderate success. The next two years he practiced medicine at Sterling, and in 1873 took up a ranch on Upper Willow creek on which he conducted profitable stockraising for a number of years. then sold it and removed to Pony.

Dr. Stafford was married in November, 1875, to Mrs. Annie M. Young, a native of Ohio, at the time of the marriage a widow with several children. The Stafford children are Lucy, now Mrs. W. O. Peck, of Pony, and Isaac S., Jr., a resident of British Columbia. By his unvarying interest in public affairs, and by his valuable public services in official stations, the Doctor has carried out the traditions of his family and found scope for some of the better phases of his own intellectual make-up. He has been a member of the legislature, a school trustee and clerk, and has served in other public capacities, always with credit to himself and benefit to the people. In fraternal relations he is identified with the Masonic order. The life of a Montana country physician when Dr. Stafford began practice here was full of toil and called for stern endurance. The day's work, and often that of the night, covered many miles of hard riding on horseback, in storm of wind, or rain, or snow, over bad roads or where there was none, through a wild country, to visit families remote from towns and from one another. Their hardships and adventures, though thrilling to us in the recital, seemed to the physicians in the experience only the regular and natural features of their daily vocation. They were sturdy men, inured to toil and exposure, and knew no other life. Moreover, nature, distributing her favors with a system of constant balances and compensations, gave them through their very hardships a flexibility of function and a toughness of fibre which kept them in condition for their work, and

enabled them to continue it long and do it well. Doctor Stafford may properly attribute much of the vigor of body and mind and elasticity of spirit which he now enjoys to his continued exercise on horseback during the long period of his practice.

EMIL STARZ.—Among the progressive business men of Helena is Emil Starz, for he holds distinguished prestige in the ranks of chemists and pharmacists. The great German empire, where sterling character and thorough education are ever held in the highest estimation, has contributed in a large degree to the best citizenship of the American republic, and Emil Starz, himself a native of Germany, descends from fine old German families long identified with the annals of the magnificent empire. He was born in Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, on September 18, 1865, the son of Jacob John and Julia (Schick) Starz, the former of whom was born in Stuttgart and the latter in Heilbronn, and her father was an officer in Napoleon's army during the war in Russia and the retreat from Moscow. Jacob J. Starz, in the government postal service of Germany, was an officer for forty-five years, and he is now living in the famous Black Forest district.

Emil Starz entered the gymnasium in Stuttgart at the age of eight years and there continued his studies until he had attained the age of fourteen, when, in 1880, he entered a large pharmaceutical establishment at Reutlingen where he served a three-years apprenticeship, still continuing his studies and attending school at such hours as his duties permitted. He devoted himself assiduously to his profession, and was finally graduated as a pharmacist with high honors. He continued as a clerk for three years, and then in the Polytechnic high school continued his studies three years, specially devoting himself to chemistry and kindred branches. At the end of his course he passed the government examination, receiving so high a standing that he was exempted from military service after one year. Then in the city of Mannheim, Baden, he was employed in a drug store for a time, after which he was thus engaged in Esslingen, Wurtemberg, where he remained until 1891, when he responded to the overtures of an uncle living in Montana and decided to come hither. From New York he came directly to Helena, where he established a drug store and a finely equipped laboratory, the first in the state.

Continuing in these lines of enterprise, Mr. Starz has held precedence in his profession, of which he is one of the ablest exponents in the state. He is a member of the American Pharmaceutical and the American Chemical associations, and of a similar organization in Germany. In the Montana Pharmaceutical Association he had the distinction of being a member of the first board of pharmacy in the state. Mr. Starz has given much original research and investigation in lines incident to chemistry, in which his dictums are practically authoritative, so broad and exact is his knowledge of them. He invented a wine tester, whose practical value was so manifest that it was patented and speedily sold to a large eastern manufacturing house. He has a deep interest in the flora of Montana, and accumulated one of the finest collections extant which he generously presented to the College of Pharmacy at St. Louis, Mo. Fraternally Mr. Starz is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Freemasons, and in politics gives his support to the Democratic party. Since coming to Montana he has made two visits to his fatherland. In August, 1893, while in Germany on a visit, Mr. Starz was united in marriage to Miss Thekla Leins, who like himself was born in Stuttgart. They have two children, Oscar and Elvira.

CHARLES W. CANNON.—The exigencies of life on the frontier of a new country required and developed unusual elements of physical and moral character in the people who settle it. For the conditions with which they have to deal are unlike those of other sections, and are practically unprovided for by the rules of conduct growing out of ordinary experience. And nowhere in the world has there appeared a race of men and women more hardy, more resourceful, more tenacious of purpose, or more prolific of wonderful achievements than the pioneers of America. With undaunted courage they stepped into the heart of the primal wilderness, and true lords of the heritage, as they were, commanded its untamed conditions to "stand ruled."

Of this heroic type is Charles Wesley Cannon, of Helena, one of the first, one of the most daring and one of the most serviceable of Montana's great race of pioneers. From what is known of him, the judicious chronicler would expect to find in tracing his genealogy men of large mold and great

force of character among his ancestors. And such in fact they were. Jan Cannon, the founder of the Cannon family in America, was a French Huguenot, who sought refuge from religious persecution in his own country after the edict of Nantes was revoked, by immigrating to America as early as 1692, and settling in New York city, where he was for many years a prominent merchant and leading citizen. His descendants have dignified and adorned the annals of his adopted country in every line of manly strength and womanly grace, in peace and war. One of them, George Cannon, the father of our subject, was the son of James LeGrand Cannon, of Stratford, Conn. He married Miss Marguerette White, daughter of Dr. White, of Albany, N. Y.

Charles W. Cannon, their third son, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, July 1, 1833, and at an early age removed with his parents to Iowa, which was at that time a part of what was known as the territory of Michigan. The father established himself as a merchant in Dubuque and there the son passed his boyhood, receiving his education in the common schools. Upon the failure of his father's health, the merchant's entire business devolved upon Charles, at that time but sixteen years of age. Thus care and responsibility, which usually comes with mature years, proved in this case, as it has done in the career of more than one successful man, a severe but most valuable schooling. The boy showed enterprise and ability in the conduct of the business and became rich in experience.

In 1859 he entered into partnership with George B. Smith, and under the name of Cannon & Smith the firm became one of the largest and most successful in the state of Iowa. In 1863, soon after a double bereavement by the death of their father and only sister, Mr. Cannon and his younger brother Henry determined to leave the scene of their sorrow and identify themselves with the far west. Mr. Cannon sold out his business to advantage, and in the spring of the year the journey was begun toward the mining region. The young men crossed the plains with their own team and wagon, taking the route via Omaha, north Platte river and Lander's cutoff. The trip was tedious, for the most part, occasioned by hardships and privations during the five months consumed in reaching Virginia City, Mont. But they were exciting and perilous episodes. Twice they were attacked by parties of Sioux Indians and barely escaped with their lives.



O. W. Cannon

Arriving in Virginia City, they immediately began merchandising under the firm name of Cannon Bros., but upon the announcement of the discovery of the extensive gold mines in Last Chance gulch (Helena) the following spring, Charles W. Cannon immediately set out for the new Eldorado, and opened another business house under the name of Cannon & Quade. Out of this firm, later on, grew that of Kerchival, Cannon & Co., which as a wholesale grocery and depot of mining supplies, became one of the largest establishments in the territory. In 1867 they paid one freight bill (sixteen cents per pound) of \$67,000 from St. Louis, Mo., via Fort Benton to Helena. Mr. Cannon with keen discernment foresaw the bright future of Helena, and retired from mercantile pursuits in 1882, to give his entire attention to real estate and the mining business. In both these directions he was uniformly successful and in a few years became wealthy. To-day he is one of the largest taxpayers in the counties of Lewis and Clarke, Cascade and Silver Bow, and one of Helena's most enterprising citizens. He has platted and sold several additions to the city of Helena, and is now a large owner of real estate in Helena, Butte and Great Falls, besides mining properties in Montana and Idaho, some of which are very rich. He was practically the father of gas, electric light and street railway system of Helena, his son having driven the first nail in one enterprise and his daughter having lighted the first gas lighted in the city, and he owning, in connection with Col. Broadwater, two-thirds of the assets of each of the companies. He was president of each, also vice-president of the Montana Central Railroad and director in the Montana National Bank for several years. In all of his business ventures Mr. Cannon has been eminently successful. Prosperity has always attended him and he has become one of the moneyed men of the state.

Outside of his enterprises in these directions, Mr. Cannon and his brother, Henry, under the firm name of the Cannon Sheep and Cattle Company (incorporated), are among the largest wool-growers in Montana. The wool from the Cannon flock demands the highest prices for Montana wool in the local and eastern markets. Their ranch comprises 16,000 acres, requires forty-seven miles of fence to enclose it, and is stocked with nearly 20,000 sheep, besides cattle and horses. This establishment is thoroughly equipped with the latest improved farming implements, a beautiful

dwelling, large and commodious barns and out-buildings and is a model of its kind. This valuable property is under the direct and able management of Henry Cannon.

In March, 1868, Mr. Cannon was united in marriage to Catherine B. Martine, only daughter of the late Capt. W. W. Martine, of Ithaca, N. Y. Mrs. Cannon is a lady of rare culture and refinement, a leader in society, her home being open for the entertainment of their friends who never fail of a most hospitable welcome. Two children have blessed their home, but one of them, Bernice Martinique, a beautiful girl, died in 1889, at the age of eighteen years. William LeGrand, the son, received his early education in France and Germany and was prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. The family has traveled extensively in Europe and generally spend a considerable part of the winter in New York city. Both Mr. Cannon and his accomplished wife are members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Cannon is one of the trustees of St. Peter's Hospital, and is a member of the Montana Club, the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Cannon is a staunch Republican in politics, but his business enterprises have so completely engaged his time that he has uniformly refused to hold any public office. But in developing the resources of his adopted state, he has probably contributed more effectually toward the prosperity of that section and the entire country than he could have done in a whole lifetime in a political career.

GEORGE M. STAFFORD.—Among those whose enterprise and well directed efforts have lent to the industrial prestige and substantial progress of the thriving little city of Lewistown, Fergus county, is the gentleman whose name initiates this review and who is there engaged in the harness and saddlery business.

Mr. Stafford claims the state of Wisconsin as the place of his nativity, having been born in the town of Warren, Marion county, on the 31st of March, 1850, the son of Joseph V. and Minnie B. (Nash) Stafford, natives respectively of Ohio and Vermont and now residents of Canyon Ferry, Mont. (For more family details see sketch of Joseph V. Stafford elsewhere in this work). Our subject's parents removed from Wisconsin to Montana in 1867 and Mr. Stafford received his early

education in Wisconsin and Montana, going there after to Dartmouth College, N. H., where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1881. In 1883 he located in Lewistown, where he purchased his present business, which he has successfully conducted, with an excellent trade. He has the personal esteem of the people of this section of the state.

In politics Mr. Stafford is a stalwart supporter of the Republican party and the principles for which it stands. With the exception of an interregnum of four years he has consecutively been retained in the office of county surveyor of Meagher county and its successor, Fergus county, since 1886. His work in this connection is well and faithfully performed. He is not identified with any secret orders.

On the 8th of November, 1892, Mr. Stafford was united in marriage to Miss Alice E. Watson, and they have three children, Reginald W., Madeline H. and George M., Jr.

HON. G. W. STAPLETON.—From one of the historic old plantations of South Carolina, in her palmy days the proudest of all the states, came the American ancestry of Hon. George W. Stapleton, of Butte, one of Montana's most eminent legal counsellors, whose name is a household word throughout this and adjoining states. Under a laudable migratory spirit which kept impelling them to the outlook for new worlds to conquer, the family went on leading the march of civilization westward from the shores of the Atlantic, appearing always on or near the frontier—now in Kentucky, where Mr. Stapleton's parents were born, then in Indiana, where he himself first saw the light of day, later in Illinois, in Iowa, and so on until in Montana he planted his own domestic shrine, which his offspring came to sanctify and brighten.

Mr. Stapleton was born in Rush county, Ind., November 28, 1834. As has been noted, his parents, Cyrus S. and Margaret (Scott) Stapleton, were natives of Kentucky. They moved from that state into Indiana soon after their marriage, then after some years to Illinois, and later still to Iowa. The father was a physician, renowned, in every locality where he practiced, for his extensive professional learning and skill and his

charming benignity of disposition and manner. The mother died at the early age of forty-six, leaving six children, of whom three are still living.

The public schools of Iowa and an excellent academy at Fort Madison in that state, furnished Mr. Stapleton his scholastic training, and in 1852, when he was eighteen years old, he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Joseph M. Casey, at Lancaster, Iowa, pursuing it with such diligence and success that he was admitted to practice in November, 1855, when he was barely of age. He attended the courts of Iowa for four years, then crossed the plains to Colorado, and opened an office there, practicing his profession and looking out for good business opportunities until 1862. In that year he removed to Montana, and finding the market neither large nor active for legal attainments, turned his attention to mining, which proved more remunerative, as he was among the first to discover gold in paying quantities in the territory. This discovery was made at Grasshopper creek, and there he founded a town which is a thriving entity to-day, and which, but for his modesty and, it must be added, superior judgment, would now bear his name. It was the earnest desire of the miners along the creek to call the new town after him, but, as it was in the country of the Bannack Indians, Mr. Stapleton saw greater propriety in naming it after them; and so it is "Bannack" now instead of "Stapleton." Here he followed placer mining diligently, and at different periods successfully too, taking out sometimes \$20 a pan from selected dirt. About a mile below the camp he purchased a claim, where with a crude, hand-made, wooden rocker he took out gold at the rate of from \$200 to \$500 a day—fit revenue for imperial majesty it would seem, and yet provisions and living expenses were so high that he was considered only moderately successful. In 1863 Alder gulch thrilled the western world with its golden music, and, like others, lured by the voice of the siren, Mr. Stapleton "stampeded" for that favored spot. But with a prudence and forethought unusual in times of great excitement, he halted the expedition at Beaverhead river on the way, long enough for him to write a code of laws for the government of the new camp—probably the first codification of any kind made in the territory. He accompanied the expedition on to the gulch, arriving in the first wagon, carrying his laws with him, as Caesar did his commentaries. He and Col. McLean together

secured a number of valuable claims from which considerable quantities of gold were extracted.

In 1865 Mr. Stapleton removed to Last Chance gulch, now Helena, and again took up the practice of law, finding great demand for his professional services. Five or six months later he removed to Ophir gulch, and again engaged in mining. Later he went to Argenta, Beaverhead county, and remained there until 1879, pursuing quartz mining and practicing law; then he located at Butte, where he has since resided, and here, turning resolutely away from every other attraction, he has given his time and attention almost exclusively to that jealous mistress, the law, who has rewarded his devotion with the guerdon of her brightest smiles. He first associated himself in practice in Butte with Judge Pratt, and the partnership continued until the death of the Judge in 1881. The firm of Robinson & Stapleton was then formed, and this lasted until death again robbed him of his partner in 1898. Since then his son, Guy W. Stapleton, has been associated with him as junior member of the firm of Stapleton & Stapleton. Of the son it is enough, and not too much, to say, that he is a thorough exemplar of the social amenities, business thrift, progressiveness and public spirit which his father has shown in so marked a degree, and is a worthy follower of that commendable example. He received his academic education at Deer Lodge, Mont., and his technical professional training in the law department of the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1895. He has since served as county attorney of Silver Bow county, and also as a member of the state house of representatives.

Politically the elder Mr. Stapleton has always been identified with the Democratic party. He was elected to the territorial legislature four times—as often as he would serve—and during his tenure was first speaker of the house and then president of the senate. He was also a member of the judiciary committee of each house. When it was found necessary to codify the laws of the territory, all eyes turned to him as a proper person to head the commission for the purpose. As such he was the leading force in giving clearness and consistency to the body of the statutes and proper trend to the course of subsequent legislation. He also served conspicuously in the convention of 1889 that formulated the constitution on which Montana was admitted into the Union as a state.

He has had, moreover, the refusal of every office in the gift of the people—governor, attorney-general, supreme court justice, member of congress, and all the rest, and has resolutely declined them all. Notwithstanding the exactions of his profession, he has found time to develop extensive mining interests, and to contribute his share of inspiration, counsel and substantial aid to every public improvement and social enterprise of merit. He is an interested and zealous member of the Masonic fraternity, and was one of the organizers of Virginia City Lodge No. 1, the first lodge chartered within the present limits of the state. In 1870 Mr. Stapleton was married to Miss Cora E. McIntosh, a native of Missouri. Their only son is Guy W. Stapleton, previously referred to. The courageous pioneer, indefatigable miner, conservative civic force, learned counsellor and high-minded citizen, whose struggles and achievements, public services and private virtues are herein briefly suggested, is nearing the limit of human life as fixed by the sacred writer. He has lived in full vigor to see the fruit of his labors in the prosperity and happiness of the people he has so faithfully served, and the established success of valued public institutions to whose creation and development he has so essentially contributed. It is high praise but only a just need to merit to say that he deserves in full measure the public esteem he so richly enjoys.

DR. C. J. B. STEPHENS, the leading dentist of Great Falls, Mont., was born in Genesee county, Mich., on March 16, 1864. His parents were also natives of Michigan and the father was a farmer. The boyhood days of Dr. Stephens were passed in Michigan. He received his early education in the public schools of that state and began the study of dentistry at Flint under Dr. C. E. Root, and later under Dr. B. F. Miller. Ambitious and enthusiastic in his chosen profession, Mr. Stephens was early determined to go to the top, and accordingly on advanced standing he entered the dental department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1887 as D. D. S., and with the highest honors of his class.

Dr. Stephens began the practice of his profession at Owasso, Mich., continuing there until 1893, and in that year he came to Montana, lo-

cated at Great Falls, and, with Dr. G. H. Chase as associate, has since enjoyed a most successful and lucrative practice. He has the most elaborate, best equipped and beautiful dental parlors in the city, and is a member of the Michigan State Dental Society. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and the Eagles. Dr. Stephens is still a young man, and has apparently a brilliant future before him, professionally and socially. Although in the state but a comparatively short time, he has made a host of friends. In 1888 Dr. Stephens was united in marriage to Miss Alice B. Pormley, of Michigan, who bore him one son, J. Herold. She died in 1892, and in 1893 he married Miss Mary M. Balcom, also a native of Michigan.

JUDGE FRANK P. STERLING, ex-probate judge of Lewis and Clarke county, and one of Helena's successful attorneys, was born in Elkhorn, Walworth county, Wis., on March 24, 1843. He is of Scotch descent and his grandfather, Ephriam Sterling, came to the United States in 1780. He first located in Pennsylvania, and subsequently removed to Barre, Vt. There Henry H. Sterling was born, on January 11, 1813. On October 5, 1834, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Perrin, the mother of Frank P. Sterling, and in 1837 the family moved to Wisconsin, settling thirty-five miles west of Milwaukee. Here they resided until 1866. The father had here taken up a piece of government land, which he developed into a valuable farm, and upon this farm Frank P. Sterling was brought up and in the neighboring schools he received his elementary education. In 1866 the father sold this place and removed to Iowa, where in 1868 his wife died, and where he engaged in merchandising until his death on August 7, 1878. Of their five sons and four daughters, six are living.

Frank P. Sterling was the fifth child of his parents, and had just completed his freshman year at college when the Civil war was inaugurated and he relinquished his studies in answer to the president's call for volunteers and patriotically enlisted on September 13, 1861, in Company A, Tenth Wisconsin Infantry, and as a member of that regiment he participated in the severe engagements of Bowling Green, Ky., first battle of Nashville, Huntsville, Woodville, Paint Rock bridge and Ste-

vensville, Perryville, Crab Orchard, five days' fight at Stone river, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Burnt Pine, Peach Tree creek and Kenesaw Mountain.

After the battle of Chickamauga Mr. Sterling, then the senior officer, took command of the regiment, and accompanied Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea as far as Jonesville, Ga., and he participated in all the engagements leading up to and including the fall of Atlanta. Mr. Sterling was slightly wounded three times during his arduous military service. He entered the service, a mere boy, as a private soldier and was mustered out as sergeant major of his regiment. In the battle of Perryville his regiment lost in killed and wounded 148 out of 496 men. In the sanguinary battle of Chickamauga on September 19 and 20, 1863, his colonel ordered his men to cut their way through the enemy's lines. The regiment was then entirely surrounded by Confederate troops. With a rousing cheer the command obeyed but out of 468 men 442 were killed, wounded or captured. Three of those who escaped were wounded and Mr. Sterling was one of the three, being shot through the hand. It was at that time that he took command of the regiment, and he was not yet twenty-one years of age. It was then a common expression that the "Bloody Tenth Wisconsin lived on the line of battle."

On Mr. Sterling's return home he settled down industriously to the study of law at Shellsburg, Iowa. In 1874, on account of failing health, he removed to Helena, Mont., and engaged in contracting and building and had charge of the lumber yard of A. M. Holter & Co. In 1876 he was appointed receiver of public money in the Helena land office by President Grant. President Hayes appointed him to the same position in 1877, and his total service was four years and seven months. On his retirement from this office he began the practice of law before the interior department and the same year he was appointed public administrator of Lewis and Clarke county. In 1882 he was elected probate judge and creditably discharged the duties of this office for two years. During that period he was admitted to the practice of his profession, a profession which he has lived to adorn, and of which he is an eminent member, and at present he occupies the office of president of the Helena Bar Association. Judge Sterling has prominent connection with the G. A. R.; he is a past commander of Woodworth Post,

past deputy commander, and, on April 18, 1901, he was elected district commander of Montana. He is a past grand in the order of Odd Fellows and is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married on September 17, 1861, to Miss Florana L. Rosecrans, of Wisconsin. Their two sons are Fred J. and Harry H. Judge Sterling has always been an active member of the Republican party, and takes a warm interest in its successive campaigns. He is a man of liberal views, broad-minded and progressive, and has served three years as a member of the Helena board of education. His military record is one of the finest in the country. He is highly esteemed in local circles, and he is also well and favorably known throughout the state. His personal character is of the highest.

CHARLES STIERLE.—The thrift, endurance and patient perseverance of the German race is often exemplified in America, in every line of life. A notable example is found in the record and successful career of Mr. Stierle, who was born in the Fatherland May 5, 1857. His parents were Modesta and Mary (Weiler) Stierle, both natives of Germany, the former having been born there in 1817 and the latter in 1823. They emigrated to the United States in 1866 and settled at Indianapolis, where the father followed his trade of carpenter and builder until 1880. In that year he came to Montana and settled at Newlon in Dawson county, where he was engaged in successful farming until his death, which occurred in 1897. Mrs. Stierle now makes her home with her son, Charles. Mr. Stierle attended school for three years at Asen, Baden, and for five years in Indianapolis. Leaving school when fourteen, he learned and worked at the trade of a house painter for three years. On July 23, 1874, he enlisted in the Sixth Infantry of the United States regular army, at Indianapolis, and accompanied his regiment to Standing Rock (now Fort Yates), Dak., where he remained one year. The next year he was at Fort Buford, Dak. He was in the expedition of 1876 against the Sioux Indians, and was only fourteen hours march from Custer at the time of the massacre. In 1877 he was one of the command in pursuit of Chief Joseph, and finally aided in capturing him and over 100 of his band at Cow island, in the Missouri, on June 26, 1877.

Then until 1880 his regiment was doing escort duty between Forts Buford and Keogh. He was discharged from the service at Fort Buford in 1880, and for seven years thereafter was hunting, trapping and "wood-warding" on the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers. In 1887 he took up a homestead on Fox creek, in the Yellowstone valley, and has since that time been farming and raising stock, at which he has been successful.

Mr. Stierle is an ardent and active Democrat. He was the nominee of his party for county commissioner in 1900, and although unable to quite overcome the large adverse majority in the county, he made a very close run, being beaten by only a small vote. In fraternal affiliation he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen as a member of Gate City Lodge No. 37, at Glendive. He was married at Newlon, Mont., to Miss Nora Sarten, a native of Fort Hayes, Kan., where she was born in 1870. They have four children, Charles, Jr., aged thirteen, Ilene, eleven, Alice, nine, and Annie, six.

In affairs of importance to the community Mr. Stierle exhibits a keen interest. He is earnest in performing all the duties of citizenship, and meets with cheerfulness and cordiality the social claims upon his time and substance. Throughout the section in which he lives he and Mrs. Stierle are well esteemed and have a large circle of friends.

CAPT. D. GAY STIVERS, of Butte, although comparatively a young man, has had a varied and interesting experience both as a soldier and a civilian. All of his early life was passed amid the stirring scenes of military camps in Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Dakota and Montana. He was born on February 10, 1869, at Fort Davis, Texas, his father, who was an officer in the United States army, being there stationed. (For family history, see sketch of Capt. E. J. Stivers, elsewhere in this work.) Educated first in the military schools and by private tutors, he also attended school at San Antonio, Texas, and took a full course at the Chicago high school, from which he was graduated in 1885. Soon after his graduation he was appointed secretary to the manager of the Yellowstone National Park, a position in which he rendered faithful service. He then attended a medical school for one term, but not finding this profession compatible with his taste,

he adopted that of law, and entered Columbia Law School at Washington, D. C., in 1891, remaining there for two years, while serving as private secretary to Hon. W. W. Dixon, Montana's representative in the lower house of Congress, under whose supervision he was conducting his studies. Accompanying him from Washington to his home at Butte, Mont., he completed in the Judge's office his preparation for the bar, to which he was admitted in 1895. In 1897 he was appointed deputy county attorney for Silver Bow county, and was making an excellent record when the Spanish-American war broke out.

Fired with patriotic zeal and impelled by the thrilling recollections of former military service, when, as a member of the Texas Rangers, he had seen considerable active service, he at once resigned his civil office and vigorously began the organization of Troop I, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, known as "Grigsby's Rough Riders," of which he was chosen captain. He was mustered into service May 15, 1898, and was ordered with his company to Camp Thomas, Ga. On September 8, 1898, he was mustered out of service and at once returned to Butte and resumed the practice of his profession. In March, 1899, he was retained as one of the junior counsel for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. In addition to his professional bent, he has decided qualities for success in business life and at one time owned cattle interests in Wyoming. Capt. Stivers was happily married on February 22, 1897, to Miss Susie F. McMonimon, a descendant of New York ancestors, but herself a native of California. She fell a victim to an epidemic of la grippe, and died three weeks after her marriage. The Captain belongs to the Spanish-American War Veterans and to the Overland Club, of Butte, of which he is vice-president.

JASON W. STREVELL.—Among those men who stand representative in the personnel of the bar of Montana is Mr. Strevell, who is not only a prominent and able member of his profession but has been identified with the political and industrial activities of Montana. He comes of the staunchest of colonial lineage, and was one of that notable coterie of pioneer lawyers of Illinois. He has been a resident of Montana for more than a score of years and is a leading citizen of Miles

City. He was born in Albany, N. Y., in the 'thirties, being a son of Harvey and Elizabeth (Lewis) Strevell, both of whom were natives of New York. Harvey Strevell was in early life a teacher, but later was a farmer in his native state, and was thus engaged until his death. His grandfather, Woolrick Strevell, was wagon master in Gen. Washington's army during the Revolution, in which he served until the close of the war without injury. He located in the state of New York more than a century ago. His wife was a niece of Col. Lyman Lewis, an officer in the Continental army of the Revolution. She became the mother of six children, of whom three are now living, Jason W. Strevell being the fifth in order of birth.

Jason W. Strevell was educated in the famous old Rensselaerville Academy, in Albany county, N. Y., and then began reading law with Peckham & Tremaine, prominent members of the Albany bar. In 1855 he removed to Illinois, was admitted to the bar of that state in the same year and was engaged in active legal practice at Pontiac for twenty-four years. He served as a Republican in the lower house of the state legislature for four years, as a member of the senate for the same period of time and was a member of the electoral college that elected Hayes to the presidency, and he was actively concerned in the first presidential nomination of William McKinley. He was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln and did yeoman service in securing his presidential nomination, having been a member of the Illinois legislature during the critical epoch of the Civil war. Since coming to Montana Mr. Strevell has taken little part in politics. Mr. Strevell is a Presbyterian, active in the cause of the Master, and is an elder in the local church of his denomination. He has been three times a delegate to the general assembly of the church and is a regular attendant of the synod and presbytery.

Mr. Strevell has been a close student, not only of books pertaining to law, but also of all works of the best literature. He has not denied himself the advantages of travel, for he has made a tour embracing Turkey, Palestine and Egypt, as well as Europe. He was for some time largely interested in the live stock industry of Montana, to which state he came in 1879, but has closed out his interests. He is a director of the First National Bank of Miles City and the owner of valuable realty in Montana and in Phoenix, Ariz., and Tacoma, Wash. On the 15th of August, 1858,

Mr. Strevell was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Kelly, a daughter of Dr. John Kelly, a physician and surgeon of Lake City, Minn.

JAMES C. STUART.—One of the honored pioneers of Montana, with whose industrial development he has been prominently concerned, Mr. Stuart is deserving of specific consideration. The ranks of the brave boys in blue who followed the stars and stripes on many a southern battle field are being fast decimated by the ravages of time, and all honor is due to the memory of those who bivouac with the dead and the gray-haired veterans who remain. The subject of this review rendered valiant service to his country in the war of the Rebellion, and of his life and its accomplishment it is due that some permanent record be left. Mr. Stuart traces his lineage back to the heroic old Scottish clan of Stuart, and his ancestry is one of which he may well be proud. He was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., on May 2, 1839, being the son of James and Jeannette (Houston) Stuart, natives of the beautiful old city of Glasgow, Scotland, where their marriage was solemnized. They came to America in 1821, locating in Philadelphia, where the father was successfully engaged in the merchant tailoring business, at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, until 1847, when his property was destroyed during the religious riots of that year. He then removed to Dearborn county, Ind., and purchased a farm, which was managed and cultivated by his sons, while he continued to follow his trade. He was the father of four sons and two daughters, and of the number five are now living.

James C. Stuart, our subject, completed his educational training in the public schools of Indiana, and assisted in the work of the homestead farm until the thundering of rebel guns against the ramparts of old Fort Sumter aroused in him a loyal and responsive protest. Upon the first call for volunteers, for three months' service, he enlisted in Company E, Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Dumont, and the regiment at once assigned to West Virginia. A night march from Grafton to Phillippi was requisite, and the next day the regiment participated in one of the first battles of the war, at the point last mentioned, under Gen. Morris, a subordinate of Gen. McClellan. From Phillippi they advanced to Cheat Moun-

tain, driving the enemy from their entrenchments at that point, pursuing them to Carricks ford on Cheat river, where an engagement took place, and where Gen. Garnett, commanding Confederate forces, was killed by Frank Burlingame, orderly sergeant of Company E, Seventh Indiana. A large number of prisoners and artillery were captured, and Confederate forces badly routed. His term of enlistment having expired Mr. Stuart returned to Indianapolis, Ind., where he was mustered out with his regiment. A reorganization immediately took place, the greater proportion of the members of the regiment re-enlisting for a period of three years, Mr. Stuart becoming orderly sergeant of Company A. The regiment then returned to West Virginia and was in service in the mountain region for three months, after which they were transferred to Cumberland, Md., and attached to the division of Gen. Lander, and assisted in rebuilding the division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad between Cumberland and the Shenandoah valley, destroyed by the Confederates. Gen. Lander having died, Gen. Shields took command of the division, which then joined Banks' command at Martinsburg, W. Va., and they thence advanced up the Shenandoah valley, driving Jackson from Winchester and defeating him in an engagement at Kernstown. The movement was continued to Strasburg, where the division was segregated from Banks' command, and thence marched through to Fredericksburg, where it joined McDowell's command. In the meantime Jackson had slipped around McClellan's right and entered the Shenandoah valley, driving Banks across the Potomac, and the division returned to the valley. The advance was made on the south side of the river to Port Republic. After the battle at Cross Keys, Jackson was crossing the river, and this brought about the engagement at Port Republic, in which Mr. Stuart was wounded and sent to Mt. Pleasant Hospital, Washington, D. C., where he remained two months, after which he rejoined his regiment, which became a part of Pope's army, and participated in the second battle of Bull Run. After the reorganization of the army our subject participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam; was with Burnside in the battle of Fredericksburg, being in Franklin's division, on the left. He next served under Hooker in the battle of Chancellorsville, and later participated in the famous battle of Gettysburg, in which he was with the First Brigade (known as the Iron

Brigade), First Division, First Army Corps, which opened the fight. After this memorable conflict he participated in the movement in following Lee's defeated army back into Virginia; fought the battle of Mine Run, and spent the winter of 1863 at Culpeper Court House, Va. May 3, 1864, the army crossed the Rapidan and started on Grant's great campaign against Richmond. Mr. Stuart was taken prisoner near Hanover Junction, and thereafter confined in Andersonville prison about seven months, enduring all the horrors of that infamous prison pen; also imprisoned about four months at Florence, S. C., whence he was taken to Goldsboro, N. C., exchanged and sent to Annapolis, where he entered the hospital, suffering from scurvy. He weighed at this time 127 pounds, his usual weight being 200 pounds. When sufficiently recuperated he proceeded to Indianapolis, where he was mustered out, March 17, 1865, having served six months over the period for which he enlisted.

In 1865 Mr. Stuart removed to Quincy, Ill., and chancing to meet some persons who had just returned from Montana he was advised to go there for the benefit of his health. Accordingly, in February, 1866, he started for Montana by way of the Missouri river to Fort Benton, from which point he drove an ox team to Helena for Col. Broadwater. He thereafter engaged in mining at Hogan, and later at Radersburg, where he remained fifteen years, his efforts being attended with fair success. He then removed to Meagher county (1882) and engaged in stockraising. In 1889 he was appointed postmaster at Townsend, resigning in 1892. He removed that year to Winston, and with James S. Smith engaged in general merchandising until failing health led him to return to his ranch. He has since continued farming and stock-growing, having his original ranch in Meagher county and another in Broadwater county, where he maintains his home, the place being located twenty-two miles southeast of Townsend, his postoffice address. Mr. Stuart still holds mining property at Winston, and is being worked at the present time.

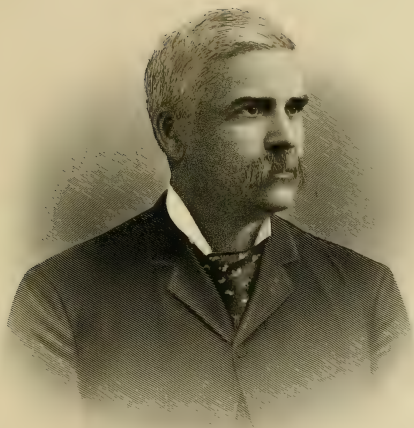
In politics he has ever been a stalwart Republican; and in 1870 he was elected to the council of the territorial legislature as representative for Lewis and Clarke and Jefferson counties. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined the order at Moore's Hill, Ind., in 1860. On November 17, 1880, Mr. Stuart was united in marriage to Miss

Carrie Maybell, who was born in Mineral Point, Wis., the daughter of Dr. Aaron Maybell. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart are the parents of five children: Robert W., Frank C., Jesse H., Nellie C. and Alex T.

WALTER COOPER was born in the town of Sterling, Cayuga county, state of New York, July 4, 1843, and was the third son of Andrew H. and Sarah E. Cooper. His paternal grandfather was of Irish descent, and his grandfather on the mother's side was of Scotch descent. Both father and mother were from the town of Argyle, Washington county, N. Y. Argyle was founded by Donald McGillvra, great-grandfather of Mr. Cooper, and was by him named for his birthplace, Argyle county, Isle of Mull, Scotland, where he was born in 1723, and whence he came to America, first to Canada, as a private soldier in the British army. He served with Gen. Wolfe during the latter's campaign against the French, and fought under Wolfe on the plains of Abraham, September 13, 1759. This sturdy Scotch soldier gained an enviable reputation for courage and stability, and was honorably discharged with the rank of lieutenant September 14, 1763. The original discharge is now in the possession of the family.

After his discharge Donald McGillvra went directly to New York city, where he remained three years, and then located at the town of Hebron, in Washington county, N. Y. There he remained a number of years. Having espoused the American cause, he joined the Continental army, and entered the Revolutionary struggle. In 1789 he again settled in Washington county and founded the town of Argyle, where he died in 1812, aged eighty-nine years. George Cooper, grandfather of Mr. Cooper on the father's side, and Daniel McGillvra, son of Donald McGillvra, grandfather on the mother's side, emigrated from Washington county, N. Y., to the town of Sterling, Cayuga county, N. Y., arriving April 27, 1827, and being among the early settlers in that section. George Cooper was of Irish parentage and served in the war of 1812, being stationed at Fort Oswego, where he was taken prisoner by the British squadron under Sir James Yoo, who captured the fortress in 1814.

Andrew H. Cooper, father of Walter Cooper, was born at Argyle, Washington county, N. Y., in 1813, and married Sarah E. McGillvra, daughter



Walter Cooper

of Daniel McGillvra, at the town of Sterling, Cuyuga county, N. Y., October 30, 1832.

Sarah E. McGillvra was born in Washington county, N. Y., November 29, 1814. Mr. Cooper lived in the near vicinity of Sterling until 1845, when he emigrated with his family, consisting of wife and four sons, to Shiawassee county, Mich., where he died June 24, 1851, leaving a wife and six sons.

Shortly after the death of his father, at the age of eight years Walter was sent to Lansing, Mich., to live with a maternal aunt, with whom he lived three years. Becoming dissatisfied, he ran away, and hence we find him at the early age of twelve, working as a farm hand in the summer and in the lumber camps in northern Michigan in winter, depending upon his own resources. Mrs. Cooper had in the meantime returned to New York, taking her second and three younger sons.

The fall of 1858 Walter started west, reaching Leavenworth, Kan., in the month of November, where he passed the winter, doing such work as he could find to do until February, 1859, when he crossed the plains to Pike's Peak. In the spring of 1860 he joined a prospecting expedition to the San Juan mountains. The party left Denver, Colo., early in May, and visited Old Mexico. Returning to Colorado in the winter of 1861, our subject spent the summer and fall of 1862 near Colorado Springs, acting at times as scout for the First Colorado Regiment. In November, 1863, he started for Montana (then Idaho), arriving at Virginia City in February, 1864, and engaging in mining in Alder gulch. In May he became interested in a freight train, with which he started for Fort Benton to meet the steamboats, expecting to return to Virginia City with freight. During 1864 the water was so low in the Missouri river that little freight reached Fort Benton, and he was forced to return with his teams empty. Arriving at Virginia City in August, he disposed of his train, fitted out a team with supplies for winter, and passed the winter of 1864-5 in the Missouri river valley, spending his time hunting. In the spring of 1865 he engaged in mining with varying success until the fall of 1866, when he settled in Bozeman, Gallatin county, Mont.

On the 19th of April, 1870, Mr. Cooper married Miss Mariam D. Skeels, only daughter of Nelson Skeels, of Boulder valley, Jefferson county, Mont. Nelson Skeels, father of Mrs. Cooper, was born at Columbus, Ohio, in 1822. His father, Reuben

Skeels, was born in the state of New York. Lanman Skeels, father of Reuben Skeels, a Revolutionary soldier, was born in the state of New York in 1753, and died near Columbus, Ohio, in 1804. The family has since resided at Bozeman. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have had one son and two daughters born to them, the son and one daughter having died in infancy; they have one daughter, Mariam Cooper, living, aged eleven years.

In 1870 Mr. Cooper engaged in mercantile pursuits at Bozeman. He also engaged extensively in the fur business in 1872, giving this branch of business such energy and attention that, as a result of his efforts, Bozeman in three years became second in importance, in Montana, as a shipping point for fur robes and skins. Mr. Cooper invented and patented many improvements in fire-arms, and at one time manufactured the most famous long ranger hunting rifle ever used in the west. He was selected as one of the incorporators of the city of Bozeman in 1883 and was a member of the first city council; was nominated for mayor of the city of Bozeman in 1888, but declined for business reasons. On the organization of the board of trade of Bozeman, in 1883, Mr. Cooper became its first president, serving two years. In 1884 he was elected to the constitutional convention as delegate at large, and was made chairman of the committee on privileges and elections. He was again elected to the constitutional convention in 1889 on the admission of Montana to the Union, and was made chairman of the committee on appointment and representation. As chairman of this committee, Mr. Cooper reported and advocated the adoption of an article giving one senator to each county. The article was ratified by the convention, and became a part of the constitution, and is appreciated, being considered a safeguard against reckless legislation.

Mr. Cooper was selected as a delegate at large to the national Democratic convention held at Chicago in 1892, and served on the committee on credentials. Mr. Cooper was nominated as an elector on the Democratic ticket in 1892. He was elected president of the State Pioneer Society in 1892, serving two years, and was president of the pioneer society of Gallatin county in 1893. He served as a member of the legislature of 1895, and secured the passage of an act which made possible the erection and equipment of the buildings now occupied by the Montana State Col-

lege of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. He was appointed in 1892 as a member of the executive board of the Agricultural College, serving six years.

When, in 1889, the city of Bozeman wanted a supply of fresh water for fire protection and domestic use, Mr. Cooper organized the Bozeman Water Works Company, and caused the construction of the most perfect system of water works in the northwest. He became vice-president and one of the largest stockholders of the company. In 1884 he secured control of the coal fields on Rocky Fork, and, with his associates, brought about the building of the Rocky Fork & Cooke City Railway, and the development of this great coal field, with its limitless supply of coal. As an enterprise bearing upon the general welfare of the state it will doubtless rank among the most important achievements of the last three decades.

Mr. Cooper has, among other things, devoted some of his attention to mining. He organized, and is president, of the Bozeman Gold and Silver Mining Company. He was also instrumental in organizing the Bozeman Milling Company, operating one of the largest flouring mills in the state, and was its first president, as well as its largest stockholder.

Mr. Cooper is identified with many other enterprises of a public and private nature. In politics he is a Democrat, and has taken a prominent part in the councils of his party since the formation of Montana as a territory. Mr. Cooper took an active part in the political affairs which agitated Montana in 1898 and 1900. He conducted the preliminary campaign which culminated in seating the regular Democratic delegates at the Kansas City convention, July 4, 1900. Later he successfully conducted the preliminary contest by which the regular Democratic party secured control of the state convention, and he was made its chairman. He was elected by the state convention chairman of the state central committee, and conducted the great campaign of 1900, which resulted in a complete victory for the regular Democratic national and state tickets, and the election of a large majority of the legislature, insuring the election of two Democratic United States senators.

ed them by Lord Granville, and afterward moved to North Carolina, while some of the next generation emigrated to Kentucky, where he was born on May 26, 1846, Thomas Franklin Stevenson is well worthy of the high place he holds in the estimation of his neighbors and of the success he has achieved. His father, Samuel H. Stevenson, a native of Iredell county, N. C., was a Presbyterian clergyman and educator. He was reared on the plantation belonging to his father, attending the public schools and having private instruction at home until he was twenty-one years old, and then taking a course at Center College in Danville, Ky., where he was graduated in 1843. Soon thereafter he wedded Miss Minerva Franklin, a native of Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y., a daughter of Amos A. Franklin, whose father was a near relative of the distinguished Benjamin Franklin. He began active life for himself as an educator, teaching successfully for six years, then in 1854 relinquishing it and removing with his young family to Wisconsin. During that year and the next he attended the theological university at Danville, Ky., and was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1855 and given the pastorate of two churches at Clinton, DeWitt county, Ill.

Thomas F. Stevenson, his oldest son, a second cousin of ex-Vice-President Adlai H. Stevenson, was taught in the public schools of Illinois as long as his health would permit, but that failed when he was only twelve years old. When he was eighteen, however, his health permitted him to attend Granville (Ill.) Academy, for a few terms, and after this he engaged in farming on account of his health until 1865. He then had two years' instruction in the State Normal University, then was a teacher for a year, after which he resided in Hayworth until 1870, going from there to Gilman, Ill., where he engaged in successful farming until 1886. In 1886 also he came to Montana, locating at Bozeman and taking a clerkship in a mercantile house, continuing in that capacity until 1900, when he purchased the White & Patterson ranches five miles south of the city. They contain 320 acres and are well irrigated. Here he has since made his home and is making many improvements preparatory to engaging in stockraising on a large scale. His buildings are of good quality and well located, and the entire place shows good husbandry and fine taste.

Mr. Stevenson is one of the leading men in the company which is building a dam at Mystic Lake

THOMAS F. STEVENSON.—A scion of distinguished Irish ancestors who first settled in Washington county, Pa., about 1750 on land grant-

to irrigate a number of nearby farms. The dam is to be thirty feet high and 200 long, and the reservoir will cover about sixty acres. Mr. Stevenson was the originator of the plan and the organizer of the company. In fact he is active in all enterprises of public utility and quickens everything he touches. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church and gives it and its associate beneficences his close attention and cordial support. He was married on September 1, 1880, to Miss Mary C. Fox, of Chapin, Ill., who died on June 22, 1892, leaving three children, Arthur M., Samuel H. and Minerva F., all born at Gilman, Ill.

A LOUIS STONE, cashier of the State Bank of Dillon, is a native of the state of Kansas, having been born in Auburn, Shawnee county, October 16, 1860. His father, Lewis A. Stone, was born in the vicinity of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and became prominently identified with educational work, being a man of scholarly attainments and lofty ideals. He completed his educational training in Oberlin College, Ohio, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1856, and thereafter conducted an academy for young ladies at Raleigh, Shelby county, Tenn. In 1860 he removed to Leavenworth, Kan., was a member of the faculty of Leavenworth College until 1863, when he removed to Fulton, Whiteside county, Ill., where he was superintendent of public schools of the city until 1866. He purchased a farm in the vicinity of Leavenworth, Kan., and has there continued to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits until the present time, being one of the representative men of that state. The maiden name of our subject's mother was Martha A. Hotchkiss, a native of New York, whence she removed with her parents to Michigan within the pioneer epoch. She received excellent educational advantages, having graduated in the academy at LeRoy, Genesee county, N. Y., and then turned her attention to pedagogic work, following it for many years; she was an able coadjutor of her husband. By her union to Mr. Stone she became the mother of two children: A. Louis, the immediate subject of this review; and Eva L., now Mrs. J. M. Gilman, of Leavenworth, Kan.

Our subject received his early education in the public schools, with superior advantages afforded by a home in which exceptional culture and refinement were in distinctive evidence. Under the

direction of his father he devoted four years to the study of the higher branches, including physics, Latin and mathematics, and at the age of eighteen he put his scholastic attainments into practical use by teaching in the public schools of his native state. While thus engaged Mr. Stone acquired an interest in a general store at Loring, Kan., his place of residence at that time. After devoting two more years to pedagogic work he assumed the management of this mercantile enterprise, conducting the same about one year, after which he disposed of his interest in the business, coming to Montana in 1885, locating at Butte, Mont., where he accepted a position as bookkeeper for the grocery firm of McMillan & Cluett. He eventually secured an interest in the business, but disposed of the same in 1888 and came to Dillon, where he became secretary and treasurer of the Dillon Implement Company. He did much to advance the interests of the concern, which soon gained prestige as one of the most important business enterprises in the county, and continued to be identified with the same until August 1, 1899, when he disposed of his interests and became associated with other representative citizens in the organization of the State Bank of Dillon. He was chosen cashier at the time of its inception, and has continuously served in this capacity, the bank being known as one of the substantial and ably conducted monetary establishments of the state and retaining a representative support. In addition to his banking interests Mr. Stone is the owner of valuable realty in the city of Dillon.

Politically Mr. Stone gives stalwart allegiance to the Democratic party, and since taking up his residence in Dillon has been called upon to serve in positions of public trust and responsibility. He has never abated his interest in the cause of education, and served for three years as superintendent of schools for Beaverhead county, and a member of the board of aldermen of Dillon for several terms.

On April 8, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Stone to Miss Albina Smith, who was born in Oblong, Ill. Her father, Eden Smith, was a native of Ohio. He died when she was an infant. Mrs. Stone came to Montana in 1893, went on to San Francisco in 1895, where her marriage occurred. Our subject and his wife are prominent in the social life of Dillon, and their home is brightened by the presence of a winsome little daughter, Irma, who was born April 18, 1897, and a son, Robert Malcolm, born May 23, 1901.

CLARENCE H. STROWBRIDGE, the present efficient postmaster of Wisdom, stands among the representative young business men of Beaverhead county, is concerned in many enterprises of importance, and also manager of the Wisdom Mercantile Company. He is a native of Kansas, born in Rush county on May 12, 1874, the eldest of the four children of William Henry and Mina (Andrews) Strowbridge. Both of his parents were born in Michigan. William H. Strowbridge removed to Kansas in 1870, and for two years engaged in hunting buffalo for Howard Brothers. Later he took up the sheep business and in 1886 removed to California. He now resides in the maritime city of Seattle, and has large property interests in and about Nome City, Alaska. The mother of C. H. Strowbridge is deceased.

Clarence H. Strowbridge received his education in the schools of Kansas and California, and in the latter state entered the employ of the Pacific Coast Railroad Company, at Nipomo, where he remained three years. In 1894 Mr. Strowbridge came to Montana and was engaged in teaming until 1898, when he located in Wisdom and became an interested principal in the organization of the Wisdom Mercantile Company, of whose affairs he is now manager. This enterprise is the principle mercantile house in this locality and the company has a well-equipped store, in which is carried a complete line of general merchandise. Mr. Strowbridge is also manager of the Big Hole Meat Company, and is the owner of a fine ranch property of 800 acres in the Big Hole basin, devoted principally to the raising of hay.

In his political faith Mr. Strowbridge takes active interest in political affairs as a Republican, and in 1898 he was appointed postmaster at Wisdom. Fraternally he is a member of Wisdom Lodge No. 9431, Modern Woodmen of America, and is now (1902) filling the office of venerable consul. On June 14, 1899, Mr. Strowbridge was united in marriage with Miss Lillian Stanchfield, who was born in Silver Bow county, Mont., the daughter of W. B. Stanchfield, one of the oldest settlers in the state, now a resident of Fox, Mont.

character, and while a member of the bar his appreciation of the advantages afforded for successful agricultural enterprises in the Gallatin valley was sufficient to deflect him from the practice of his profession.

Mr. Stiles is a native of Steuben county, Ind., born July 26, 1857, one of the eleven children born to David and Clatena C. (Shaw) Stiles, natives respectively of New York and Massachusetts. In 1856 the family removed to Indiana, and two years later to Wisconsin, where they maintained their home until 1862, and then took up their abode in Minnesota, arriving just one month prior to the memorable Sioux Indian outbreak. In 1880 David Stiles made another change of residence, locating in South Dakota, where he devoted his attention to farming until his death, which occurred in 1895, his wife passing away in 1878.

Theodore S. Stiles received his early educational training in the public schools of Minnesota, supplementing his studies in the normal school at St. Cloud. Upon leaving the normal he utilized his scholastic acquirements by engaging in pedagogic work, continuing to teach for a period of about three years, devoting his spare hours to the study of law and was admitted to the Minnesota bar in 1878, at St. Cloud. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Chippewa county, Minn., gaining a representative clientele and being successful in his efforts. He continued in practice there until 1883, when he removed to Montana, locating in Gallatin county, where he engaged in teaching school until 1888. In 1886 he took up a homestead claim in Gallatin valley, the same being a part of his present fine ranch, which comprises 800 acres. He took up his residence on his farm in 1888 and has since devoted his attention to its cultivation. A portion of the tract is under irrigation, and is devoted to the raising of hay and oats, while the balance of the ranch is given over to the raising of fall wheat. The place is well improved, and the progressive methods brought to bear by Mr. Stiles have enabled him to attain success in his operations. His ranch is located in Valley View, ten miles north of Belgrade, his postoffice address. In politics Mr. Stiles gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and has served for a number of years as school trustee, and takes a lively interest in all that tends to conserve the progress and material prosperity of the county and state. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America.

THEODORE S. STILES.—Gallatin county
T claims the subject of this sketch as one of her progressive and representative farmers, and Mr. Stiles is uniformly esteemed in the community, being a man of broad intellectuality and sterling

On September 30, 1888, Mr. Stiles was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Miller, who was born in Montana, being a sister of George L. Miller, to whose sketch, appearing on another page of this work, we refer the reader as to the family genealogy. Mr. and Mrs. Stiles have three sons: Ralph A., and Ray J. and Roy F., the last two being twins.

CHARLES F. STORK.—He to whose career we now direct attention has served with distinction in the lower house of the state legislature, as a representative of Cascade county, and has attained precedence as one of the leading agriculturists and stockgrowers of Montana, his fine ranch being located seventeen miles south of the city of Great Falls. Mr. Stork is a native of the beautiful little city of Geneva Lake, Wis., where he was born on the 30th of March, 1851. His parents were William and Angeline Stork, the former of whom was born in the state of New York, and the latter in Connecticut. The father was a hatter by occupation while a resident of New York, all the work at that time being done by hand, but upon the introduction of machinery into the processes of manufacture he found that with his hand labor he could not compete with the new methods and gave up this work, removing to Geneva Lake, Wis., where he engaged in farming until 1855, when he removed to Minnesota, where he died in February, 1901, having attained the venerable age of over ninety-three years. He always maintained a lively interest in political affairs, and was an active worker in the cause of his party. The mother of our subject passed away in 1889, at the age of eighty-three.

Charles F. Stork was educated in the public schools of Fillmore county, Minn., assisting his father in carrying on the farm work until 1872, when he purchased forty acres of land, which he cultivated with marked success, accumulating an excellent property. This he sold in 1878, at a net profit of \$8,600, after which he purchased an interest in the H. C. Marsh wheat farm, at Lime Spring, Iowa, and the Spring Valley wheat elevators in Minnesota. He was identified with these enterprises until 1879, realizing a profit of \$10,000 at the time of disposing of his interests. He then purchased two large mercantile establishments, located in Lime Springs, Iowa, and here cashed all checks for grain and stock buyers at that place,

handling over \$600,000 in the year mentioned. Finally a disastrous fire swept through his establishment, entirely destroying it, and leaving him without a dollar after he had settled with his creditors. In 1882 Mr. Stork was given charge of the large grain elevator of W. W. Cargill & Brothers, at Delavan, Faribault county, Minn., and was thus engaged until 1885, when he took charge of the business of the Delavan Operative Warehouse Association, retaining this incumbency until 1889. In that year he came to Great Falls, Mont., and, at a point seventeen miles south of the city, became the pioneer farmer on the bench lands, where his wise provision told him crops would grow without irrigation. This he did in the face of the opposition of all the old settlers of the valley who assured him that he was going to face starvation by so doing. He, however, trusted to his own judgment, and took up pre-emption and homestead claims comprising 480 acres. To his claims he has since added by the purchase of 1,320 acres. On this well improved ranch he has since devoted his attention to farming and stockraising on an extensive scale and demonstrated that the lands of his choice were the best farm lands of the west. He has directed his efforts with such discrimination as to attain a full measure of success, being recognized as one of the representative ranchmen of the state.

Mr. Stork has been a zealous worker in the interests of the Democratic party, and at the election of 1896 he was the successful candidate of his party for representative in the lower house of the Fifth legislature of the state, and was one of the active, alert working members of the session, rendering effective service to the commonwealth and his constituency. His personal popularity was shown in the fact that he received a majority of 2,200 in his county. At the election of 1900, Mr. Stork was a candidate for re-election, on the Independent Democratic ticket, but met with the defeat which attended the party ticket so largely throughout the entire Union. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order United Workmen.

In 1872 Mr. Stork was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Wagner, a native of Minnesota, and to them were born two children: Byron C. and Idelett V. (Mrs. K. Jackels). He was divorced from his wife in 1882, and on the 4th of July following was married to Miss Fidelia G. B. Clark, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Clark, who were born in Minnesota. Mrs. Stork died on the 28th of November, 1889, leaving two children: Charles

A. and Bessie. On the 6th of February, 1890, Mr. Stork consummated a third marriage, being then united to Mrs. Lucy J. Murphy, who was born in Arkansas, the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Lee, who were natives of Illinois. Her father was a farmer by occupation, and met his death while serving in the Union army in the Civil war, his widow dying in Kansas in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Stork have become the parents of two children: William L. and Franklin P. Stork.

On his ranch of 1,800 acres Mr. Stork has at the present time eighty head of cattle and about sixty-four horses, while 1,400 acres of the place are available for cultivation, 600 acres of it producing large crops of grain in 1901. The property is valued at \$30,000, and is one of the valuable places of the county, being well improved and showing evidences of the care and discrimination of the owner. Mr. Stork takes a lively interest in the agricultural and stockgrowing affairs of the state, and has been particularly prominent in connection with the various county fairs. He was one of the organizers, and the president for several years, of the Cascade County Agricultural Society, and in furthering its objects gave largely both of his time and money.

MARGUERITE M. STRANG.—The expansion of the province of womanhood as touching the opportunities for personal effort and accomplishment has been given a proper recognition in the virile young state of Montana, and thus we are permitted to direct attention to Mrs. M. M. Strang, who is the incumbent of an important and distinguished official position in the gift of the people of Yellowstone county, where she is superintendent of the public schools of the county, an honor which has been worthily bestowed, since she has shown marked executive ability and has been and is prominently identified with educational work. Mrs. Strang is a native of Missouri, born in Johnson county, on November 3, 1871, the daughter of Thomas H. and Mary M. (Golden) Jones. Her mother also was born in Missouri. Her father, who was born in Canton, Ohio, received a medical education but, disliking the profession, engaged in educational work. In 1849, under the gold excitement, he went to California and remained in the west until after the Civil war, having been in western Montana when its present cities were only mining camps. Returning as far east as Missouri,

he located upon a farm, and in October, 1870, was united in marriage to his present wife. After a few years he again took up his profession as teacher, and it was under his instruction that Mrs. Strang received her early education.

In February, 1884, she removed with her parents to Montgomery county, Kan., where she continued her studies in the public schools until the spring of 1888, when she put her scholastic acquirements to a practical test by engaging in pedagogic work, in which she has ever been exceptionally successful. She may truly be classed with the list of self-made women. Her parents possessed very limited means, and she, the eldest of their family of eight children, realized that her desire for knowledge could be attained only by her own effort. By perseverance in her plan of teaching and going to school alternately, she secured a very thorough education. In 1891 she finished a term in the Kansas Normal College, at Fort Scott, Kan., and in 1892 still further supplemented her education in a practical way by completing a course of study in the Southwestern Business College at Wichita, Kan., teaching during the winter of that year. In the spring of 1893 she came to Montana, locating in Billings, and securing a position as teacher in the school at Canyon Creek, seven miles west of the city. In 1896 she taught in the school at Allendale and thereafter retained the incumbency in that district consecutively until December 19, 1900, having been elected to her present office in November preceding, her name having appeared on the Republican ticket. Mrs. Strang has justified the choice of the people, and has taken up her work with zealous interest, administering its affairs with great credit to herself and to the distinct improvement of the educational work and facilities in the county. She has her home and business headquarters in Billings.

On July 29, 1894, she was united in marriage to Charles D. Strang, of Billings, and is the mother of one child, Willis Bertrand.

NELSON STORY, JR.—The city of Bozeman is fortunate in having so many young, progressive business men, and Nelson Story, Jr., is not among the least of that representative class, and enjoys the distinction of being a native son of Montana, standing as he does at the head of one of the leading industrial enterprises of Bozeman.

Mr. Story was born in the city which is now his

home May 12, 1874, being the son of Nelson Story, Sr., to whom individual reference is made elsewhere in this volume. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Bozeman, became a student in the Shattuck Military Academy at Faribault, Minn., where he remained three years, supplementing the training there received by a commercial college in St. Louis, where he continued his studies one year. He left school at the age of twenty years, and for six years was employed in his father's flouring mill in Bozeman. In 1900 he gave inception to his business career by erecting the Story Iron Works, located at the corner of Main street and Grand avenue, the plant being completed in September of that year. The structure is 50x125 feet, completed at a cost of \$10,000, and its equipment includes the most improved machinery and accessories for general iron-working business. The enterprise meets a distinctive demand in this section of the state, and under Mr. Story's able and discriminating management its business is certain to be cumulative in character and have an important influence upon the industrial and material prosperity of the city.

In his politics Mr. Story is a staunch Republican and a zealous and active worker in the local political field and has been chairman of the Republican central committee of Gallatin county since the spring of 1901. Fraternally he is a prominent member of Bozeman Lodge No. 463, B. P. O. E., and takes a deep interest in its affairs.

At St. Louis, Mo., on June 10, 1894, Mr. Story was united in marriage to Miss Etha L. Mayo, daughter of William H. Mayo, secretary of the Missouri grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, in which fraternity he has attained the thirty-third degree, the highest in the Scottish rite. Mr. and Mrs. Story have a little son, Nelson Story, III, who was born in January, 1900.

THORNTON STREET.—In the personnel of those prominently identified with the industrial life of Montana it will be noted that nearly all the older states of the Union have contributed some of their best and ablest young men. Here no man need feel that he is segregated; he stands exactly for what he is. While the honored subject of this review is one of the pioneers of Montana and a representative farmer of Gallatin valley, he is a native of the state of Iowa, and his genealogy

runs back to old southern stock, his grandfather, Joseph M. Street having been born in the Old Dominion, a son of Anthony Street, an influential planter who married Mary Stokes, a sister of Montfort Stokes, at one time governor of North Carolina. The father of Anthony Street was Capt. John Street, of Bristol, England, who came to Virginia early in the eighteenth century. Anthony Street, great-grandfather of our subject, volunteered as a private in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution, and participated in the battles of Guilford Court-house and King's Mountain. For gallantry displayed he was promoted from time to time, holding rank of colonel at the close of the war. Joseph Montfort Street studied law in the office of Henry Clay, and was a prominent attorney before the courts of Kentucky and Tennessee, later he associating himself with John Wood, a Scotsman, in the publication of the *Western World*, at Frankfort, Ky., the journal being independent in politics and issued weekly. The firm title was J. M. Street & Co., and through the columns of the paper Mr. Street charged Aaron Burr with conspiracy against the government, which caused much discussion and bitter animosity. The paper met with violent opposition on the part of Burr's friends, who determined to silence it, and Judge Innes sued the proprietors for libel. The editors pleaded justification and proved that the Judge had transmitted to New Orleans sealed documents received from Burr. It may be that Innes did not know the nature of the papers, for when their treasonable character was shown he fainted and was borne out of the court room. Others sought personal satisfaction, many challenges being sent to Mr. Street, and he was menaced in many ways. He paid no attention to the challenges except to acknowledge their receipt through his paper and to state that the same had been placed on file and the writer would be duly attended to. He was covertly attacked several times, but made short work of repelling his antagonists. Finally George Adams, a young attorney, was selected to dispose of Mr. Street. He stationed two strong men in an alley, and as Street was about to pass they seized him and held him until Adams advanced, pistol in hand, and ordered his vassals to stand aside. He then shot at Mr. Street, but the ball struck a button on his garments and was deflected from its direct course to the heart, but broke the lower portion of the breast bone. Street drew a dirk and pursued his assailant, calling for aid in capturing him and tearing the

would-be assassin's coats into shreds as they ran Street laid for months on the verge of dissolution, but finally recovered. He married Eliza Maria, daughter of Maj.-Gen. Thomas Posey, of the Continental army. Gen. Street took a most active part in the Blackhawk war, raising a number of companies of Indians and equipping them at his own expense. Blackhawk was finally captured and Gen. Street treated him with utmost consideration, having implicit confidence in his honor.

Thornton Street has reason to revert with pride to his ancestral record, and the data is sufficient to justify him. He is a native of Wapello county, Iowa, born March 21, 1848, a son of Joseph H. D. and Emily (Burnett) Street, natives of Kentucky; thence the former accompanied his father on his removal to Illinois and later to Wisconsin, eventually locating in Iowa for a number of years. His earlier manhood was devoted to agricultural pursuits; completed his literary education in Jacksonville College, Ill., became prominent in connection with political affairs in Iowa, having established a pioneer Whig newspaper at Ottumwa, and continued its publication for some time, supporting Gen. Taylor for the presidency. Under the regime of Gen. Taylor Mr. Street was receiver of the United States land office at Council Bluffs. The father of our subject came to Montana in 1865. He practiced law in Bozeman and Gallatin City and served for several years as probate judge of Gallatin county, where his death occurred in 1873, his wife having passed away in Gallatin county, in 1867.

Thornton Street was reared and educated in Iowa, and in 1864 started for Virginia City, Mont., in company with his brother Thomas P., now a resident of Missoula. They came overland with a train whose captain was John T. Clayton and Eugene Munn its wagon-master. They drove mule teams, arriving in Virginia City June 20, 1864. Mr. Street remained there a short time, and then went to Summit, Madison county, and engaged in prospecting and mining about one year, meeting with fair success. He was in Virginia City during the memorable flour riot of 1864-5, but was not an active participant in the same. In the meantime our subject's father had arrived in Gallatin valley, accompanied by another son, Theodore L., now engaged in farming on property owned by our subject. The father located in Gallatin valley in 1865, and upon joining him in that section our subject purchased a ranch, and there devoted his

attention to farming and stockraising until 1888, when they sold their property and effected the purchase of the W. O. P. Hays place, located on East Gallatin river, five miles north of Belgrade, Mr. Street's postoffice address. This ranch of 300 acres has continued to be the home and base of operations for Mr. Street. It is divided into nearly equal parts by the East Gallatin, and more than half the tract is under irrigation. The ranch is devoted principally to the raising of hay and oats, is well improved and shows the evidence of careful management. Mr. Street has been very successful in his farming operations, and is honored as one of the enterprising and reliable men of this community, ordering his life upon a high plane of integrity and ever seeking to do good to his fellow men. He is an elder of the Presbyterian church on West Gallatin river, and is an active and devoted worker in the cause of the Master. In his political allegiance Mr. Street gives an unwavering support to the principles and policies of the Prohibition party.

JAMES W. CARTER.—In a history of the prominent and influential citizens of Choteau county, Mr. Carter is certainly deserving of mention; his well directed efforts, his ability, his loyalty to duty and his fidelity having gained him the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen. Mr. Carter is recognized as one of the extensive and representative stockgrowers of this section of the state who employ advanced methods in conducting enterprises that largely promote the industrial progress and material prosperity of the county.

Mr. Carter is a native of the province of Nova Scotia, having been born at Truro, Colchester county, on December 20, 1847, of staunch old English lineage. His father, George Carter, was born in England, in the year 1816, and when about twenty-five years of age immigrated to America, locating in Nova Scotia, where he continued to reside until 1883, when he came to Montana, locating on a ranch on Wolf creek, in Lewis and Clarke county. He devoted his entire active life to agricultural pursuits, but is now retired and is passing the evening of life in that repose which is the just reward of years of earnest industry and application. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Kisselbaugh, was born in Nova Scotia, in 1823, and she and her venerable husband now make their home at Wolf Creek, honored and esteemed by all



J. W. Carter

who know them. In the public schools of his native town James W. Carter received excellent educational advantages continuing his studies until he had attained the age of about twenty years, in the meanwhile assisting in the work of the homestead farm. After leaving school he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits for a time and then engaged in the general merchandising business at West Branch, Nova Scotia, successfully following this line of enterprise for seven years. In 1879 he came to Montana, locating at Wolf creek, Lewis and Clarke county, where he conducted the Wolf creek hotel and also operated a stock ranch for a period of nearly fifteen years. In 1893 Mr. Carter came to Choteau county and located his present ranch, on Little Sandy creek, five miles south of the station on the Great Northern Railroad. Here he now has a fine property, his landed estate comprising 3,000 acres, in addition to which he leases other lands, and utilizes ranches which are owned by his children, the whole constituting a princely domain in one of the most favored sections of the great state of Montana, and being eligibly located between the Little Sandy creek and the Missouri river. The property is highly improved with excellent buildings, fences, irrigating ditches, etc., and is one of the most valuable and attractive ranch properties in the county. The system of irrigation is a particularly effective one, deriving its supply of water from three large reservoirs, fed from the Little Sandy creek. The largest of the reservoirs covers a tract of 500 acres, while the other two have respective areas of 134 and seventy-four acres. Mr. Carter is here engaged in raising cattle upon an extensive scale, his herds running an average of from 1,200 to 2,000 head of high-grade stock, while in conducting the work of the ranch forty horses are utilized, and a small army of men, who are retained throughout the entire year. Much of the land is available for cultivation and is exceptionally fertile and prolific, yielding large crops of hay, grain and garden products.

Mr. Carter is a man of strong mentality and marked independence in thought and action, progressive and public spirited in attitude and ever ready to lend his aid and influence in behalf of all worthy causes and projects which tend to progress the advancement of the county and state; while, as a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, he takes an active interest in political affairs, being one of the prominent representatives of his party in this section. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd

Fellows, being a charter member of Dearborn Lodge No. 22, at Dearborn, Lewis and Clarke county, which was organized in 1883. On April 17, 1870, in his native town of Truro, Nova Scotia, Mr. Carter was united in marriage to Miss Letitia Ann Porter, who was born at New Annan in that province, March 31, 1852. They are the parents of six sons and one daughter, namely: George W., who was married at Boise, Idaho, November 25, 1900, to Miss Lodema Bates; and Stewart, Peter C., Lennie May, Floyd Leslie, Chester Arthur and James Lester, all of whom still remain at the parental home. The family occupy a prominent place in the social life of the community, and their spacious and attractive home is a center of gracious and unreserved hospitality.

WILLIAM STUEWE, superintendent of the Lewis and Clarke County Hospital, is a resident of Helena. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., April 14, 1853. His parents were Frederick K. and Gertrude (Dierker) Stuewe, natives of Missouri and Virginia, respectively. The father was a retired capitalist, in early life a brickmaker and florist, and he died in St. Louis, as did the mother. William Stuewe, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the public schools of Missouri and graduated from the St. Louis University in 1866. He was a youth of studious habits, with a strong predilection for scientific investigation, but for a period following his graduation it appeared as if he would be deflected into a mercantile career, as he engaged in the grocery business in 1872 and continued therein for two years. He then moved to Callaway county, Mo., became connected with the Insane Hospital and remained there four years. He then went to Leadville, Colo., where he was engaged in mining until 1880, meeting with considerable success. From Leadville he removed to New Mexico, and was employed by the Santa Fe Railroad Company in prospecting for coal, operating some mines there in 1884. The advent of Supt. Stuewe into Montana was by way of Bozeman, he arriving there in September, 1885, but remaining only a short period, going thence to Hunter's Hot Springs. Two years thereafter, in March, 1887, he came to Helena and in December assumed charge of the County Hospital. Under his efficient direction the institution has been greatly improved, two new wings having been added to the building at a cost of \$18,000.

Politically the affiliations of Supt. Stuewe are with the Democratic party, in the ranks of which he is a most active and influential worker. He is recognized as one of the party leaders, and manifests a lively interest in all matters of party management. During his residence in New Mexico Mr. Stuewe was elected to the territorial senate, and also served for a time as under sheriff. In 1884 Mr. Stuewe was married in New Mexico to Alice Lovelace, born in Halifax county, Va., the daughter of James O. and Amelia W. (Maynard) Coan, natives of Virginia. Mrs. Stuewe, however, was reared and educated in Missouri. They are the parents of two sons: William F. and Coan A., native sons of Montana. Fraternally he is a member of the Catholic Knights of America and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Both himself and wife are members of the Catholic church.

The care and attention that Supt. Stuewe has bestowed upon Lewis and Clarke County Hospital, and the manifold improvements which he has added thereto have won the hearty commendation of all citizens of the county, irrespective of party. In his line of work Mr. Stuewe is an enthusiast, and to his sound, practical judgment is due the high position this hospital now holds as one of the best in the state of Montana. The Superintendent is a man highly respected, not only in Lewis and Clarke county but throughout the state, in which he numbers a wide circle of warm personal friends who value him for his worth.

HENRY H. SWAIN, PH. D.—Montana may well be proud of her scheme of popular education and of the facilities afforded in this all-important line, while the state has been signally fortunate in enlisting the co-operation of educators of marked intellectual attainments and prestige as instructors. Prof. Swain sustains a high reputation in educational circles, and is eminently qualified for the important and exacting position of president of the Montana State Normal School, at Dillon. Prof. Swain is a native of the beautiful old city of Providence, R. I., where he was born on March 29, 1863, being the youngest in a family of five children. His father, Rev. Leonard Swain, was born in the state of New York, and was a man of fine attainments and exalted ideals. He graduated from Dartmouth College and later pursued his divinity course in Andover Theological Seminary, where he graduated, and soon afterward was or-

dained a clergyman of the Congregational church. He held pastoral charges at Nashua, N. H., and Providence, R. I., and was a devoted worker in the church until his death, which occurred in 1869. He married, in 1847, Miss Julia Allen, who was born in New Hampshire, and died at Providence in 1866 after a life of usefulness.

After the death of his parents the subject of this review moved to Iowa, being at that time about seven years of age. In the public schools of that state he received his preliminary education, and in 1880 he matriculated in Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., where he completed the classical course and graduated as a member of the class of 1884. Later he completed post-graduate courses at the University of Chicago and at the University of Wisconsin, the latter conferring upon him, in 1897, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. On leaving college Prof. Swain turned his attention to pedagogic work, and his success has been such as to eminently justify him in his choice of vocation. He taught for a time in an academy in the city of Milwaukee, Wis., and for seven years held the chair of history and political economy in Yankton College, S. D. In 1898 Prof. Swain came to Montana and becoming identified with the State Normal School at Dillon, was assigned to the chair of economics and history. Filling the position with ability and showing much disciplinary force, tact and executive ability, his election to the presidency of the institution, in April, 1901, was a natural sequence. The Professor is thoroughly devoted to the work of his profession, and his retention as president can not but make for the advancement of the institution in efficiency of its curriculum and in the hold which it will retain on popular support. He is at the present time state secretary of the Montana Sunday School Association.

In the city of Denver, Colo., on July 31, 1889, Prof. Swain was united in marriage to Miss Mira L. Olmstead, who was born in Ohio, and came to the west as a teacher. Professor and Mrs. Swain became the parents of three sons: Joseph Ward, who was born in 1891; Albert F., born in 1894, and George, who was born in 1897 and died within the same year.

CARL SWANSTRUM.—Not with the warlike animus of the Vikings of old have come the sturdy sons of the Norseland to America, but rather with a high regard for the accomplishments of

peace and with a spirit of enterprise which has brought success in the new world, and among the successful and highly esteemed farmers of Madison county is Carl Swanstrum, whose postoffice address is Blaine, his fine ranch lying near the line of Madison and Beaverhead counties. He was born in Sweden, September 18, 1838. His father, Nels Swanstrum, passed his life in Sweden, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. Carl was left an orphan in his childhood, and his educational advantages were those of the public schools of his native land. He devoted seven years to learning the trades of glazing, gilding and cabinetmaking, and as a journeyman, worked at them for two years prior to his immigration to America. In 1864 he embarked on a sailing vessel for America and was sixty-four days in making the voyage. He located in Chicago, where he worked at the carpenter's trade for one year, after which he removed to Ottumwa, Iowa, and was employed in building bridges on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad until 1867, when he entered upon a two-years contract in connection with the construction of bridges on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, the contract proving a profitable one to him. In 1871 Mr. Swanstrum came to Montana by railroad as far as Corinne, Utah, and thence by wagon to Madison county, where he took up a tract of land and purchased horses and cattle, his intention being to give his time principally to the stock business. In later years, however, he has cultivated a large portion of his ranch, securing fine yields of grain and hay. He now owns 420 acres, and his place has the best of improvements, while he is known as one of the progressive men of this locality and worthy of high esteem.

In politics Mr. Swanstrum gives his support to the Republican party, and though he has never sought public office he has maintained a deep interest in local affairs and has rendered efficient service on the board of school trustees. Fraternally he holds membership in West Gate Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., at Twin Bridges, in which he has held the stations of junior and senior warden, and is also identified with Twin Bridges Lodge No. 17, A. O. U. W. On September 13, 1870, Mr. Swanstrum was united in marriage to Miss Rosa Hilbig, who was born in Iowa, the daughter of George and Catherine Hilbig, natives of Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. Swanstrum have five sons and three daughters: C. Albert, born in 1871; John A.,

1873; William P., 1875; Katherine A., 1877; Margaret A., 1879; Lena E., 1883; Carl O., 1886; and Fred P., 1890.

JOHN A. SWEAT, M. D., for the past ten years one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Great Falls, Mont., was born in Brownfield, Maine, on October 23, 1856. He is the son of Jesse P. and Eliza (Spring) Sweat, also natives of the Pine Tree state. The father was a graduate from both the literary and medical departments of Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me., and practiced medicine for fifty years in Maine. During the Civil war he was surgeon of the Twenty-third Maine, serving in the Army of the Potomac. His last years were passed in Minneapolis, Minn., where he died. The grandparents of our subject were English by descent and were of Puritan stock, early settling in New England.

John Aiken Sweat, an only son, was reared from infancy in Maine, and there received his early education. At the age of fourteen he came to Minneapolis, and was matriculated at the University of Minnesota and from this institution he graduated in 1876. Subsequently he studied medicine and later entered the medical department of Bowdoin College, the alma mater of his father, graduating from that famous school in 1880. Dr. Sweat then attended a series of lectures at the Columbia (N. Y.) Medical College, and began practice with his father, but shortly afterwards removed to Minneapolis, where he continued in an active and representative practice until 1883, when he joined the Canadian Pacific Railway as surgeon of the Pacific division. Here he remained until 1890 when he made his home in Great Falls, Mont., where he has since resided.

Politically Dr. Sweat is a Democrat and was elected by his party as a member of the house of representatives of the Maine legislature, serving in the session of 1880-1. At present he is president of the Montana state board of medical examiners. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the North Montana Medical Association, of which he has been president. In 1888 Dr. Sweat was united in marriage to Miss Mary Towle, of Maine. They have three children, Ruth, Jack and Helen. Fraternally Dr. Sweat is a Freemason and belongs to the Benevolent Order of Elks, in which organization he is exalted ruler. Dr. Sweat enjoys a most

excellent professional reputation. In his home city he is highly esteemed and throughout the state he has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, all of whom speak of him with the highest respect.

ROBERT E. TAYLOR.—A long established or leading hotel in a community is one of its most characteristic institutions. Its life is, in effect, an epitome of that of the community itself. All the currents of business and pleasure which have interested the people around it, have flowed through its corridors and impressed its atmosphere. Distinguished men and stately ladies have slept beneath its roof; the toiler and the idler alike have fed upon its bounty; political schemes and commercial projects, shunning the light of day in their incipency, have been whispered into being in its secluded chambers; and moist, merry men have used it for their mirth when they were festive. The Finlen Hotel in Butte is an institution of this character. It has always been a favorite with the traveling public and, as the McDermott, was widely and favorably known for many years. On February 1, 1901, the present proprietor, Robert E. Taylor, took charge of it and, with his inevitable energy and push, entirely remodeled and refitted it and raised the standard of its entertainment in every respect to a rank commensurate with the character of its patrons and the bustling, progressive city in which it is established.

Mr. Taylor has had a long and instructive experience in catering to the appetites of the people and is well versed in the tastes and the fancies, the wants and the whims of men, as he has amply demonstrated during his short tenure as proprietor of this house. He was born in Venango county, Pa., a son of David F. and Martha E. (Clough) Taylor, also Pennsylvanians by nativity. His father, a prosperous and prominent farmer and merchant, who was born in 1846, is still living at Butte.

Mr. Taylor's early education was not neglected and did not suffer from indifference on his part. He was sent to the primary and intermediate schools of his native county until he completed their entire course of study, and then attended the Pennsylvania Academy at Utica. At the age of seventeen he went to Oberlin, Ohio, and learned telegraphy, being subsequently an operator at Cleveland for a year, relinquishing his place to accept that of clerk in the Forest City hotel in that

city. He continued there for two years, thus beginning a career in the hotel business which has been eminently successful and useful. In 1888 he came to Butte and accepted and filled for two years a similar position in the old St. Nicholas hotel. In 1890 he went to Missoula and served as clerk one year in the Florence hotel in that thriving city, then returning to Butte, where he entered into a co-partnership with A. A. Sandah in the C. O. D. steam laundry, in which he still retains an interest, but retired from active connection with it on February 1, 1901, to take charge of the hotel which he is now conducting with gratifying satisfaction to its patrons.

Mr. Taylor is an enthusiastic Mason, being a member of Silver Bow Lodge No. 48, A. F. & A. M., Deer Lodge Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., Montana Commandery No. 3, K. T., and Algeria Temple, of the Mystic Shrine, in all of which he is active and serviceable. He was married in November, 1894, to Miss Katherine M. Griffin, of Minnesota, daughter of James J. Griffin. They have three children: Robert D., Effie and Ruth M. In politics Mr. Taylor is a Democrat and keenly alive to the welfare of his party, taking an active interest in everything involving the prosperity and advancement of his city, his state and his country. In local affairs he gives counsel and substantial aid to every enterprise which in his judgment will promote the good of the community. His chief interest, however, centers in his business, and to this he devotes the skillful attention, good judgment and courtesy of manner gathered in his long experience and thereby has made the Finlen a hotel of the first grade, up to date in all particulars and worthy of the expense and enterprise he has lavished upon it. He has, moreover, the true spirit of hospitality which knows just how to welcome the coming and speed the parting guest and to provide for the whole comfort of the stranger beneath his roof.

JACOB SWITZER.—One of the most highly esteemed citizens of Helena, and the president of the Switzer Brick and Terra-Cotta Company, Jacob Switzer was born in Alsace, October 17, 1839. Alsace is one of those Rhine provinces, which has alternately belonged to France and to Germany from time immemorial. It is now German territory for it was ceded to Germany at the close of the Franco-Prussian war as a part of the

indemnity demanded of France by the "Iron Chancellor," Prince Bismarck, and paid to Germany by that nation.

Jacob Switzer, a son of Jacob and Fannie Switzer, natives and lifelong residents of Alsace, received his education until he was eighteen in that province. In 1857 he came to the United States, and first settled in Leavenworth, Kan., and he resided in Kansas for over twenty years, excepting one year passed in Denver and Leadville, Colo., in 1860. While in Kansas he was an eyewitness of and at times a participant in the sanguinary scenes of border warfare connected with the admission of that state into the Union, and he fully realizes the significance of the term "Bleeding Kansas." In 1877 he first came to Montana and at once located at Helena, and has since been a resident of the capital city and closely identified with many of its leading industries. At present he is heavily interested in mines and mining operations throughout the state.

But it is in connection with the manufacture of brick that he is more widely known. In 1890 he purchased land near Blossburg, which contained clay eminently suitable for the manufacture of fire-brick, terra-cotta, vitrified brick and tiling. (For street paving vitrified brick is the best material yet discovered.) The plant erected by the company is equipped with the latest and best machinery and employs between fifty and sixty men. His entire product is of the best quality, and rated A 1, and has its chief market in Helena. From the manufactory to the railroad station Mr. Switzer has built a mile and a half of track, and now has the convenience of loading cars on his premises to facilitate shipment. The capacity of the plant is 90,000 brick per day, no matter how large the order may be he has the ability to fill it. Mr. Switzer was married in 1881 to Miss Louise A. Sarstedt, a native of Philadelphia. They reside in one of the comfortable homelike homes of Helena, planned and built by them. Mr. Switzer has been identified with the Republican party, but has never sought public office. He is recognized one of Montana's sagacious business men and is highly esteemed and popular.

Butte, where he had maintained his home for a long term of years. He was from early pioneer days intimately identified with the industrial and productive activities of Montana, and through his business abilities accumulated a comfortable fortune. He was a man of inflexible integrity and utmost honesty of purpose, and on his life, ended in the fullness of years and well earned honors, there rests no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. He was born in Cobourg, Ontario, Canada, on March 1, 1838, the son of William and Margaret (Maguire) Thompson, the former of whom was born in Scotland, whence he emigrated to Canada in an early day, and as a carpenter, there passed the rest of his life. His wife was born in Ireland, and she also died in Canada. Their son William received limited educational advantages in the excellent public schools of Cobourg, but left home when a mere lad and for a number of years was a common sailor on the great lakes. From the age of twelve years, being the eldest of the children of his then widowed mother, he contributed to the family support until the mother died and his sister was established in a home of her own.

In 1860 Mr. Thompson came to what is now North Dakota, where he engaged in contracting and building, and here erected the government fort and houses at Jamestown. All these buildings were burned by the Indians before he had taken payment for his labor and he never received from the government the amount due. This misfortune left him without financial resources. In 1863 he came to Virginia City, Mont., and employed his time during the first winter in manufacturing window sash from common poles, receiving ten dollars for each sash. In 1864 he built a number of boats, with which he conveyed a party down the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers to Omaha. The Indians made several attacks on the venture-some voyagers, and the trip was an exciting one. Mr. Thompson brought a stock of merchandise and miners' supplies with him on his return and, locating in Virginia City, formed a mercantile partnership with a Mr. Griffith, who was part owner of the goods he brought from the east. About 1866 Griffith & Thompson engaged in lumbering in Virginia City, and there Mr. Thompson remained until 1876, when he removed to Glendale, Beaverhead county, where he made his home and base of operations until 1879, when he came to Butte and established a lumber yard. The busi-

WILLIAM THOMPSON.—At the time of his death William Thompson held prestige as one of the prominent and influential citizens of

ness grew to be of importance, and was continued until his death. Mr. Thompson was essentially a business man, and his great ability and mature judgment made him successful in most of his enterprises. He was interested in many mining enterprises, but did not realize from these any large profits. He owned an interest in the Shannon mine, at Clifton, Ariz., at the time of his death, and this property promises to be valuable.

In the early days, when many desperate characters infested the state and menaced life and property, Mr. Thompson was one of the active members of the vigilance committee, organized by the law-abiding settlers and miners as the only means of doing away with these desperate outlaws, who were made to expiate for their many crimes by hanging, and was a prime mover in the organization of the committee in Butte. As a Republican Mr. Thompson was called to positions of trust and responsibility. He was a member of the last two territorial legislatures and also of the First state legislature. In 1895-6 he was mayor of Butte and gave a business-like and economical administration, the city indebtedness being reduced \$80,000 during his holding of the office. He was often a member of the board of aldermen and ever maintained interest in all that concerned his city and state.

Faternally he was prominently identified with the Masonic order. He was grand high priest of the grand chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Montana, was also a member of Montana Commandery No. 3, K. T., and had advanced to the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. His religious faith was that of the Methodist Episcopal church. On May 15, 1900, occurred the death of this honored pioneer, and the city of Butte mourned his loss as that of one of her ablest business men and most highly esteemed citizens, one whose life had been filled with good works and kindly acts. About 1867, in Virginia City, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Thompson to Miss Annie M. Boyce, born in Missouri, the daughter of Major J. R. Boyce, who was born in Virginia, from which state he removed to Missouri, and afterwards to Montana in 1864. He died in Butte in 1897. Mrs. Thompson died in 1893. Three sons and two daughters survive: William Boyce, James R., J. Edwin, Flora M. and Mabel M. The sons are all married and are residents of Butte, except William B., who lives in Boston, Mass. They are all progressive young men. The daughters are still at school, fitting themselves properly for life's duties.

DANIEL C. SWEENEY, county auditor of Lewis and Clarke county, and one of the enterprising citizens of Helena, was a native of Montana before it was admitted to statehood, and was born in Helena, November 30, 1868. His parents were Timothy and Eliza (Weckman) Sweeney. The paternal grandfather was Daniel Sweeney, who came from Ireland about 1835, when his son Timothy was yet a child, to Brooklyn, N. Y., and engaged in dairying. While in New Orleans, to which place he had gone to visit friends, he was stricken with yellow fever and died, and of his seven children all are dead. Timothy Sweeney was reared in New York city. In 1849 he made the journey to California, going by the Panama route, and as he was one of the earliest miners in the state he did a very profitable business for some years in placer mining. From California he went to British Columbia and continued mining in that country for several years. In 1865 he first came to the Treasure state, Montana, locating at Virginia City. Shortly afterwards he came to Helena, then Last Chance gulch, where he mined extensively, and also engaged in the mercantile business in which he remained until his death in 1880. His wife, who was previous to her marriage Miss Eliza Weckman, of German origin, is still living.

It was amid Montana scenes and among the pioneers of Montana that Daniel C. Sweeney was reared. And it was in Helena that he received his education. Following this he began to learn the trade of a jeweler, but relinquished this and subsequently worked for C. K. Wells in the stationery business, and was also, for a short period, with the Helena Lumber Company. In 1896 Mr. Sweeney was elected auditor of Lewis and Clarke county, was re-elected in 1898 and again succeeded himself in 1900. Politically he has been a lifelong Democrat, but has been very popular with all parties, as is evidenced by his large vote at the November election of 1900, when he received nearly double the number of votes that his Republican opponent received. Fraternally he is a popular and valued member of the Woodmen of the World. During his successive terms of office as county auditor Mr. Sweeney has served the people efficiently and courteously and is a young man of intelligence and great personal popularity.

WEYMOUTH D. SYMMES.—One of the progressive young men of Lewistown, Fergus county, is Mr. Symmes, who holds the responsible

position of manager of the Power Mercantile Company, one of the most important business enterprises of this section of the state.

engaged in farming. Weymouth D. Symmes was Canada, where he was born on the 30th of January, 1870, the son of Thomas and Mary (Weymouth) Symmes, who were born in Canada and the state of Vermont, respectively, and who still retain their residence in Canada, where the father is engaged in farming. Weymouth D. Symmes was reared and educated in Canada, from whence he came to Livingston, Mont., in 1889. Here he was for a time associated with Charles Berg and was also in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for one year. In March, 1892, he came to Lewistown and here became a delivery man for the Power Mercantile Company. Later becoming bookkeeper of the company until 1894, upon the death of Mr. N. M. Erickson, he was promoted to his present position of manager of the business. In 1898 he was one of the organizers of the Utica Mercantile Company and the Gilt Edge Mercantile Company, which established business centers in two of these towns of Fergus county. Mr. Symmes is now secretary and treasurer of each of these companies, and he has interests in coal properties in this section of the state.

Though taking no active part in political affairs, Mr. Symmes has not been neglectful of the duties of citizenship, exercising his franchise as a Republican. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has taken the caputular degrees, affiliating now with Lewistown Lodge No. 37, A. F. & A. M., and Hiram Chapter, R. A. M., and is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Lewistown Lodge No. 456. It is gratifying to note his success, since he came to Montana a poor boy and has worked his way by his own merits and ability to his present responsible standing.

On the 31st of August, 1898, Mr. Symmes was united in marriage to Miss Ione Long, who is a native of California and the daughter of Dr. W. A. Long, a prominent physician of Lewistown. Mr. and Mrs. Symmes have two winsome little daughters: Dorothy I. and Elizabeth.

BURRYLL S. THRESHER.—One of the distinguished members of the bar of Montana and one whose fame as a legist has been signally heightened by his identification with important

criminal cases, is Burryll S. Thresher. His career has shown consecutive industry and close application, and he has gained reputation in his profession. He is one of the representative lawyers of Silver Bow county and an honored citizen of Butte. Mr. Thresher was born in the village of Burksville, Ky., June 19, 1865, the eldest of the twelve children of Isaac M. and Mary (Moore) Thresher, natives of Tennessee, whence they removed to Cumberland county, Ky., in 1864, where the father was a farmer. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Thresher was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States, settling in Virginia, where he passed his life. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Thresher, a midshipman on the "Essex" during the war of 1812, was born in the United States of Scottish lineage.

Burryll S. Thresher in 1882 matriculated in the State University of Kentucky, where he was for two years a student in the scientific course. In 1884 he went to Texas, where, while engaged in ranching, he gave attention to the reading of law. In 1886 he entered Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., where he studied one year, and returned to Texas, where he continued his reading of law until he had secured admission to the bar of the state at the youthful age of twenty-two. He was elected mayor of Saint Jo, Montague county, in 1888, by the Democracy, and, also in 1888, was elected to represent the county in the state legislature. He served during the session of 1889 and proved an active and influential member. He continued legal practice in Texas until 1891, when he came to Montana, located in Bozeman, and devoted himself to his profession until 1895, since which time he has been one of the members of the bar of Butte. Mr. Thresher has attained distinction as a criminal lawyer, and during his residence in Butte he has been attorney in fully seventy-five per cent. of the murder cases brought before the local courts. The most celebrated of these was the Gillman case, in which Mr. Thresher appeared for the defendant, who was accused of the murder of Dan D. Sullivan. By his masterful handling of the case Mr. Thresher secured a verdict of acquittal, although public sentiment was very hostile to Gilman and two attempts were made to assassinate him. Mr. Thresher is a forceful and convincing speaker, not given to rhetorical flights but, being a master of dialectics, he presents his arguments with cogency and marked conciseness, while his knowl-

edge of the law and precedents makes him a safe and valuable counsel.

In politics Mr. Thresher has been unswerving in his allegiance to the Democratic party, in whose councils he has been an influential factor. Externally he is identified with the Masonic order. He was raised to the master's degree in Saint Jo Lodge No. 384, at Saint Jo, Texas, in 1891. From this lodge he was dismissed and became a member of Gallatin Lodge No. 6, at Bozeman, of which he is a past master. He is considered one of the most able exponents of the work of the third degree of ancient-craft Masonry in the state. He is also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, and in 1899 was patron of the chapter of that order in Butte. While a resident of Texas Mr. Thresher held membership in the militia from 1887 until 1891, holding commissions as first lieutenant and major, and was for a time inspector of arms. From 1888 to 1891 he was the proprietor of the Saint Jo Times, of which he was also editor and publisher, making it an excellent exponent of the Democracy and of local interests. During these years he was correspondent for leading metropolitan dailies. In 1888 Mr. Thresher was united in marriage with Miss Leona E. Philpott, who was born in Kentucky, and whose death occurred in 1894. She left one son, Raymond, born on May 11, 1889, now a student in the public schools of Berksville, Ky.

HON. C. OSCAR GRUWELL.—The life story of this enterprising, public spirited and useful citizen if told in detail would make as thrilling and romantic a narrative as any the great novelists have ever written. It would be full of startling adventures, hairbreadth escapes, heroic achievements, business reverses and valued public services. He was born in Lee county, Iowa, on December 18, 1837, the son of Robert and Melissa (Davis) Gruwell, the former born near Dayton, Ohio, in 1804, and the latter at the same place about 1807. She died at San Jose, Cal., in 1859. About 1828 Robert Gruwell removed to Quincy, Ill., where he traded a few cattle and hogs and an old gray mare for a farm on which a portion of the city of Quincy now stands. In 1837 he went to Lee county, Iowa, and buying a section of land followed farming and stockraising there for eleven years. This fine farm, which was highly improved,

well stocked and equipped, he sold in 1849 for \$1,100. Not many years later it was worth a hundred times that amount. With his family he joined the great stampede in 1849 to California, making the trip from Salt Lake to Los Angeles over the old Fremont pack-trail known as the southern route. His train of sixty wagons was the first to make the trip over this trail. It started from Iowa in April, 1849, and arrived at Los Angeles on December 22, of the same year. During the next twelve years he was engaged in mining, farming and stockraising in various parts of the state. In 1861 he located on an excellent farm near San Jose, and remained there until his death in 1878.

Hon. C. O. Gruwell finished his academic education at Santa Clara College, Cal., and in 1863 went to Virginia City, Nev., seeking a suitable business engagement. After a few months he moved to Paradise valley, where he and his brother, Melvin L., worked for the Hill Beachey Stage Company until the spring of 1865, being constantly engaged in warfare with the Piute Indians and finally driven out by them. In July, 1865, he arrived in Helena, Mont., and soon after was arrested by the vigilantes as a suspicious person on account of having come into town in company with "Coyotte" Evans, who was known to be a bad character and whom he had first met on the way thither. Evans made haste to leave Helena and Mr. Gruwell had no trouble in proving his identity before the court convened to try him. In the summer of 1865, while prospecting in New York gulch, he discovered in Rattlesnake gulch near by a rich prospect, and opened a mine which he sold at a good price in the fall and bought a team of mules with which he made two trips between Helena and Fort Benton, buying potatoes at seven and selling them at twenty cents a pound. In the winter of 1865 he cut cordwood on the Missouri river, and in 1866 conducted a horseshed and stable at Benton, doing a thriving business until fall, when he entered the employ of Carroll & Steel, of the Diamond R Freighting Company, as wagon boss, hauling government supplies from Camp Cook to Sun River crossing. He remained with this company until January, 1867. He then joined in the Salmon river, Idaho, stampede, and lost in mining ventures several thousand dollars he had accumulated. The expedition was not, however, altogether devoid of good to him, for by it he gained a wife who has been both his companion and helpmate through many dangers and



Yours Truly
C. O. Grinnell

tribulations. With her he left Idaho in October, 1867, located in Deer Lodge county, Mont., and engaged in mining in Lincoln and Henderson gulches, and running a hotel at the former until July, 1868. During the next year he was cutting hay for the government at Fort Benton and conducting the Overland hotel, and a stable and a dairy. He spent the winter of 1869 in Helena, and in the next spring went to Pilgrim Bar, Deer Lodge county, and conducted a dairy and hotel until fall. In the fall of 1870 he bought a ranch of 640 acres on Flint creek, near Philipsburg, on which he put in sixteen hours a day for fourteen years in farming and stockraising, but feeling all the while somewhat like the old Missourians who, it is said, "used to live in prairie schooners in order to be ready at all times to move away from the terrors of civilization." He sold this ranch in 1883 to Patrick Brogan, but while he owned it in 1879 he brought the first sheep to Montana across the Coeur d'Alene mountains from Washington. When he sold the ranch he drove his sheep and cattle to the Big Horn basin, in Wyoming, and remained there a year. In the fall of 1884 he bought a ranch in Froze-to-death valley, Custer county, and removed his stock to it. Two years later he sold to Edward Jones, who still owns it, and bought another on the Yellowstone, one mile from Junction City, where he engaged in stockraising until 1893, when he rented the place and in April, 1894, took up his residence in Billings. In 1897 he sold the place to Griggs & Ellis. He still continues in the sheep business, having usually from 10,000 to 18,000 on the ranges. He is also largely interested in real estate in the city, owning several business blocks on the principal street, including the Gruwell block, erected in 1901, at a cost of about \$50,000, one of the finest buildings in the city. He also owns a number of dwellings.

Senator Gruwell is a zealous and active Democrat. He served as commissioner of Yellowstone county four years, and in 1898 was elected state senator from that county for a term of four years. In the senate he was a prominent supporter of Hon. W. A. Clark, and rendered good service to his United States senatorial cause in both sessions of the legislature in which he served. In the session of 1901 he was the first member of his delegation to cast his vote for Hon. Paris Gibson, and thus opened the way for his election. He also took a prominent part in the stubborn sectional fight over the creation of the new county of Rose-

bud. During at least fifteen years of Senator Gruwell's life in Nevada, Idaho and Montana, much of his time was passed in killing Indians and buffalos, and his adventures would make an interesting volume. One, which occurred in Paradise valley in 1864, will serve as a sample: The Piutes were on the war path and murdering the whites, burning their homes and stealing their stock. While alone on a trip through the valley one day, Mr. Gruwell learned that the women and children of several families that had sought refuge in a stock corral were surrounded by about 100 savages, who were only waiting for darkness to execute their murderous designs. He determined to try to rescue them, but of the few white men left in the valley only five would join in the undertaking. They armed themselves as well as they could and, acting upon a carefully arranged plan, succeeded in entering the corral with such a rush and number of war whoops as to make the Indians believe there were several hundred in the company and they hastened to withdraw. The rescuers were overwhelmed with gratitude by the fair prisoners, some of whom are still living in the valley, women now but little girls at the time.

Senator Gruwell was married at Leesburg, Idaho, on October 7, 1867, to Miss Sarah Jane Bohanon, a native of Dubuque, Iowa. They have had seven children: Frances, born in July, 1868, the second white child born at Fort Benton, and now the wife of Charles Spear, of Billings; Nettie, who was the wife of Dr. Johnson, of Butte, and died there in February, 1900; Robert E., who is married and lives at Omaha, Neb.; Oscar, who died at Billings, at the age of nineteen; Dora, the wife of Arthur Blair, of Butte; and Maud and Warren, who are living at home.

HON. W. E. TIERNEY, one of the most prominent men of Townsend, Broadwater county, was born in County Fernagh, Ireland, on September 2, 1839, the son of James Tierney, who emigrated from Ireland to America in 1848 and settled in the mining district of Wisconsin, where he died in 1850. The family engaged in mining until 1864, when W. E. Tierney came to Montana and located at Virginia City, in Alder gulch. Here he engaged in mining, passing one year in that locality; he then removed to Confederate

gulch, where he passed several years, and then went to Cave gulch. The time and the circumstances seemed propitious for successful merchandising, and he opened a general store and was in successful trade here for five years, until 1870, when he removed to Indian gulch, now Hassell.

He continued a profitable trading business here also for five years, and in 1875 removed his mercantile activities to Canton, in the Missouri valley, meeting here also with considerable success. In 1883 Mr. Tierney arrived at Townsend, which has since been his home, and where he has built up a business of good proportions and lucrative profits. Here he was the pioneer merchant, opening the first store in Townsend under the firm name of W. E. Tierney & Co., continuing in trade until 1899 when he sold out and opening again in his present quarters. In 1883 Mr. Tierney was elected to the Montana state legislature, and again in 1892. He was county commissioner of Meagher county for twelve years, and he was elected to the state senate of the Montana legislature in 1898. He has always been a stanch and active Democrat, taking a lively interest in all affairs of that party. He has been a generous contributor to as well as a worker in some of the hardest fought campaigns in the state. But notwithstanding this he is popular with men of all shades of political opinion, who recognize in him a man of high principles and a conscientious, patriotic citizen. He is a valued member of the United Workmen, and in the municipal affairs of his home town he is ever alert, and is in all respects one of the broad minded, progressive men of the state.

Mr. Tierney was one of the chief promoters and is largely interested in the Missouri valley canal, one of the most important industrial enterprises of the state. Although yet in process of construction, when it is completed this magnificent ditch will irrigate 40,000 acres of land. Mr. Tierney was united in marriage to Miss Isabel McDonan, a native of Canada. Their only daughter, Ray, is a student at the Sisters' school in Tacoma. There is probably no man in Montana better informed than Senator Tierney in all matters relating to its mining and other industrial resources. He has ever been a man of observation and discernment, holding broad, progressive views. As a selfmade man, upright and liberal in his dealings, he has won universal esteem and confidence.

JAMES TRAVIS.—Born in Somersetshire, England, in 1830, and in the public schools of his native land receiving his educational discipline, James Travis emigrated to the United States in 1869, locating in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where he was employed as an engineer in the coal mines, having been similarly employed in his native land. He remained at Wilkes-Barre until 1872, when he came to Montana, locating in Helena, which was his home until his death, October 17, 1898. He engaged in placer mining on Ten-mile creek, and this was his business until his life's labors were terminated. He was known as one of the progressive mining men of the state. He was a man of inflexible integrity in all the relations of life, was energetic and progressive in his endeavors. An industrious and worthy pioneer, he was successful in his mining operations and a useful citizen.

James Travis was united in marriage in England to Miss Elizabeth Holland, likewise a native of Somersetshire, who continued his devoted companion and helpmeet until her death, which occurred on June 8, 1893. They had five children, James, born in Somersetshire, England, now engaged in the raising of live stock and a resident of Cascade; Mary Ann, born in England, now the wife of M. Morrow, of Fort Benton, Mont.; Thomas, born in Wales in 1863, is a stationary engineer and an expert mechanic. He constructed the ore reduction mills at the Old Amber and the Diamond Hill mines. On June 1, 1899, he was appointed chief of police of Helena, and is rendering particularly efficient service in that important office, a position he still holds. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. In 1887, in Helena; he was married to Miss Lydia Perry, a native of England, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth Maria; Sarah Travis, the next of the children of James Travis, is the wife of David Morrow, of Fort Benton, while Samuel, who is engaged in business in Helena, married Miss Nora Supples, of Minneapolis, Minn., and has one child, Mary Ann.

WILLIAM TREACY, M. D.—There is no line of human endeavor which demands of its votaries a more scrupulous preliminary training and discipline, or requires a heart and mind more

deeply in touch with determinate sympathy, than that of the medical practitioner. He who would essay the healing art must be endowed with a broad spirit of humanitarianism and must hold himself and his talents in constant readiness and willingness to succor those in affliction. The noble profession has in Helena a worthy and able representative in the person of Dr. Treacy, who is recognized as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the state and who has won precedence by his high professional talents and genial personality. The Doctor is of stanch old Irish lineage, and was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, on December 3, 1856, the son of John and Caroline (Weir) Treacy, natives of Ireland and Canada. His father, an architect and surveyor, and a graduate of the famed University of Dublin, emigrated to America in 1850, becoming a resident of Canada, where he survived his wife and still maintains his home.

Dr. William Treacy, of Helena, was reared and educated in Canada, completing his more purely literary education in Toronto University. In 1882 he made his advent in Montana, locating for a time at Three Forks. Prior to this, however, he had graduated in 1877 from Rush Medical College, of Chicago, one of the leading medical schools of the Union. While in Chicago he was employed by the Northern Pacific Railroad to give medical attention to its employes, and the year of 1885 he passed in the Cook county hospital, gaining valuable experience in clinical work and more strongly reinforcing himself in medical knowledge. In 1886 he came to Helena, where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession, save for intervals in which he has taken post-graduate courses in New York and Chicago. The Doctor is thoroughly en rapport with his profession and stands in the front rank as exemplifying the modern sciences of medicine and surgery.

It is scarcely necessary to say that a gratifying success has attended his efforts, for his zeal and ability renders this a natural sequence. He is not only a member of the state and county medical societies, but is identified with the American Medical Association, and is also president of the state board of health, the most notable health organization of the United States. He also holds membership in the American Association of Railway Surgeons, to which he is entitled as local surgeon for the Northern Pacific Railroad. His profes-

sional precedence has been farther indicated by his service on the United States board of pension examiners and as surgeon for Fort Harrison for eighteen months. The Doctor is a Republican, and fraternally is identified with various social organizations. His marriage to Miss Isa Lear was solemnized in 1883, Mrs. Treacy being a native of Indiana. They have three children, John L., Louise and Fred, and the family home has a fine atmosphere of culture and refinement.

SAMUEL H. TRELOAR.—Of all the arts music is the most ennobling, for it appeals to those of cultivated intellectuality, and also touches the hearts of the most ignorant and lowly. Thus we must consider the musical advancement of any community as highly important, and so we enter record of Mr. Treloar, one who has done much to advance the musical interests of Butte, where he has brought to a high standard of excellence a most unique musical organization. He is a thorough musician in both theory and technical skill.

Samuel Henry Treloar, the organizer, instructor and director of the celebrated Boston and Montana Band, of Butte, was born in Cornwall, England, on July 28, 1866, the son of Thomas and Grace (Richards) Treloar, both of whom were born in England. The father, a miner in Cornwall, came to the United States in 1885, and engaged in mining in Dakota until 1887, when he came to Montana and entered the employ of the Boston & Montana Mining Company, in Butte, where he is now living retired. The mother of Prof. Treloar was likewise a native of Cornwall. Her death occurred in Durham, England, in 1876. From her he inherits his artistic tendencies, as she was a most accomplished musician, having distinction as a vocalist. Of her six children Prof. Treloar was the second. He completed what is equivalent to a high school course in the north of England, after which he was a clerk in the office of a coal mining company, and became a mine operative. He began the study of music with his talented mother, and from early youth joined in musical competitions. He became an expert as a 'cellist, playing the violoncello in orchestra for three years. He next mastered the French horn and cornet for choir purposes, and studied the theory and literature of music and its composition. He was for three years leader of a large choir in England.

He was a member of the Barcarole Society for eight years, and played in grand opera orchestras and was assistant on several occasions. In the fall of 1884 Prof. Treloar came to America, locating in the Black Hills district of South Dakota, and during his residence in that state he was leader of three different bands, and here, in 1885, he was captain of a military company formed to subdue the insubordinate Indians. In July, 1886, he went to Leadville, Colo., as a contractor in mines, yet continuing his practice on the cornet. He was finally induced to become leader of the Leadville silver cornet band, for which position there were many applicants and he was director of this organization for eleven months, bringing it to a high proficiency. In July, 1887, he came to Butte, Mont., to become the solo cornetist of the old Alice band. In September the Alice mine was closed, and he then secured a position with the Boston & Montana Mining Company, and on December, 22 he organized the B. & M. band, entirely of employees of the mining company. He was in the employ of this company until May, 1897, still continuing as leader of the band. Since that time he has devoted his attention to leasing mining properties, bonding them and selling his interests to eastern capitalists, his thorough knowledge of the business enabling him to do this profitably and effectively.

The B. & M. band has attained a high reputation and its services have been in great demand. Its first notable engagement was at a Republican state convention of Montana. A leading musician from California, who was in attendance there, gave unqualified praise to the band and its leader. The members of the band are all employees of the B. & M. Mining Company, and all have been drilled and taught by Prof. Treloar, individually and in ensemble work. The stipulations governing membership are that each player must be a citizen of the United States, a miner, and not given to intemperance. For many years the band was under the patronage of the B. & M. Company, but it now stands on its own merits and responsibility. In 1895 Prof. Treloar organized and personally instructed and drilled an amateur opera company, taking those entirely unskilled and by his able work bringing the interpretation up to a marked musical and dramatic excellence. The opera, which was technically of the "light" order, was presented in Butte, Helena and Great Falls, and met with enthusiastic reception and unequivocal

success. In 1895 the band was in the competitive tournament in Salt Lake City, and secured second prize from a very large number of competitors. In 1896, under the patronage of Senator W. A. Clark, the band was present at the Democratic national convention in Chicago, and met with a hearty reception. It also was present at the national convention, in Kansas City, in 1900, and there received the position of honor with the Order of Elks, and gave evening concerts during their stay in that city. The band returned via Lincoln, Neb., and had the pleasure of serenading the Democratic presidential candidate, William J. Bryan. Under the direction and management of Prof. Treloar the B. & M. band made \$14,250 in its season of 1900, and its gross earnings from organization have reached \$60,000. Prof. Treloar is a member of the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union and the National League of Musicians, in the latter of which he is identified with the Butte Local No. 39. He was president of this for three years. He is officer of the fifth district of the national league, having twelve of the western states under his jurisdiction. As there are only five districts in the United States, the five representatives have the general control of the league's affairs in the Union. He attended the national convention of this organization, at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1895, and has been an executive officer since. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He married in 1890, in Butte, Miss Lemmah Foltz, who was born in Eureka, Utah. Of their two children, one survives, Ruby.

CHRISTOPHER TURNER, M. D.—One of the representative members of the medical profession in Montana, coming from distinguished Irish lineage, of Anglo-Norman extraction in the agnatic line, Dr. Christopher Turner was born in Dromaneen Castle, Mallow, County Cork, Ireland, on Christmas day, 1865, the son of John and Margaret (O'Sullivan) Turner. The place of his nativity is one of the most picturesque historical landmarks of the Emerald Isle. Dromaneen Castle has been associated intimately with many interesting scenes and events in the annals of Irish history. It was the seat of the princes of Munster during the time of the Irish confiscations, and changed ownership four times within

one century. The original Norman forebears of the Doctor came from Normandy with William the Conqueror, later generations becoming landed proprietors in the Emerald Isle. In the maternal line he descends from the O'Sullivan, prince of Castletown-Bere, one of whose descendants in a collateral line was a Miss O'Sullivan, who became the mother of Mareschal McMahon, ci-devant president of the French republic. The parents of the Doctor are deceased.

Christopher Turner attended the parochial schools and the collegiate preparatory schools in Mallow, and when about sixteen years of age matriculated in St. Coleman's College, in Fermoy, Munster county, and was therefrom graduated upon the completion of a two-years' course. Adopting the medical profession as his vocation he entered the medical department of famous old Queen's College, of Cork, where he pursued a technical course of five years' duration, was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, then continuing his studies and investigations in the noted hospitals of Dublin, Edinburgh and Great Britain. He has ever held as the ultimate professional knowledge which he desires nothing other than the maximum of subjective attainment in both theory and practice, and his researches and analyses have been unremitting and directed with great discrimination.

He was engaged in practice in various cities of England, Scotland and Ireland, and, in December, 1898, came to America, eventually proceeding to Chicago, where he took a post-graduate course in hospital and other clinical work. In March, 1899, he came to Montana and located in Butte, where he has been since successfully engaged in his profession, having attained marked prestige among his confreres and a representative class of patrons. As private physician to the late Marcus Daly, Dr. Turner made a trip to Europe in 1900. Before going abroad he visited the national capital at the time when the senate was considering the question of seating Senator Clark. While in Germany he gave special attention to the most approved treatments for diseases of the heart at the famous watering place, Bad-Mannheim. Later he visited the important hospitals of Paris and also the exposition in that city, whence he proceeded to London and there gave careful investigation of the hospital work and methods of that great medical center, after which he accompanied Mr. Daly on his return to the United

States, and returning to Butte, resumed his private practice, which he has since continued. He is a member of the Silver Bow Medical Society. The Doctor is very popular in professional and social circles, commanding the respect and esteem of those with whom he comes in contact in the various relations of life.

COL. OSCAR VAN TASSELL, one of the prominent mining experts of the state, is a highly esteemed resident of Bozeman, Gallatin county. He was born in Westchester county, N. Y., December 13, 1835, the son of Jacob and Augusta (Rich) Van Tassell. The father was a farmer, born near Ellensville, N. Y., and was drowned in Putnam county, under circumstances exhibiting great presence of mind in the face of deadly peril. Mr. Van Tassell was on his way to visit a daughter and broke through the ice over a deep pool of water. After ineffectual efforts, seeing there was no hope of saving his life, he deliberately removed his mittens and threw them out onto the ice in order that they might be recognized and afford his family a clue to his fate. He was sixty-five years of age. The mother also died in New York, at the age of eighty-eight years. To them were born ten children, of whom the Colonel and three others are yet living. One brother, John J. Van Tassell, was a member of the New York Heavy Artillery during the war of the Rebellion. He died of wounds received while gallantly fighting the enemy at the battle of the Wilderness.

The paternal great-grandfather came from Holland to Westchester county, N. Y., and his son, Stephen Van Tassell, grandfather of Oscar, served seven years as a soldier during the Revolution, passed the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits, and died at the age of ninety-six years.

The early life of Col. Oscar Van Tassell was passed in Westchester county. He is practically a self-educated man, his early and only education having been acquired in the district schools in the vicinity of his place of nativity. But the practical experiences of a well-spent and profitable life have greatly served to overcome the disadvantages of his early school days. During the summer months he worked on the farm up to the time he was sixteen years of age, and then learned the trade of a miller. At the age of nineteen

he removed to Du Page county, Ill., and two years later journeyed through Moline, Rock Island, Dixon and other places, finally locating temporarily at Grand Detour. Here in 1861, he raised a company for service in the Civil war, and was made captain of Company F, Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was assigned to the Department of the Cumberland, and for four years saw active service in the field in the many campaigns which followed and furnished history with many important events. He was constantly on duty except when he was in the hospital at Louisville, Ky., having been seriously wounded at the battle of Stone River, and did not recover until July, 1863. Col. Van Tassell was in every battle and skirmish in which his regiment was engaged, and won a most brilliant military record on many a hard fought field. He was promoted from grade to grade, and was colonel commanding his regiment at the time of its discharge. Col. Van Tassell returned to Du Page county, Ill., where he continued to reside for several years. He removed to Parkersburg, and later to Mason City, Iowa, where he followed his trade of a miller. In 1882 he came to Bozeman, where he has since continued to reside. The first two or three years he engaged in the milling business, and he then became heavily interested in mining. Since that period he has confined his attention chiefly to the latter industry, and is referred to and known as one of the leading mining experts in the state.

On November 30, 1865, Col. Van Tassell was united in marriage to Miss Emily Moore, of Naperville, Ill. She lost her parents while yet a babe, and was reared and educated as an adopted child. She is a noble, loving wife and mother. To them have been born three children, viz: Edith, now Mrs. James Vaughn, who has two children; Josephine, now Mrs. George Van Fleet, and Charles, at home on the farm. He is a graduate of the State Agricultural College at Bozeman, and is unmarried. Col. Van Tassell cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860. Up to 1896 he remained in the Republican ranks, when he joined the Free Silver Republican party and voted for William Jennings Bryan for president. He is a charter member and one of the organizers of William English Post No. 10, G. A. R., of Bozeman, and has filled nearly all the offices. Mrs. Van Tassell is an active and leading member of the Woman's Relief Corps, connected with William

English Post. Fraternally Col. Van Tassell is a Mason, having been initiated into the order many years before coming west. The family attend the Presbyterian church, and are highly esteemed in the best circles of Bozeman's society.

HIRAM TYREE, B. A.—The public school system of Montana has attained high reputation for advanced methods and efficiency, resulting from the engagement of educators of high intellectual attainments and executive talent. Among those who are contributing materially to the prestige of this most important work is Prof. Tyree, of Dillon, the present superintendent of the public schools of that city and principal of the free high school of Beaverhead county. He is a recognized force in the educational work of the state and is peculiarly deserving of mention in this connection as one of Montana's progressive men.

Hiram Tyree is a native of Virginia, where was cradled so much of our national history, and was born in Fairview, Scott county, May 6, 1861. His father, James Tyree, was born in the city of Lynchburg, Va., educated in the schools of his native state and was a farmer by occupation. He was a supporter of the Union cause during the war of the Rebellion, though not an active participant in the struggle. His religious faith was that of the Baptist church, in which he was an elder. The original American ancestors of the family came hither from Scotland during the colonial epoch. The maiden name of our subject's mother was Mary Young, likewise was born in Virginia, but of sterling English lineage. She became the mother of eleven children, of whom Prof. Tyree was the tenth in order of birth, and one of the seven who are living at the present time. Hiram Tyree received his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native state and thereafter entered the academy at Rye Cove, rounding it out with a course at Milligan College, Milligan, Tenn., graduating with the class of 1880, and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, returned to his home and engaged in teaching. He was thus engaged until 1882, when he was elected president of Wautauga Academy, at Wautauga, Tenn., a position he retained for a period of two years, going thence to the Black Hills of South Dakota, becoming principal of the schools of Rockford, and also identified with the live stock

business in that section. In 1890 he accepted a position in the schools of Wasco, Sherman county, Ore., and shortly afterward was elected superintendent of public schools of that county. In 1893 he accepted the office of school superintendent at Albany, Linn county, that state, remaining for a period of five years, within which time he was elected one of the superintendents of the State Teachers' Association, and otherwise made prominent in educational work in Oregon. In 1898 Prof. Tyree became superintendent of public schools at LaGrande, Union county, Ore., serving one year. In 1899 he came to Montana, locating at Dillon, where he had accepted the position he now holds. He has rendered efficient service, and done much to systematize and perfect the work of the various departments of school work, bringing to bear an executive talent which has had marked influence in insuring efficiency in all branches of the curriculum, both in the high school of the county and in the lower grades, while his genial personality has won the affection of pupils and the high esteem of the people of the city and county. He is a member of the National Educational Association and also the Montana State Educational Association. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, Woodmen of the World, and with Dillon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M. His political support is given to the Democratic party, but he is not actively interested in political affairs. He and his family are members of the Christian (or Disciples) church.

On September 9, 1879, Prof. Tyree was united in marriage to Miss Orpha Wilson, who was born in Tennessee, where their marriage was solemnized, and of this union five children have been born: Joseph E., a graduate of Albany College, at Albany, Ore., and also of the University of Oregon, is now a teacher of German and sciences in the Beaverhead county high school and being a talented musician is leader of the boys' high school band; the other children are pupils in the public schools of Dillon, their names in order of birth being as follows: Bessie Marie, Bertha E., Ethel Elizabeth and Belle Alice.

in Montana as co-workers in the diocese of Helena, under the revered Right Reverend Bishop John B. Brondel, of whom a fine portrait appears in this work. The Catholic church played an important part in forwarding the march of civilization in Montana in the early days, its noble missionaries being the *avant-courriers* in the great northwest; and it is gratifying to note that in the successive years the influence of the church has not waned and that its work has kept pace with the development of the state and the spiritual needs of its people. Among the devoted and zealous workers in the church is Father van den Broeck, now priest in charge of St. Rose of Lima church, in the thriving little city of Dillon, and it is with pleasure that we enter a brief record of his career. The bishop of this diocese was born in Belgium, and that thoroughly Catholic little kingdom also figures as the place of Father van den Broeck's nativity, since he was there ushered into the world October 16, 1863, being the third in order of birth of the eight children born to John and Adeline (Crame) van den Broeck, both natives of Belgium.

Father van den Broeck received his early educational training in the public schools, graduated in 1876, entering the diocesan college at Mechlin, and in connection with his other studies completed a three-years' special course in art. He later entered the theological school, known as the American College, in the city of Louvain, where he gave particular attention to the study of modern languages, particularly the English. He graduated and was ordained to the priesthood June 24, 1887. He started at once to the United States, Helena, Mont., being his destination, and upon arriving was made assistant priest at the cathedral of the Sacred Hearts. In September, 1888, Father van den Broeck was sent to Butte, where he was assistant priest of St. Patrick's church until September, 1891, when the bishop instructed him to go to Miles City and take charge of the parish there. At that time the parish embraced Dawson and Custer counties. In 1895 he urged Pierre Wibaux, a prominent citizen and churchman of Wibaux, Dawson county, to make a special contribution for the church. This overture resulted in Father van den Broeck's receiving a letter of credit for \$4,000 and a gift of land upon which to erect a church edifice in Wibaux. Our subject gave his personal attention to the building of the church. In 1896 the church in Miles

REV. VICTOR J. VAN DEN BROECK.—Within the pages of this compilation will be found personal mention of the greater proportion of the priests who are rendering effective service

City was partially destroyed by fire, but through the faithfulness of the parishioners it was rebuilt. During Father van den Broeck's administration in Miles City he remodeled the church building at Glendive, and expended a total of \$10,000 in his parish. When he left the parish, in 1898, its total indebtedness aggregated only \$210. Besides attending to the regular work of his large and sparsely settled parish, he visited the Cheyenne Indian Mission after the departure of the Jesuit Fathers at the time of the outbreak, and conducted services for the Indians. In November, 1898, he came to Dillon, and here he has thoroughly vitalized the work of the church, both spiritually and temporally. New altars and memorial windows have been placed in the church at a cost of \$2,000. Other improvements are contemplated, but progress is made only when the work can be done without the incurring of debt. The contract is given for a church at Sheridan. The parish includes the counties of Beaverhead and Madison, and thus Father van den Broeck has several other church organizations under his charge, but the work is vigorously prosecuted in all portions of his field of labor. The Father is a man of high scholastic attainments and great executive ability and tact. He speaks three languages with fluency, and utilizes all of these in connection with his church work. His genial personality endears him to his people and he is held in high esteem by those outside the pale of the church. Just prior to locating in Dillon he visited his old home in Belgium, visited London and the principal continental cities.

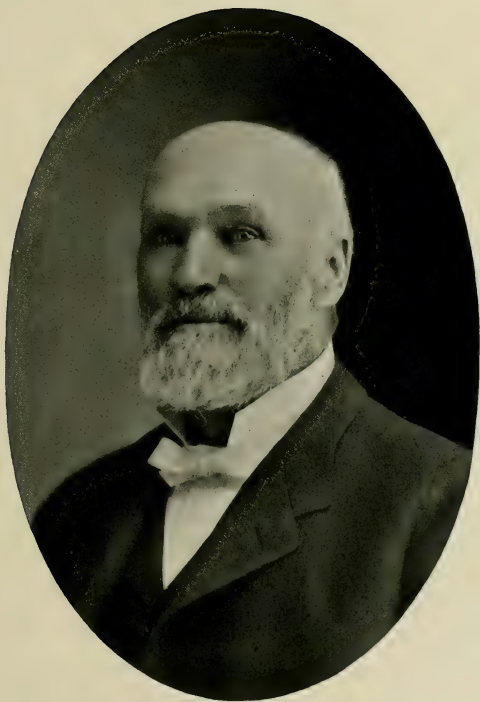
JOHN S. HARRIS.—The ancestry of Gen. Harris traces identification with American history back to the early colonial epoch, and in that great conflict which determined the independence of the colonies and the founding of the greatest republic the world has ever known, a number of his forebears were active participants. Gen. Harris has led a singularly active and useful life, has served in positions of high distinction and public trust, has been identified with important enterprises, and, though now well advanced beyond the psalmist's three score years and ten, retains a vitality and enthusiasm which defy the touch of years. He is actively concerned with an important business industry at the present time, as receiver of the Snoho-

ish and Tramway Mines, in Silver Bow county, and has full control of their operation, in connection with which are employed about three hundred men. He is one of the prominent and honored citizens of Butte.

John S. Harris was born in Truxton, Cortland county, N. Y., on December 18, 1825. His father, Samuel Harris, was born in Massachusetts, where he was reared and educated and there engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1822, when he removed to Cortland county, N. Y., where he followed farming until 1846, when he became one of the pioneers of Illinois, where he was a farmer. His parents were also natives of Massachusetts. In this state's service John Harris, grandfather of John S. Harris, was a valiant soldier in the Colonial army of the Revolution. Samuel Harris married Miss Mary L. Spofford, who was likewise born in New England. Several of her ancestral family in the direct and collateral lines participated in the Revolution and in positions of prominence. Of their seven children John S. Harris was the third. He received an academic education and removed to the west as a young man, locating in Milwaukee, Wis., where he engaged in merchandising and became president of a city bank. In 1863 he removed to Concordia parish, Louisiana, purchased the Waverly plantation and there gave attention to the raising of cotton. He was conspicuously connected with the rebuilding of the levees on the Mississippi river, and was a member of the levee and railroad convention held in St. Louis. He acquired prominence and influence in the south, and in 1867 was a member of the constitutional convention. In 1868 he was chosen to the state senate, and that body elected him to represent the state in the United States senate and he was thus a member of the Forty-first and Forty-second congresses.

He has ever been a staunch Republican and though the Civil war was in progress during his residence in the south, and there was great animosity against those who upheld the Union, he was unequivocal in his attitude, and was a member of Capt. W. B. Wheeler's organized local company of Louisiana Union men. This company became a part of the Third Regiment of the enrolled militia of Louisiana, under command of Col. C. B. Smith.

Gen. Harris resided in Louisiana until 1881, after which he served for two years on the directorate of the Texas & Pacific Railroad at San Diego, Cal. In November, 1881, he was appointed sur-



John S. Harris.

veyor-general of Montana territory, and held this office four years. His recommendations in regard to matters pertaining to the public domain while in this official relation were almost uniformly adopted by the land office. Upon the recommendation of Gov. Crosby President Arthur appointed Gen. Harris and Hon. W. A. Clark to represent Montana at the World's Cotton Exposition, held at New Orleans during the winter of 1884-5. The duties of this high office as well as all others ever held by him were discharged to the satisfaction of all concerned.

On the 27th of July, 1899, Gen. Harris was appointed by the United States circuit court receiver of the Snohomish and Tramway Mines, in Silver Bow county, and forthwith took up his residence in Butte and entered upon the duties pertaining to his office, and he has since had entire charge of the mines and their operation. Fraternally he is prominently identified with the Masonic order, of which he has been a member for many years, having taken the degrees of the York rite in the lodge, chapter and commandery in Milwaukee, Wis., while he is also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. At Natchez, Miss., on November 22, 1870, Gen. Harris was united in marriage with Miss Agnes Stockton, who was born in Natchez, Miss., the daughter of John Stockton, an influential citizen of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have no children.

COLES P. VAN WART, one of the highly esteemed citizens of Helena, first came to Montana in 1868. He was born on June 9, 1835, on the St. John river in New Brunswick. His parents were David and Lucy (Bulyea) Van Wart, natives of Canada, where they died. Originally the Van Wart family came to America from France and located in New York. During the war of 1812 they removed to the St. John river, by which was made the family home. The father was a diligent worker at both farming and milling. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters. The sons and one daughter are now living, Coles P. being the only one in Montana. One of his brothers is now in the Northwest Territory. In 1855, at the age of twenty, C. P. Van Wart and one of his brothers went to California by the isthmus of Panama. The train on which they crossed the isthmus was wrecked and 700 passengers were killed or wounded, both of the Van Wart brothers

being badly injured. In California he passed three years engaged in placer mining, a business which he has since conducted quite successfully.

In 1857 he was among the first members to go up the Fraser river (B. C.), going on the first boat up the river. The Indians were troublesome and they had a number of severe engagements with them. Their party did not lose a man, but they found many miners killed by them, as many as seven in one day. The trip was endured with great suffering, they paying as high as \$125 a sack for flour, \$5.00 per pound for tea and beans sold for \$125 a 100 pounds. They were successful, however, in their quest, and brought out over \$4,000 in two months, being compelled to stop then on account of the extreme cold. On his return to Canada he purchased a farm and was occupied with agriculture until 1868, when he came to Montana and settled temporarily at Greenhorn, near the Mullen tunnel. Here he at once engaged in placer mining, which he quite successfully continued for four and one-half years. He then bought a ranch near Helena, and has since devoted his time to the raising of cattle and horses. Mr. Van Wart has also for several years engaged in merchandising, but now gives his undivided attention to stockgrowing and placer mining in Nelson gulch, seven miles west of Helena. His stock interests are principally in Lewis and Clarke and Dawson counties, and he annually handles a large number of horses and fine cattle.

In 1884 Mr. Van Wart married Sarah J. Herrick, a native of Ohio. She came to Montana via Salt Lake City in 1864, accompanied by a brother and sister. They have an adopted daughter, Lillian. Mr. Van Wart is one of the few men in Montana who continue placer mining. In this line of industry he has been prosperous and his knowledge of the work is practical and extensive. He is an enterprising, sagacious man of affairs, and is highly esteemed by all of his friends and business associates. He is a Republican, although he has never sought or filled any public office. He is eminently a self-made man, and has the confidence of the community in which he has resided for so many years.

I PARKER VEAZEY.—It was formerly thought by many that a good orator was a good lawyer, but time has wrought many changes and today the most successful legists are men who rarely

appear in the trial of a case and seldom if ever address a jury. The man who possesses a profound knowledge of the law and is enabled by such knowledge to avoid trouble and so advise his clients is the man the solid business men and corporations of the country employ. Such an one is I. Parker Veazey, a native of Baltimore, Md., where he was born on February 13, 1854. His father, George R. Veazey, was a lawyer, a graduate of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa. Following his graduation he began legal practice in Baltimore, in which city he successfully continued until his death in 1857. His wife, Eliza (Duncan) Veazey, also died in Baltimore. Two of his three sons are living, one in Baltimore and one in Great Falls.

I. Parker Veazey received his early education in the public schools of Baltimore, and at St. John's College, of Annapolis. Before completing the college course he was compelled to abandon his studies on account of failing health. He commenced the study of law about 1873 under William S. Waters, of Baltimore, continued it under the judicious guidance of Thomas Donaldson, of that city, and was admitted to practice in 1875. He continued actively in his profession in his native city up to 1886, and served for several terms as attorney and counsel for the city. On the election of President Cleveland he was appointed postmaster of Baltimore and after one year he resigned to resume his more lucrative practice, and continued in that until 1886. On account of failing health he was then compelled to remove to Minneapolis, Minn., in which city he practiced law until 1893. In that year Mr. Veazey first came to Montana as attorney for the Minneapolis Trust Co., and was engaged here for nearly a year in settling affairs of that company. Being favorably impressed with the people, the country and the prospects for development, in 1894 Mr. Veazey settled permanently in Great Falls. Until 1896 he continued business alone, and then associated himself with W. T. Piggott as Piggott & Veazey, which firm existed until Judge Piggott's appointment to the supreme bench, and since then Mr. Veazey has had no partner.

On the resignation of A. J. Shores as counsel for the Montana Central Railway Mr. Veazey was chosen as his successor and is to-day ably representing that corporation and the Great Northern Railway in this state. Mr. Veazey affiliates with the Democratic party, but since becoming a resident of Montana has taken no active part in poli-

tics. His marriage to Miss Grace Gaddess occurred at Baltimore in 1875. They have three children, T. Stockton, bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Great Falls, Elizabeth R. and I. Parker, Jr., now a student at Harvard University. On May 24, 1900, Mrs. Veazey was called to those activities that know no weariness. This is the story of the life of one of the ablest attorneys in Montana, who has since his comparatively few years' residence here has built up an extensive and lucrative practice and who is recognized by the bar as one of its ablest representatives.

RUDOLPH VON TOBEL.—To this gentleman belongs the distinction of being the pioneer attorney of Lewistown, Fergus county, and to him is accorded high prestige as a member of the bar of the state. He is a man of high intellectual and professional attainments, has been a prominent factor in the public affairs of this section of the state, having represented his county in the Fourth legislative assembly of the state, and having otherwise been identified with public interests of importance.

Mr. von Tobel is a native of the city of Auburn, N. Y., where he was born on the 13th of February, 1855, the son of Rudolph and Elizabeth (Nisbet) von Tobel, the former of whom was born in Switzerland and the latter at Homer, N. Y., of Scotch parents. The father of Mr. von Tobel came to the United States in 1848 and settled in the state of New York, where he was for a number of years employed as an expert machinist in a large cotton factory. Afterward, for a number of years, he resided in Buffalo, N. Y. In 1870 he removed to Iowa, and followed farming until his death in 1893, in South Dakota. His wife also died in the same state and in the same year as did her husband. They had two sons and one daughter, of whom one son and the daughter still reside in South Dakota.

Rudolph von Tobel resided at the parental home in Buffalo, N. Y., until he was fifteen years old, there receiving educational training in the public schools. After the removal of the family to Iowa he there continued his studies and prepared himself for a collegiate course. In 1875 he matriculated in Carleton College, at Northfield, Minn., and was graduated therefrom as a member of the class of 1881. He then began the

study of law in Northfield, and continued to thus apply himself until 1883, when he came to Helena, and entered the office of the Hon. Thomas H. Carter, ex-United States senator, under whose preceptorage he completed his preparation for the legal profession. He was admitted to the bar of the state in the same year, appearing before the territorial board of examiners, the members of which were those distinguished representatives of the bar of Montana, Col. W. F. Sanders, Judge Cornelius Hedges and E. W. Toole.

After his admission to the bar Mr. von Tobel entered upon the practice of his profession in Helena, remaining in the office of Mr. Carter until 1885, when he came to Lewistown as the first resident member of his profession in Fergus county, and here he has retained his prestige as the Nestor, though a somewhat youthful one, of the Fergus county bar. He was associated in practice with Judge Edwin K. Cheadle from 1893 until 1897, since which time he has conducted an individual practice, retaining a representative clientele, and being known as a well-read and able attorney and a safe and conservative counsellor. He gives his attention specially to civil practice.

In politics Mr. von Tobel has ever been arrayed as a zealous worker in support of the Republican party. In 1894 he was elected to the lower house of the state Legislature, as the joint representative of Fergus and Valley counties, and served with ability as a member of the Fourth general assembly. In the election of November, 1900, he was the candidate of his party for associate judge of the supreme court of the state, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. He is genial and approachable, animated by the highest ideals, and is a strict observer of professional ethics, following closely the unwritten code. Mr. von Tobel assisted in the organization of the State Bar Association, and was one of the prime factors in the organization of the Citizens' Electric Company, in Lewistown, in 1897, and is also secretary of this corporation. He is a member and secretary of the board of trustees of the Fergus county free high school. He also has valuable ranch interests in Fergus county.

At Philbrook, Mont., on the 20th of September, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. von Tobel to Miss Anna T. Zilisch, who was born in Wisconsin, the daughter of Carl L. and Henrietta Zilisch, natives of Germany. In their happy

home circle are five children, all of whom were born in Montana, their names being: Henrietta, Carl, Elizabeth, Anna and Catherine.

SAMUEL M. WADE, one of the leading real estate dealers in Butte, Silver Bow county, while not, perhaps, one of the earliest of Montana pioneers, came to the territory at the age of five years, and has since witnessed its remarkable growth and advancement along the lines of industrial development. He was born in Madison, Monroe county, Mo., on April 25, 1874. His father, Samuel Wade, a native of Missouri, born in 1844, in 1878 removed with his family to Montana, located at Whitehall, Jefferson county, and engaged in farming, stock-growing and the livery business. His wife, Martha L. (Wolverton) Wade, is the daughter of John Wolverton, a farmer of Pennsylvania. Samuel M. Wade, the fifth of a family of six children, received a good education in the public schools of Montana, and in 1893 he accompanied his mother and sister Lillian to Bozeman, and in the fall entered the State College of Agriculture and Mechanics, where he also availed himself of the commercial course. In 1896 he engaged with Ellis, Brandley & Co., of Bozeman in the harness business, in which he continued until 1898, going from there to Butte, where he directed his attention solely to real estate operations, in which he has been eminently successful. Some of the heaviest transactions in the city have been financed by Mr. Wade. On June 26, 1900, he was united in marriage to Miss Julia Agnes Healy, of Butte, daughter of James E. and Johanna (Macarthy) Healy, an agriculturist. They have one child, Martha May. Fraternally Mr. Wade is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World, and the Order of Pendo. In the last named he is vice-counsellor. He is a man of great force of character and highly esteemed.

JOHN D. WAITE.—Conspicuously identified with the industrial activities of Fergus county is Mr. Waite, who is one of the county's most extensive and successful stock men and who has held positions of distinctive public trust and responsibility.

The Waite family has long been identified with American history, and he is a native of Saratoga county, N. Y., born on the 17th of October, 1858, the only son of David and Geraldine (Scribner) Waite, both of whom were likewise born in the state of New York, of Massachusetts stock. David Waite was engaged in the mercantile and lumbering business in Saratoga county, and passed his entire life in New York, as did also his wife.

John D. Waite secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of New York state, and supplemented this by a course of study in Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio. After leaving school he located in Penn Yan, N. Y., where he held a clerical position for some time, continuing to make his home in his native state until 1880, when he came to the Judith Basin district of Montana and engaged in the sheep business, being the pioneer of this line of industrial enterprise in that section. He still continues in this business, and owns a large ranch property, where he is running about 15,000 sheep. He has another extensive ranch at Deerfield, where, under the firm name of Waite & Elliott, there are 20,000 head of sheep, in the ownership of which he is associated with James B. Elliott.

Through Mr. Waite's well directed efforts much has been done to give Fergus county a place of importance in the commonwealth. He has ever maintained a lively interest in the advancement and material prosperity of the county which he represented in the last assembly of the territorial legislature, in 1889, and in the First general assembly of the state of Montana. From 1894 until 1898, inclusive, Mr. Waite rendered efficient service as sheriff of the county. He has given unwavering allegiance to the Republican party since he has been a voter, and has been active in the cause since locating in Fergus county, having been incumbent of the position of chairman of the Republican central committee of the county. He is well known in the county, and is held in high esteem as a citizen and able business man. Fraternally Mr. Waite is prominently identified with the Masonic order, affiliating with Lewistown Lodge No. 37, A. F. & A. M.; Hiram Chapter No. 15, R. A. M., and Black Eagle Commandery No. 8, K. T. He is also a member of Judith Lodge No. 30, I. O. O. F., and Lewistown Lodge No. 456, B. P. O. E.

On the 16th of September, 1886, Mr. Waite was

united in marriage to Miss Martha Sloan, who was born in Penn Yan, N. Y., where their union was solemnized, and they are the parents of five children — Donald, Judith, Jack, Brandley and Leslie, all of whom are at the parental home in Lewistown.

EDWARD S. WALKER.—The efficient incumbent of the office of police judge in the city of Helena for several years, is to be considered definitely as one of Montana's pioneers, since his arrival in what was then a frontier territory dates back fully thirty-five years. In the early years he was conspicuously identified with merchandising and mining, and his knowledge of life on the frontier is intimate and comprehensive. He was born in Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pa., on December 18, 1843, the son of Capt. William B. and Mary (Stratton) Walker, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. Capt. Walker, who early followed the sea, was engaged in the building of steamboats at Elizabeth, Pa., until 1857, when he removed to Kansas, where he was a farmer until 1863, when he located in St. Louis, Mo., as superintendent of the government purchasing depot, retaining this position during the Civil war, after which he was identified with agriculture in that state for many years, finally going to San Diego, Cal., where he died at the venerable age of eighty years. The mother of Judge Walker was born at Harrodsburg, Ky., and graduated in the seminary at Sewickley, Pa. Her death occurred at Elizabeth, Pa., in 1847.

Edward S. Walker in the public schools laid the foundation for the effective superstructure of broad information, which has since come to him through personal application and association with men and affairs. At the age of thirteen years he went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he found employment on one of the Missouri river boats as an assistant engineer. He was thus employed when came the Civil war, and at the first call for volunteers he made prompt response by enlisting in Company A, First Kansas Infantry. He was mustered in at Leavenworth, and went with his command to Kansas City, and on to Springfield, where they joined Gen. Nathaniel Lyon's forces and took part in the battle of Wilson's creek, where Gen. Lyon was killed. In February, 1862, Mr. Walker was transferred to the Second Kansas Cavalry, and was one of the rescuing party that

brought out Chief John Ross, of the Cherokee nation, incidentally saving the mule train and a number of the kegs filled with silver dollars and half-dollars, among other impedimenta. Within the year 1862 Judge Walker joined the army of the frontier, under Gen. Blunt, passed through Missouri and Arkansas, and on December 8, 1863, participated in the battle at Prairie Grove. In the spring of 1864 he joined Banks' Red river expedition, thereafter returning to Arkansas and thence to Leavenworth, where he was mustered out as sergeant on January 12, 1865, not having been wounded during his long term of service. He was twice selected for special service as a courier, and on one of these occasions penetrated the enemy's country. After being mustered out Judge Walker was for a time identified with the quartermaster's department, in St. Louis, as a civilian, and in April, 1866, he started from that city on the long overland trip to Montana, making Helena his destination.

In thus gaining title to being a pioneer of Montana Judge Walker was associated with Andrew J. Briggs as a partner, and they brought through a load of flour, tobacco and liquor, disposing of it in Helena, then a primitive mining camp in Last Chance gulch. He recalls the circumstance that for the flour, which they purchased for \$6.00 a hundred, they received \$22 per hundred. Shortly afterwards he went to Highland gulch, and engaged in mining until 1868, when he returned to Helena and joined the stampede of miners to White Pine, Nev., where he mined and prospected for two years, after which he passed a year in San Francisco, and then returned to Missouri. In 1872 the Judge removed to Pennsylvania, where for fourteen years, he was identified with lumbering. His appreciation of the advantages and attractions of Montana had evidently not flagged during this time, for in 1885 he again came to this country, where he was engaged in ranching until 1887, when he accepted a position with the Journal Publishing Company at Helena, and held it for seven years. He has been a zealous worker in the cause of the Republican party, and prominent in its councils. In 1892 he was elected an alderman of Helena, serving two years, while in 1895 he was elected to his present office, judge of the police court of Helena, having been chosen his own successor at each successive biennial election since his first election. He has handled the business of the court with ability and facility, his rul-

ings being ever well fortified, and he has given so effective an administration as to gain the confidence and respect of all and to insure his consecutive retention in the important office, whose duties are far more exacting than is generally imagined. Judge Walker is prominently identified with a number of fraternal organizations, and has held official position in each. Thus he is a member of Stephen Bayard Lodge No. 526, A. F. & M., in Pennsylvania, of which he is past master; has served as noble grand of his lodge of the Odd Fellows; has been commander of his post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is also identified with the Elks, the fraternal Order of Eagles, the United Workmen, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Shiaks of the Orient and the Improved Order of Red Men.

On December 6, 1866, at Virginia City, Mont., Judge Walker was united in marriage to Miss Anna Dohs, a native of the historic old city of Worms, Germany, whence she was brought to America by her parents a mere infant, the family locating in the national metropolis. To them have been born five sons and two daughters: Samuel S., who is ranching in northern Montana; Edward B., Jr., who is connected with printing; William B., a bicycle repairer; John B., who served in the navy, on the United States ship Philadelphia, during the Spanish-American war; Julia Fiske, Clara K. and Fred D.

HON. L. A. WALKER, ex-secretary of state and now melter of the U. S. assay office at Helena, Mont., was born at Indianapolis, Ind., July 3, 1854. His parents were Jacob S. and Mary (Lupton) Walker, natives of Pennsylvania. In 1835 they removed to Indiana, where the father, Jacob S. Walker, was long engaged in lumbering, and where he died in 1870. His wife survived him twenty-nine years, and died in 1899. Their two sons, H. L. Walker and Hon. L. A. Walker, now reside in Montana. The latter was reared in Indiana, his early education being received in the public schools. This was supplemented, however, by a full course at the University of Indianapolis. Subsequently he was engaged in the house-furnishing business as a member of the firm of Walker Brothers. This enterprise was closed out in 1878, and he came to Montana as chief clerk in the United States assay office under Russell Harrison, and filled that posi-

tion with credit for seven years. Subsequently he was with H. M. Parchen, wholesale druggist, as bookkeeper, and later he was secretary and treasurer of the North Montana Cattle Company. In 1881 Mr. Walker was married to Miss Eugenie C. Acheul, of Helena. They have two children, Harry H. and Louise A.

Mr. Walker was appointed secretary of Montana territory in March, 1889, and served in that office until the admission of the state into the Union, and for three days thereafter. Following this, in company with Dr. C. K. Cole and Mr. H. N. Willey, Mr. Walker furnished the Helena hotel, of which he soon assumed the management, which he has since continued. In August, 1897, Mr. Walker was appointed melter of the United States assay office, and he still holds that position. During the first state election of Montana Mr. Walker, as a stalwart Republican, took a prominent part in politics, and was largely instrumental in securing a Republican majority in both the senate and house of representatives, and he has ever been a willing and influential worker in political campaigns. In 1894 he organized the State Hotel Association, was elected its president, and is now holding that office. The object of this association is the mutual protection of hotel keepers. For three years he was president of the Helena Board of Trade, and he is also a member of the Business Men's Association. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Order of Elks.

HON. ROBERT C. WALLACE, who has been an important factor in the upbuilding of Helena and the advancement of her commercial interests, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, on February 26, 1837, the son of John and Agnes (Craig) Wallace. His father was liberally educated in the University of Glasgow, in both literature and medicine. With his wife and six children he emigrated to America in 1844, Robert then being seven years old. He settled at Detroit, where he engaged in medical practice until 1869, when he moved to Berlin, Mich., and was the station agent of the D. & M. Railroad. He was continued in this capacity until advancing years made it impossible for him to attend to the duties of the position, and his strong physical powers continued his life to the age of ninety-three years, when, in 1895, he quietly went to sleep.

In the excellent public schools of the city of Detroit Robert C. Wallace received his education, and on leaving school he entered the employment of G. & R. McMillan, one of the largest retail firms of Detroit, with which he remained seven years. In company with his brother he opened a grocery store in Detroit in 1860. This enterprise was continued successfully until the war clouds rolled up from the south, and news of the fall of Fort Sumter was flashed over the wires. Then with patriotic devotion on April 18, 1861, Mr. Wallace enlisted in the First Michigan Infantry, for ninety days' service. His term of enlistment over he returned to Detroit and resumed his business. But there was no peace in the land, and in 1862 Mr. Wallace again enlisted, this time in the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, in the brigade that once rode with the late Gen. George A. Custer, the hero and victim of the Sioux Indian massacre on the Little Big Horn river. With the First Michigan Infantry Mr. Wallace served in the first battle of Bull Run, and later with the Fifth Cavalry he took part in the battles of Gettysburg, Wilderness, all the engagements during the thirty days' struggle, and in the bloody campaign around Petersburg, Five Forks and Appomattox. He was taken prisoner at Hawkhurst Mills early in 1863, and was confined in Libby prison, at Richmond, but was exchanged in a few months and rejoined his regiment. He entered the service as a private, but for meritorious service he was repeatedly promoted, and at the close of the war was honorably mustered out with the rank of major of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry.

After the war Mr. Wallace was employed for a short time as a traveling salesman for a wholesale tobacco house, and later was clerk on the Dubuque and Ontonagon, steamers plying between Detroit and Lake Superior points. But the west appeared to offer attractions superior to eastern vocations on land or water. In 1869 he came west and settled at Helena, Mont., and was employed in various occupations until 1871, when he started in business for himself, at first on a limited scale. This increased rapidly in importance, and in 1873 Mr. Wallace formed a partnership with James L. Davis, which was continued for ten years with profit and prosperity, and since that time he has carried on trade alone. Besides his extensive grocery operations he is largely interested in mining and ranch property. He is in the direct-orate of several of Helena's most important com-

panies, and among them are the Union Banking & Trust Company and the Elkhorn Queen Mining Company. In 1875 Mr. Wallace was married to Miss Ellen M. Shaw, a native of Michigan, who died on September 16, 1890. Their two children are David R. and Margaret. Mr. Wallace has always affiliated with the Republican party, taken an active interest in its campaigns, served as Helena's first city treasurer, and in 1883 was elected to the territorial legislature. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Grand Army of the Republic, the United Workmen, the Loyal Legion and the Caledonia Club. Mr. Wallace's business career has been eminently successful, and his many friends will cheerfully testify to the high estimate in which he is held. His military career is an evidence of loyalty and personal courage, and his social and business life has been characterized by the strictest fidelity.

MAURICE A. WALKER, M. D.—A name that stands forth prominently in connection with the medical profession in Montana is that of Dr. Maurice A. Walker, who is a native of Maine, though the greater portion of his life has been passed in the West, with whose alert and progressive spirit he is essentially en rapport. He was born in Levant, Penobscot county, on November 28, 1867, the son of James and Angie (Moseley) Walker, both of whom were born in Maine, and are now residing in Denver, Colo. When Maurice was two years old his parents removed to Boston, Mass., and in its most efficient public schools he secured his early discipline. When he had attained the age of twelve his parents removed to Denver, and there he completed the high school course. In the meantime he had determined to adopt the profession of medicine, and in 1886, at the age of nineteen, he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Denver, where he completed a very thorough theoretical and practical course, which effectually fortified him for medical and surgical labors, and he was graduated with the class of 1889, receiving his coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine.

In December, 1868, Dr. Walker had received appointment as house surgeon of the Union Pacific Railroad hospital at Denver, and served in that capacity until July, 1890, when he went east to Boston, and completed a post-graduate med-

ical course at Harvard College, which famous institution honored him with the degree of M. D. in 1891. He was appointed associate surgeon of the Boston Emergency Hospital, and devoted two years to its service, having in the meanwhile established a good private practice in the classic old city. He finally returned to Denver, and became identified with the medical department of the University of Denver as demonstrator of anatomy and lecturer on embryology, and was thereafter engaged as a medical practitioner in Denver, beginning private practice in 1893. In 1900 Dr. Walker located in Butte, and this city has since been the field of his able and effective labors. He has been very successful and has secured a support of most gratifying order, while his popularity in both professional and social circles is unequivocal.

His interest in all that pertains to his profession is constant and lively; he is a close student of its literature, and retains membership in the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Association, the American Medical Association and the state and county organizations. Dr. Walker now espouses the cause of the Democratic party as a staunch advocate of its principles, though he had previously given his allegiance to the Republican party. Yet in affairs of a more purely local nature he is non-partisan. While a resident of Colorado Dr. Walker was prominently identified with various fraternal organizations, but of late the exacting demands of his profession prevent him from taking an active interest in them. He is a consistent member of the time-honored fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons and also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JOHN W. WALTON, who bids fair to become one of Montana's most prominent, as he is now one of her most respected citizens, resides on a handsome and productive ranch near Spring Hill, Gallatin county. He was born at Mt. Vernon, Lynn county, Iowa, January 12, 1868, the son of Alfred and Frances (Corbly) Walton, the former a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and the latter of West Virginia. The paternal grandfather was John W. Walton, of Lancashire, England, who came to America and settled in Canada, subsequently removing to Philadelphia, where he was married and remained several years, going thence

to California, but returning east located in Lynn county, Iowa, where he remained until his death. His son, Alfred, father of our subject, continued farming in Iowa until the spring of 1881, when he removed to Montana, taking with him John W., then only a child. They located in Gallatin county and engaged in agricultural pursuits, the son remaining with his parents until 1894.

John W. Walton then began life on his own account, and secured a fine ranch of 600 acres, in partnership with his father, the greater portion of which is thoroughly irrigated and susceptible to profitable cultivation. Through this land courses a beautiful stream, fed by mountain springs, never failing in its supply. Wheat is the principal crop, although Mr. Walton devotes considerable attention to timothy, alfalfa and oats. He also raises some fine horses, particularly Percherons, Normans and Morgans, and usually winters a herd of 100 shorthorn cattle.

The domestic life of Mr. Walton dates from June 13, 1894, when he was united in marriage to Miss Edith Cooke, of Minnesota. She is the daughter of William Cooke, a Pennsylvanian, who removed with his family to Montana and now resides at Bozeman, Gallatin county. Mr. and Mrs. Walton have four children: Clara, Alfred O., Lynn C. and Benjamin M. For a number of years he has served efficiently as postmaster, and for the past six years as school trustee. There is an atmosphere of general prosperity surrounding the home of the Waltons, and they are all highly respected by the residents of Gallatin valley.

MRS. ELLA KNOWLES HASKELL enjoys the unique, but commendable distinction of being the first woman admitted to the practice of law in the state of Montana. She is a resident of Helena, and one of the city's most successful and eminent attorneys. Her parents, David Knowles and Louisa (Bigelow) Knowles, resided at Northwood, N. H., where she was born, and her father still resides, her mother having died when she was fourteen years of age. Her ancestors were English, having emigrated from Old to New England early in the colonial settlement of America. Among them were farmers, mechanics, military and professional men, who during several generations filled positions of trust and honor. Surrounding the old homestead of David Knowles was the

"Knowles District," named in honor of the many eminent personages of that name who had for years resided in that locality. This brilliant and distinguished attorney was an only child. It is related of her that, as a little girl, she was ever an industrious student, and when only fifteen years of age she was graduated from Northwood Seminary. Subsequently Miss Knowles was matriculated at Bates College, at Lewiston, Me., from which she graduated in 1884, with high honors and with the degree of A. B. Later this same year her alma mater conferred upon her the degree of A. M. When she entered college in 1880, co-education was being advocated and contested in New England, and only four girls had graduated from the institution. Thus she became involved in the battle for co-education and was the first girl in the college to take part in public debate. She secured a prize in debate and also for composition and oratory, and was the first woman to receive such prizes. She was also the initial woman editor on the staff of the college magazine.

Under the direction of Burnham & Brown, attorneys, of Manchester, N. H., she began the study of law. The senior member of the firm is now United States senator from New Hampshire. Owing to failing health she was obliged to temporarily abandon her study, and acting on the advice of her physician, came to the mountainous districts of the west. In 1888 she accepted a position as teacher in the Helena Central school. At the termination of the year she was elected principal of the West Side school, but resigned to resume her law studies. This idea appeared startling to her friends and to dissuade her from this course some of them resorted to ridicule, but to small purpose against one so firm of will and of such determination of character. The Montana bar, too, was taken by surprise, and looked askance at the temerity of the young, but talented, lady. At the time there was no law in Montana permitting a woman to practice at the bar of the state. Concerning this condition, the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle, on May 27, 1900, had this to say: "The statutes of Montana at that time prohibited the practice of law by woman. Ella Knowles was determined in her resolutions, and set about the great task of having the law changed. By personal interviews with members of the legislature and a determination to win she was successful," and on December 26, 1889, she was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the



Ella Knowles Haskell

state. She was also admitted to practice before the United States district and circuit courts on April 7, 1890. Thus she became the first woman lawyer of Montana, and the first woman to receive the appointment of notary public.

While the astute male members of the Montana bar were laughing at her heroic efforts to reform public opinion and destroy prejudice, the little lady began quietly, but determinedly, the practice of law. She met with more than ordinary success and has lived to become the peer of the ablest attorneys in the state. Her keen perception of fine points, her thorough knowledge of the basic principles of law, her command of language and eloquence won the day. She gained bitterly contested cases from the ablest attorneys, and her reputation as a safe and capable lawyer was soon established. Her clientele embraced both men and women, a large majority of them, however, being men. Her practice has widely extended, and she has had cases from nearly every county in Montana.

In 1892 Miss Knowles was surprised politically. The Populist party nominated her for attorney general. When she learned the news she was inclined to regard the matter either as a mistake or a joke. It was no joke, but a justly merited tribute to recognized talent. Her nomination was made unanimously, and without an opposing candidate. In regard to her campaign the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle said:

"She canvassed the state thoroughly, making over 100 speeches, and so close was the result between herself and Hon. H. J. Haskell, her Republican opponent, that the official ballot was resorted to to decide who was the winner. She lost by a few votes, but her most creditable campaign showed that she was extremely popular with the people."

Speaking of her first case the Chicago Chronicle, of April 22, says:

"Mrs. Haskell, in describing her first case, has the following to say: 'After becoming a full fledged lawyer, but without a client, or any idea of anyone likely to throw even a \$5.00 fee in my way, I started out to find some bills to collect. It was not a lofty aspiration and apparently nobody had any bills to collect in Helena, or had his own collector. I finally found a man who admitted he had some old debts, but rather poohed at the idea of my attempting to realize on them. He said: "If you want to collect anything for me why don't you go out and collect my three umbrellas," it being a very rainy day. "I will," I said,

and before he realized that I was in earnest I had vanished. He had mentioned the names of the people to whom he had loaned his three umbrellas. I went to their residences and stated my purpose in coming. There was some consternation, but I returned to the merchant with the umbrellas, whereupon he objected somewhat emphatically, but I said "You told me to collect them and my fee is fifty cents." He gave me the fifty cents and the story was too good to keep, and before the merchant had made his peace with those three households he had given me some bills to collect for him, and I soon had all of his legal business.'"

In January, 1893, Miss Knowles was appointed assistant attorney general, an office which she held to the eminent satisfaction of the people of the state for four years. During her service in this office she had charge of much important litigation before the interior department at Washington, D. C., and there she won for herself the reputation of an able and brilliant member of the legal profession. She had sole charge of a case in which the state of Montana was interested, involving the title to school lands near Great Falls, to the value of \$200,000, and she was for three weeks working on the case in the department of the interior. The secretary of the interior, Hon. Hoke Smith, before she left Washington rendered a decision awarding the lands in question to the state of Montana.

The political career of this distinguished member of the Montana bar has been eventful since the time of her nomination for attorney general. In 1896 she was a delegate to the Lewis and Clarke county Populist convention, and acted as secretary of the convention; she was also a delegate to the state convention and the national convention. She was the first woman elected as a delegate to a national convention from Montana. At the national convention, which was held at St. Louis, she was elected a member of the Populist national committee, an office which she held for four years. In 1900 she was again elected a delegate to the Populist convention of Lewis and Clarke county, and to the Populist state convention. She took a very active part in their proceedings, serving upon committees, and addressing the conventions upon matters of importance. She took the stump for the fusion ticket in 1896 and also in 1900, and passed some weeks in addressing audiences upon the political issues of the time.

Mrs. Knowles Haskell is interested in mining, being an owner in mining properties, and she has

successfully conducted several important mining deals. In 1900 she was a delegate to the International Mining Congress which met at Milwaukee, and was elected a member of the executive committee of the congress.

She is a public speaker of singular power and eloquence, and her philanthropic devotion to the cause of true womanhood is unbounded. When it was once suggested to her that her field of activities was a somewhat unusual one for a woman she said:

"That I am interested in mining in various ways is not strange when you consider that I reside in one of the greatest mining states in the Union or even in the world.

"As to suffrage and the woman question, I am of the opinion that women should have the rights of electors as they are required to pay taxes. We cannot evade the tax collector or the revenue act, and if we support the government in times of war and peace with our money, we should have a voice in expending our contributions to the public funds. I believe in justice in all things, and if it was unjust for our fathers to be taxed by Great Britain without representation, it is unjust to tax the women of today without representation. I cannot see it in any other light. You ask me if I believe my sex will soon be represented in congress. There are plenty of educated, talented women who would do credit to their states in congress or anywhere else, and it may be that some of the suffrage states will send a woman there in the near future. If any of them do I shall expect that woman to be possessed of unusual brain power and integrity of purpose. She will be a credit to her political party, for it is hard to break away from the custom that has prevailed for centuries, of electing only men to legislative bodies, and when a woman is chosen she will necessarily have to possess more ability than her male competitor. At least that will be the case at first. There is quite a strong suffrage sentiment in Montana, but such an innovation would probably be looked upon with favor in some sections and with disfavor in others, depending entirely upon the standard of intelligence of the particular community." On May 23, 1895, Miss Knowles was united in marriage to Hon. H. J. Haskell, her Republican opponent in the campaign of 1892, further mention of whom will be found in this volume. On Mrs. Haskell has been bestowed the appropriate name of the "Portia of the People's Party," and this is but a just tribute to her

eminent legal and oratorical abilities. The obstacles that she has encountered were, probably, greater than have confronted any other attorney connected with the bar of Montana. That she has so victoriously triumphed against the opposition of injustice and prejudice is in line with her whole successful career since she carried away the first prizes from her male competitors in Bates College.

REECE BOWEN WAMPLER.—The descendant of a prominent old Virginia family, large in physique as forceful in intellectual, social and political influence, bearing an active and serviceable part in all public affairs and leaving their mark on the institutions and in the development of their section, Reece B. Wampler, in the new region in which he has labored for the most of his mature life, has faithfully borne out the record of his ancestors, and in his own career has done them credit. He was born at Vincennes, Ind., March 21, 1852, a son of David Wampler, who had emigrated to the Hoosier state when it was still a part of the western frontier and there engaged in farming, at which he expended the rest of his life. Reece, the son, remained on the Indiana homestead until the spring of 1872 and then joined an elder brother, John B. Wampler, who had come to Montana in 1865. When John B. crossed the plains there was constant danger from the Indians, from climatic conditions, and from other causes arising from the unknown and unsettled state of the country. Yet, with the force of character and resolute determination, as well as the good judgment which have always characterized the Wampplers, John organized his little band of nine persons from Indiana, equipped with the necessary teams and other appliances, and bravely led them forward. On the way they fell in with other trains and soon had a formidable outfit which might have defied serious opposition to its advance. This, however, did not confront them. They arrived at Virginia City without mishap, and John Wampler settled at Silver Bow gulch, and engaged in mining, continuing at this until he died in 1885, leaving a widow and two children. The widow died in 1896 and the children are now a part of the family of their uncle.

Mr. Wampler came to Montana in 1872, as has been noted, traveling by rail to Corinne, Utah, and from there by stage to Butte, where he found

eighteen or twenty inhabitants. He formed a partnership with his brother John, which continued until the death of his brother in 1885. He sold out his interests at that place in 1894 and removed to Pony, where he now resides. Here he organized a company for the purchase of property which he considered valuable and on which he had secured an option. The company is known as the Leviathan, and Mr. Wampler, after making the purchase, was for some years its general manager. Recently the company has given an option on the property to other parties, but Mr. Wampler is still interested in it, and it justifies his early hopes. He is also interested in other properties in the vicinity and in other sections. Mr. Wampler was married December 7, 1873, to Miss V. J. Jordan, daughter of Harrison Jordan, of Pleasant Valley, Jefferson county, of whom extended mention is made on another page of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Wampler are the parents of three children, one of whom is still living, Nina Aileen, wife of Charles Morris, of Pony. Those deceased are Irma E. and Walter Audley. Mr. Wampler's residence in Pony is one of the most attractive in the place. It gives evidence of good taste and progressive ideas on the part of those who own it, and is only one of the indications, numerous and conclusive, that the high place held by the family in the regard of the community is based on real merit and substantial claims.

DWIGHT N. WEBER.—Among the popular and successful farmers of Gallatin valley is Dwight N. Weber, who enjoys the distinction of being a Montana pioneer of 1863. His recollections are replete with the stirring scenes and events of frontier days, and can appreciate the advantages offered by the young commonwealth at the opening of the twentieth century over the trials of forty years ago. Mr. Weber comes from staunch old Knickerbocker stock on the paternal side, and he is a native of the Empire state, having been born in Allegany county, N. Y., on June 29, 1838, the son of Peter S. and Maria (Norton) Weber, both born in Oneida county, and who became the parents of six sons and five daughters. The paternal grandfather was Peter Weber, whose ancestors came from Holland to America during the early Colonial epoch. Peter S. Weber retained his residence in New York until 1858, when he removed with

his family to Wisconsin, where he made his home until his death; his wife also dying in that state.

Dwight N. Weber was reared and educated in New York, receiving his preliminary training in the public schools, supplemented by a course of study at an academy. He accompanied his parents on removal to Wisconsin, and was there devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits at the time when the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion roused his patriotism to responsive protest, and he promptly tendered his services, enlisting in 1861, as a private in Company B, Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. Murphy. The regiment was first assigned to duty in southern Missouri, thence to Kentucky, and later into Tennessee and other sections of the south. Mr. Weber participated in the engagements at Fredericktown, Mo., and Farmington, Miss., and took part in a number of skirmishes. On October 6, 1862, he was honorably discharged from the service on account of physical disability, and in the spring of the following year he started for the western frontier, making Montana his destination, the long and weary journey across the plains being made with an ox team. The party of which he was a member had no trouble with the Indians, though they kept constantly on the alert, as preceding trains had encountered serious difficulty with the savages. Mr. Weber arrived in Bannack, the original capital of Montana territory, July 15, 1863, and remained in that locality two months. He joined the rush to the great placer mining district in Alder gulch, the present site of Virginia City and one of the greatest mining camps known in the history of gold seeking. There he remained for five years, meeting with a fair degree of success in his mining ventures. He was a resident of the place at the time the vigilantes took matters into their own hands and succeeded in driving the desperadoes and outlaws from the country. The excitement at the time was intense, and contemporary history records that many of these ruffianly characters, a constant menace to the honest miners and settlers, expiated their crimes by swinging in the air from impromptu gallows. For a number of years after leaving Alder gulch Mr. Weber devoted his attention to prospecting and mining in Madison county, meeting with varying success. He continued operations in this line until 1882, when failing health necessitated a change of occupation, and he removed to Gallatin valley, having previously

secured an interest in lands in this section. Here he has since made his home, and has seen the valley develop from a section where there were few settlers and but primitive facilities into one of the richest agricultural districts in the northwest, and adorned with fine modern and improved country estates and attractive homes. He now has a ranch of about 250 acres, all under effective irrigation and a high state of cultivation, the principal products being wheat, oats and barley, bountiful harvests being assured each season. He has a commodious and substantial farm residence, with permanent improvements of the best order, and is known as one of the wide-awake and progressive farmers of the valley. His ranch is located about two miles southwest of Manhattan, Gallatin county, his postoffice address. In politics Mr. Weber supports the Republican party, has served for many years as a member of the board of school trustees and takes a deep interest in educational and church work.

On January 4, 1896, Mr. Weber was united in marriage to Mrs. Lillian Wolcott, nee Davidson, who was born in Wisconsin, the daughter of Joseph J. Davidson, a native of New Jersey, who removed thence to Wisconsin and engaged in agricultural pursuits for a term of years. He came to Montana as a pioneer of 1864, and was thereafter a resident of this state at irregular intervals for a number of years. He now makes his home in the state of New York. Mrs. Weber has one daughter (Josephine) by her first marriage, who is now attending college at Bozeman, a young lady of grace and refinement. The family occupy a position of prominence in the social life of the community, and their home is a center of refined hospitality.

HON. FREDERICK C. WEBSTER.—That the personnel of the Montana bar is the equal of that of any other American state is unquestioned, and in the front rank of this array of judicial talent stands Frederick C. Webster, judge of the Fourth judicial district of Montana, comprising Missoula and Ravalli counties. He was born in Litchfield, Conn., on October 17, 1850. His family was originally of the north of England. His ancestors came to New England in early Colonial days, and in every generation the name has been prominent in the history of the country, while Noah and Daniel Webster

are perhaps the most conspicuous members of the family. The early Connecticut ancestors blazed their way from Hartford to Litchfield, Conn., through the primeval forests which then resounded with the growl of the wolf and the whoop of the Indian, and were members of the first Litchfield colony. The selection of land was by lot, and the Webster allotment contained Chestnut Hill. Here has since been the family home, and here successive generations of the family were born and reared and the farm is still owned by Websters. At Chestnut Hill Benjamin Webster, the paternal grandfather of Judge Webster, was born and passed his life, dying at the age of ninety. Charles B. Webster, his oldest son and the father of Frederick C. Webster, was born there in 1823, and he too passed his life at that place, reaching three score years and ten. He married with Miss Lucinda Baldwin, also a native of Connecticut, and they had two sons, Frederick C. and Wilbur E. The latter still resides on the old homestead near Litchfield.

In the superior schools of Litchfield Frederick C. Webster received the rudiments of his education. This he followed with a course at Gen. Russell's school at New Haven, Conn., and then he passed the qualifying examinations, and matriculated at Yale in 1873, from which celebrated institution he was graduated with the degree of B. A. He then took the course of the law department of Yale, and also read law one year with Judge Edward Seymour, judge of the supreme court of Connecticut. Subsequently he studied the distinctively technical principles of law in the office of Judge Charles B. Andrews, one time governor of Connecticut and now chief justice of that state. In June, 1875, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Connecticut, and soon afterwards, in 1877, came to Minneapolis, Minn. While here he was associated in legal practice with Judge Atwater until 1880. Judge Webster then removed to Denver, Col., and there became interested in mining at San Juan and in various other enterprises. At Grand Junction, Col., he again entered the ranks of his profession and was elected and served as city attorney.

In 1884 he came to Montana where his first location was at Butte. Here he remained a short time and then came to Missoula. Here he formed a law partnership with Judge Woody and the firm was continued until the election of the latter

to the district bench. For the two years following he was associated with Jos. K. Wood, and this firm obtained until the election, in 1900, of Mr. Webster to the office of judge of the Fourth judicial district, a position he is now filling with distinction. At an earlier period Judge Webster served as county attorney of Missoula county four years, from 1888 to 1892. He also served two terms as mayor of Missoula. Judge Webster is a Republican, and in local, state and national affairs he is at all times a prominent factor in his party's movements. On June 1, 1889, Judge Webster was united in marriage to Miss Anna C. Bye, a native of Norway. Their four children, Lucy B., Fred B., Charles N. and Anna I., are all members of the parental home circle. Judge Webster stands high in Masonry and has served as grand master of the state. He is also an Odd Fellow and belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Throughout Montana none is more highly respected. As a skillful lawyer, as a judicial officer of the highest integrity, and as a man of affairs with rare executive ability, Judge Frederick C. Webster holds an enviable place among the leaders of public opinion in the state.

CHARLES M. WEBSTER is of Vermont parentage and of early Colonial New England ancestry. The family in America sprang from John Webster, who came from County Suffolk, England, and settled at Ipswich, Mass., in 1634. His grandfather, Hon. Alpha Webster, was in his day one of the leading citizens of Vermont. Hon. Charles Carroll Webster, born in Vermont in 1824, was the father of Charles M. Webster, and Elizabeth Drew, also a native of Vermont, was his mother. She was a woman of refinement and of great energy and ambition. She was born in 1831, and died in Montana, at the home of her son, in 1897, surviving her husband, who died at Minneapolis in 1893. They reared and liberally educated five children, whom they lived to see well established in life.

Charles M. Webster was born at Zumbota, Minn., on April 12, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of Red Wing, Minn., the preparatory department of Oberlin College and at the State University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., where he was graduated in the classical course with the class of 1882. While in the University he helped to pay his way through by newspaper

work and teaching. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in Minneapolis, in December, 1883, and became a member of the firm of Keith, Thompson & Webster. In October, 1884, he was married to his classmate and friend of his youth, Miss Addie Pillsbury, daughter of Gov. John S. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis. She died before she was six months a bride. Mr. Webster withdrew from the law firm in April, 1886, and came to the then new town of Great Falls, Mont. In 1886 he edited the Great Falls Tribune. From 1887 to 1890 he was secretary of the Great Falls Water-Power & Townsite Company. The town grew rapidly and Mr. Webster made an ample fortune there, principally in real estate. He organized many business enterprises and erected numerous buildings.

He was one of the founders of the Great Falls free library and one of the builders of the splendid opera house there. In the fall of 1890 he, with others, organized the Security Bank of Great Falls, and was made its president. During the panic of 1893 Mr. Webster kept this bank open by the sacrifice of his private fortune and put the bank through voluntary liquidation in the fall of 1895, after paying every obligation in full. Mr. Webster has always been a staunch Republican, as his father and grandfather were before him. In 1888 he was made chairman of the Cascade county Republican committee, the party's first Republican organization in that county. In 1889 he was a member of the constitutional convention. From 1889 to 1891 he was president of the Great Falls city council, from 1891-2 school trustee, from 1892-3 mayor, and mayor again from 1895 to 1897. In 1896 he was the nominee of his party for the office of state treasurer. Though defeated, he ran from 1,500 to 7,000 votes ahead of his ticket. In 1897 he was appointed collector of internal revenue for Montana, Idaho and Utah, which place he resigned in July, 1901, to accept the collectorship of customs for Montana and Idaho, with headquarters at Great Falls. In May, 1892, he married Miss Helen Eloise Pettitt, daughter of S. I. Pettitt, of Faribault, Minn. They have two children, a girl of seven and a boy two years of age.

JOTIS WATSON, of Butte, is a descendant of two prominent Maryland families, distinguished for generations in the civil and military

annals of that old commonwealth. His father was Roderick D. Watson, a kinsman of the fearless hero of Monterey, who gave his life as a tribute to valor on that bloody field, and his mother was Miss M. Z. Posey, a daughter of Isaiah Posey, an eminent merchant, politician and publicist, also of Maryland. The former was born in 1834 and the latter in 1838. The father removed to the Federal capital in mature life and engaged in contracting for works of construction on a large scale. This he continued until the time of his death on June 20, 1901, in the city of his adoption. In this city, Washington, D. C., Otis Watson was born on May 5, 1877. He attended the public schools of the city, and then was appointed to a clerkship in the United States postoffice department, a position which he held for more than two years. But feeling the necessity for a more active and out-door life he resigned his clerkship and opened a grocery store, which he conducted successfully for about a year and half, when, finding even this too confining, he sold it, and went into partnership with his father in contracting.

At the end of two years failing health compelled him to relinquish this, and he removed to Montana, where he has found both health and opportunity for a successful career. He located first at Boulder, and was a pharmacist with the Boulder Drug Company until September, 1900, when he removed to Butte and engaged in business with the Hennessy Mercantile Company, with which he is still connected (1901). Mr. Watson's whole life has been one of energy and productive usefulness. In business he is accurate, skillful and progressive, in social relations, urbane, entertaining and considerate, and in citizenship, broad-minded, tolerant and conservative, yet demanding lofty ideals and correct methods in public affairs and governmental policies. Until 1900 his political affiliations were always with the regular Democratic party. In that year he became an Independent and organized the Independent Democratic party in Jefferson county. It need scarcely be said that he is a young gentleman of such character, intelligence and enterprise as to give him influence among his fellow-men.

English and Dutch descent, and most patriotic services were rendered by his ancestors in the several wars of the country's history from the Revolution to the Civil war. His great-great-grandfather, Reuben Weed, settled in Connecticut early in the history of the colony, and from there his descendants emigrated to Cayuga county, N. Y. Mr. Weed's maternal great-grandfather, Jacob Schaffer, fought valiantly in the Revolution, as did his paternal great-grandfather, Reuben Weed, and his grandfather, Reuben Weed, took an active part in the war of 1812. Seth H. Weed, the father of Mr. Weed, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., in 1832. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the First New York Dragoons, and was with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac until the second day of the historic battle of the Wilderness, when he received a gunshot wound which severed an artery in the thigh, and causing his death. He was survived by a widow and two sons, Elbert D. and Henry I. In 1866 the widow, whose maiden name was Nancy E. Foland, and her two children, accompanied her father to Wisconsin, where she settled on a farm on which her sons were reared. At present she resides in Oshkosh, Wis.

Elbert Durkee Weed was educated in the public schools of Wisconsin, and by assiduous study prepared himself for the Lawrence University, of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1880. He followed this by a thorough course in the law department of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. Duly graduating in that famous school and being admitted to practice in the courts of Wisconsin, he began legal practice at Oshkosh. In 1883 he came to Helena, Mont., and with E. D. Edgerton formed a partnership for the practice of law. This firm continued two years and from that time Mr. Weed has been alone in practice. He has been, since he came to Montana, then a territory, in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice, and has been connected with much important litigation in the state and federal courts. Mr. Weed is a staunch and patriotic Republican. In 1888 he served as secretary of the Republican state central committee, was temporary chairman of the Republican state convention of 1892, and was prominently mentioned as a candidate for governor. He has held the offices of deputy district attorney, and assistant United States district attorney for Montana, and in 1889 was appointed to the office of United States district at-

HON. ELBERT DURKEE WEED, ex-United States district attorney for Montana, and a brilliant member of its bar, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., on December 1, 1858. He is of

torney, serving with distinction until the expiration of his term in 1894. In 1894 Mr. Weed was elected mayor of Helena by the largest plurality ever given up to that time to a candidate for that office. In his profession Mr. Weed has met with more than ordinary success. His brilliant abilities, diligence and conscientious devotion to his cases and causes have won for him the confidence of all with whom he has been associated either in a business or a social way, and he has been retained as counsel for some of the heaviest corporations in the country, such as the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, of New York, the Montana Ore Purchasing Company and others. As a forcible and eloquent public speaker Mr. Weed is widely known, and he has done much efficient work in the interest of his party on the stump in this state.

J L. WEITMAN, M. D., who is one of the leading members of the Montana medical profession, is a resident of Great Falls. He was born at Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, on July 21, 1855. His father, John Weitman, a native of Berlin, Germany, came to the United States when a young man and first settled in New York city. Later he came to Ohio, where he married Anna Henry, a native of that state, reared his family and still resides.

Dr. J. L. Weitman has three brothers and one sister now living. Through his boyhood days he was reared in Ohio, and after attending the public schools of Millersburg his desire for a higher education caused him to avail himself of an university course of learning and subsequently he entered the university and he was graduated in 1880. The same year he began reading medicine at his home, and in 1881 he entered the service of the Northern Pacific Railway as surgeon, his district lying between Spokane, Wash., and Helena, Mont. He remained associated with the company six years, residing at Spokane. In 1887 Dr. Weitman came to Great Falls, and has lived here ever since, having a large and lucrative practice in the city and immediate vicinity. In 1890 Dr. Weitman took a course in the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and has since followed the practice of physician and surgeon with eminent success. He is a member of the State Medical Society of Montana, The Inter-State Med-

ical Association of Montana, Colorado, Utah and Arizona, and also of the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Society. In 1894 he served as coroner of Great Falls. He has a most excellent practice and has won the confidence and esteem of the inhabitants of the city and vicinity. In politics he takes little interest, and has never aspired to official position.

PROF. EWALD WEBER.—The influence which music has exercised in all ages and over all peoples has made it a dominating element in the history of the world, since it stands sponsor not only for the greatest emotional exaltation, inciting to worthy thoughts and worthy deeds, but has also done more to uplift humanity than all other arts combined. One of the most worthy exemplars of musical art in Helena is this gifted gentleman and he has contributed in a marked degree to the development of art life in the capital city.

Prof. Ewald Weber was born in the historic old city of Cologne, Prussia, in 1870, his parents, Albert and Elizabeth (Lenz) Weber, being likewise natives of that city. His father was a volunteer in the war of 1866, between Prussia and Denmark, there rendering loyal service for three years. He is a piano-tuner and a musician and a critic of fine ability. He came to America in 1887, locating in San Francisco, Cal., where he is engaged in business in the musical line.

Prof. Weber attained maturity under the inspiring influences of a distinctly musical home atmosphere, and completed a thorough course in the celebrated conservatory of music in Cologne, graduating in 1891 and receiving a diploma as a violin soloist, in recognition of his talent, both technically and artistically, this diploma being esteemed a great honor in Germany, where such testimonials are not indiscriminately bestowed. He came to the United States in 1891, stopping for a time with his parents in San Francisco but locating in Helena before the close of that year. He gained immediate recognition in the capital city, where he is the acknowledged leader in music and the most able exponent of his art. Here he devotes himself to teaching piano and violin interpretations, securing patronage from the leading families and enjoying a distinguished popularity. He is a cultured musician, equally strong

in theory and technique, while he is thoroughly read in musical literature. He has been musical director of Ming's opera house ever since his arrival in Helena, and is doing much to elevate the standard of musical taste here and in other cities where he frequently appears in a professional way. In 1894 Prof. Weber was united in marriage to Miss Alwine Vollrath, who was born in Geldern, Germany, and is a lady of gracious presence and gentle refinement.

JOHN R. LATIMER.—One of the pioneers of Montana and one who has contributed in a large measure to the development of her material industries, while he has also been prominent in connection with public affairs, John R. Latimer is among the leading farmers and stockbreeders of Missoula county. He was born in Summit county, Ohio, on August 25, 1841, his father being a native of Connecticut and his mother of Pennsylvania, but he has little knowledge of his ancestry as his father died in Ohio when he was but three years of age and his mother sometime later at Decatur, Ill. Their two children are John R. and Pernelia, the wife of Harry Knox, of Missoula, a Union soldier of the Civil war who served four years in an Illinois regiment.

John R. Latimer received rather limited educational advantages in Wayne county, Ohio, and early depended on his own exertions. In 1859 he went to Lee county, Iowa, and tarried one year, after which he was for three years located in Davis county. In 1863 he started on the long and perilous overland trip for Walla Walla, Wash., by way of the Platte river and the Oregon route. His party was not molested by the Indians, although companies in advance and behind them were attacked. Mr. Latimer was five months on the road before he reached the Walla Walla valley, where he remained about two years, then went to the Wild Horse district of British Columbia, mined one summer and came down into Montana and engaged in mining in McClellan and Washington gulches, from whence he removed to Missoula and located a ranch claim on Grant creek which is now owned by A. Higgins. This, after a season's unsuccessful occupation, he abandoned, and located at the mouth of the Bitter Root, where for three years he engaged in ranching, after which he went to Moss creek, Idaho, and bought and butchered cattle, realizing a profit of \$2,000 from his first summer's opera-

tions. Retaining his residence in Missoula, he continued his meat business until the fall of 1870, when he purchased the ranch of 5,000 acres in Glass valley where he now makes his home, an ideal place for a stockman's business, not only affording a fine range but producing hay in ample quantity. Mr. Latimer has been conspicuously identified with improving the character of Montana stock and for this one thing alone is deserving of great credit. His efforts have been well matured, timely and successful.

As early as 1878 he commenced to breed Norman-Percheron horses, being the first to introduce this excellent draft type in northwestern Montana, and his influence and labors have been far-reaching and appreciated. He still raises these horses extensively and there is a quick sale for them. In 1884 he began breeding shorthorn cattle of absolute purity, buying eight head for \$1,750, and brought the first herd of these magnificent creatures to Glass valley. He now has 200 head, all eligible for registration. Mr. Latimer is also interested in mining on Eight Mile creek and the Bitter Root river. He is recognized as one of the leading and highly progressive business men of Missoula county, where he is well known and esteemed. In politics he is a strong Republican and in 1895 he represented his county in the lower house of the legislature, rendering very effective service. In 1886 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, serving three years as its chairman, and in 1896 was again chosen a member of this body. He was a member of the building committee for the State University, appointed by Governor Smith, and served as chairman of the body. A modest, unostentatious gentleman, Mr. Latimer possesses a winning magnetism that quietly and quickly attracts people and on extended acquaintance they become permanent friends. He is earnest and persistent in his labors, makes no noise or uproar in his proceedings, but steadily moves things to harmonize with his purposes and is successful, as he deserves to be. He is ever in harmony with all that tends to uplift humanity and is a potent factor in the better element of the community, his influence making for progress in all departments of human endeavor.

JOHN WENDEL.—The sturdy German-American citizens scattered through the west and northwest have proved important factors in fur-



J. R. Holmes

thering the substantial development of the country. Strongly appreciative of practical values and intensified by an intellectual development in the land of their adoption not possible under old-world conditions, there is a justifiable pride in tracing one's lineage to such a source. The subject of this review claims the Fatherland as the place of his nativity, and has not failed to display the strongest and best traits of the German character while essentially American in his progressive methods and loyalty to our institutions. He is recognized as one of the able business men of Helena, and his popularity is shown in the fact that he has served in the office of alderman in the city council, a position of which he fills with credit at the present time. Mr. Wendel is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was born November 22, 1865, the son of John and Kate (Heinzelmann) Wendel. The father was a lumberman by vocation and served as alderman of the town of Rodt for twelve years, retiring only when advancing years rendered further service too onerous. His father was likewise engaged in the lumber business, as was also the maternal grandfather of our subject. Grandfather Heinzelmann was one of the soldiers who accompanied Napoleon to Moscow and was one of the few that lived to return, resuming his lumbering operations in the historic Black Forest district. John Wendel received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native province, and also a certificate from the training school, attending its night sessions and applying himself with diligence. There he prepared himself for the practical duties of life, for the certificate mentioned was granted after he had passed a careful examination in the city of Freudenstadt, and gave assurance that his education and practical training entitled him to precedence as a master baker, the diploma having been granted him in May, 1882. Prior to this he had assisted his father in his lumbering operations in the Black Forest, but having perfected himself at his trade he continued to follow the same in his native province for one year. In 1883 he went to Mulhausen, Alsace, where he learned the French methods of bakery, becoming an expert in this line as he had in the German school of cookery.

In 1885 Mr. Wendel came to the United States and was employed in New York city until September of the following year, when he came to Helena, Mont., where he worked for a few weeks and then located in Butte until July of the fol-

lowing year, but returned to Helena, which has since been his home and the scene of his successful business enterprises. He accepted a position in the Reihig bakery, and was thus employed until July 1, 1889, when he rented the bakery and continued the business until June, 1899. Having established a high reputation and controlling an extensive business he erected his own establishment, his main store being located on State street. He also has a store in the Diamond block, which was opened for trade in September, 1889, shortly after he effected the lease of the Reihig bakery, and maintains other well equipped branch establishments. He owns a fine residence property on First street; at the rear of his grounds are located his finely equipped bakeries, the building being 35x100 feet, having all modern improvements and facilities. Still further to the rear Mr. Wendel owns a number of lots whereon are dwellings for his employes, requisite stables, wagon-houses, etc. In addition to the large business controlled in the way of catering to the local public, Mr. Wendel is interested in placer mining in Deer Lodge county; he also owns the Badger mine, in the Warm Springs district of Jefferson county. Ore is being shipped from this mine, and the property is a valuable one.

Politically Mr. Wendel gives radical allegiance to the Republican party, and in 1897 he was the nominee of his party for alderman from the first ward, being defeated by one vote. In 1898 he was again tendered the nomination, and on this occasion was elected by a majority of more than 100 votes; while at the election in the spring of 1900 he was chosen his own successor to the office. He is chairman of the water and light committee, on streets and alleys, and is a member of the following committees: Taxes and licenses, judiciary, sanitary and garbage and printing. He is deeply interested in all that touches the prosperity and advancement of the capital city, and he has proved a most capable and worthy representative in the council, being conservative and discriminating and ever using his best efforts in fostering the interests of the municipality. Mr. Wendel's religious faith is that of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and in the local congregation has been an active and zealous worker. He has been secretary of the board of trustees since 1892, and gives liberal aid to the church work in a direct way and in the line of benevolences. On February 18, 1890, Mr. Wendel was united

in marriage to Miss Henrietta L. Reiss, who was born in the city of Syracuse, N. Y., where her father and mother settled upon their emigration from Germany, in 1866. The father was there in the employ of the local gas company for many years, and both parents were consistent members of the German Lutheran church. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Wendel, in the maternal line, bore the name of Shelhorn, and came to America prior to the war of the Revolution, in which he participated, serving under Gen. Washington. The Continental congress awarded him a grant of land, but he never succeeded in gaining possession of the same from the fact that while crossing the ocean to pay a visit to his native land the ship went down with all on board, the papers to the grant being in his possession. Mr. and Mrs. Wendel are the parents of five children: Edward J., born January 6, 1891; Kate S., June 24, 1892; John G., September 22, 1895; Theodore M., October 5, 1897, and Henrietta L., April 9, 1900.

PIERRE WIBAUX.—Human history is full of heroes from Nimrod to Napoleon—from Salamis to Manila Bay—and each has cost the world a terrible price in blood and anguish, in orphanage and widowhood. The story of that other class of conquerors, whose tearless victories redden no river and whiten no plain, is yet, for the most part, to be written. They build their empires not of the wretched and bleeding fragments of subjugated states or dismantled dominions, but of realms redeemed from the primal wilderness and planted with beneficent activity—of arid wastes made fruitful as the gardens of God, laughing, clapping their hands, pouring forth in spontaneous abundance everything brilliant and fragrant and nourishing. A race of such heroes has made America great; and we may well challenge Old Romance to furnish anything to match the realities of the nineteenth century which heroes have wrought in this western world that may not be styled the great charity of God to the human race. Conspicuous in this number is Pierre Wibaux, the "Cattle King of Eastern Montana." He is a native of the land of song and of story, of gallant men and gracious ladies—sunny France, where he was born in 1858, at Roubaix, a city in which his family had for a century been prominent in the manufacture of textile fabrics. Nothing in

the way of facilities for a liberal and technical education was denied him, as it was designed that he should take his place in the hereditary business of the family and be properly equipped for the work. But the fond hopes of his father were not to be realized. Far across the sea a land was calling for captains with brains and nerve to come and officer the great army of industry she was assembling to reclaim her waste places and unbosom her hidden treasures; and he obeyed the call. After spending a year in the army, as is the custom of young men in France, and acquiring therein habits of discipline and system that have been of great service to him in his subsequent career, he was sent to England on a two-years tour of inspection through its manufacturing districts, charged with a study of its methods and machinery; and while on this mission Fortune approached his door with a double knock, introducing him to the lady who has shared his toils and his triumphs, and blessed him with her helpful companionship; at the same time making him acquainted with the wonderful opportunities of the range stock business of the great northwest.

He must have realized the angelic nature of his visitant, for he at once determined to come to "the States" and look the cattle business over. His determination was resolutely opposed by the family, but by persistence he at length wrung from his father a reluctant consent to the venture and \$10,000 in money for the purpose. It was in the early part of 1883 he first looked upon the place of his future dominion—the neighborhood of the "Bad Lands" in eastern Montana. He was pleased with the outlook, "stuck his stake," completed the formalities necessary to secure him the rights of a settler, and started for Iowa and Minnesota to buy his cattle. Did space allow, fancy might halt to paint the scene. The highest product of the old world civilization having turned his back upon the pleasures of a gay and promising life in the capitals of Europe, surrounded with all that wealth could buy or artistic skill could fashion for his comfort, deliberately choosing to live on the wild llanos of America; to burrow in a "dug-out", to rear and traffic in cattle, to consort with range-riders and cowboys. What reck he! The great soul does not sell its greatness—does not ask to dine nicely or sleep warm. He exults in his choice for the freedom it gives, the independence it assures, the spice of adventure it supplies and the hope of fortune it holds out.

As a preliminary to success in buying, Mr. Wibaux spent the few weeks at his disposal in the muck and filth of the Chicago stock yards, watching and studying the daily transactions of that great market; learning what he could of estimating class and quality, weight and age—everything, in fact, that helps to make "a good judge of cattle." Then he gathered his first herd and got them to his ranch around his dug-out on Beaver creek in Dawson county; and, with characteristic enterprise and self-denial, concluded to be his own foreman until he could learn, in the hard school of experience, all the details of his business. During the next five years he faithfully adhered to this resolution and rode the range with the hardest, winter and summer, doing more of the work than any man he had hired to help him. The rest of the story is mere matter of detail, except where the golden thread of sentiment gleams in its woof. His first thousand dollars of profit came slowly but surely; the next more easily and readily by help of the former; the next, of course, more readily still; until now he adds thousands to his store with little apparent effort or care. Mr. Wibaux returned to Europe in 1884, married, and procured the necessary capital for desired enlargement of his business. It had been his intention to prepare a commodious and well equipped modern residence for the reception of his bride, but this had to give way to the sterner demands of business; and so Mrs. Wibaux, like her husband, was called upon to brave a great reversal in her home life, exchanging a mansion in England for a "shack" in Montana—a little log cabin with a sod roof and a muslin ceiling. But she accepted her portion in their lot courageously, even cheerfully, and set about to make a home of the humble shack. As an incident of this hard life of privation on the prairies, perhaps not often duplicated but too rich and too suggestive to be lost, it should be noted that the first Christmas dinner of these voluntary exiles, served in the log shanty that sheltered them, was eaten in all the "pomp and circumstance" of full evening dress, Mrs. Wibaux appearing in a strictly modish Paris gown, with the necessary concomitants, and her husband in "the conventional black." The mansion has replaced the shack; all latitudes are under tribute to its commissariat; its cellars are bountifully supplied and of a quality above criticism; Parisian gowns and dress suits are matters of almost daily experience; servants are at

hand to execute the lightest wish. Yet it may be safely questioned if any dinner ever served in the ambitious edifice, with the stateliest ceremonial and under the witchery of electric lights, gave half the pleasure to the master and mistress of the feast they found in that first Christmas banquet in their lowly cot by the flickering and malodorous light of a tallow dip.

One of the first essentials to Mr. Wibaux's business was a convenient railroad shipping point, and soon after locating on Beaver creek he induced the Northern Pacific to build stock yards and shipping conveniences at his most convenient station, then a straggling collection of uncanny shacks called Mingsusville. This he took hold of with energy, awakened in it a spirit of improvement, and in time had it transformed into the present beautified, thriving and promising village; and the state legislature, appreciating his enterprise in the matter rebaptized the now comely bantling, giving it the name of its foster father—Wibaux. It is thirteen miles from the home ranch, and consequently Mr. Wibaux has an office there, which is in effect a residence too, being provided with sleeping rooms, a kitchen and other appurtenances, beautiful grounds—everything to give him the comforts of a home when it is necessary to spend a few days in the town, as is frequently the case.

Mr. and Mrs. Wibaux have one child, their son Cyril, born in 1885, whose education is now engaging their attention, and in consequence he and his mother are handsomely installed in apartments located in the fashionable quarter of Paris, France, where Mr. Wibaux spends his winters. It is not to be supposed that in the romantic, picturesque and highly interesting career here briefly outlined there have been no disappointments or reverses—there have been many. If there had been none the story would lack much of its grit and fiber. But accidents ordinary and extraordinary, the rage of the elements and the rage of man, human infirmities and the law's delay, have been invoked in vain by adverse fate, and the progress of the "Cattle King" into larger dominions has been rapid, steady, irresistible.

In addition to his ranch and cattle business in Montana, which includes large herds on the north side of the Yellowstone, not hitherto mentioned, he owns some 200,000 acres of land in Texas on which he has upward of 8,000 head of cattle, many of which he brings to Montana to feed; he also has some in North Dakota. More-

over, he is the president and principal owner of the State National Bank of Miles City, has investments in Mexico, California and the Klondike region; and is connected with large business interests in France, which claim a good portion of his time during his annual visits to that country. Another source of enormous revenue is the Clover Leaf gold mine in the Black Hills, of which he is the principal owner. He is the president of the company which is working the mine, and gives its affairs his personal attention; and under its present skillful management, which has in operation a sixty-stamp mill and all the best methods and appliances known to the business, it is yielding large quantities of gold. Here, too, Mr. Wibaux's strong personality has so impressed the community that the town near the mine, which is its outgrowth, has been named Wibaux in his honor.

Notwithstanding his great wealth and commanding influence, in dealing with his fellows, even the humblest of them, Mr. Wibaux is generous, considerate and courtly. In business affairs he is exact and exacting; in religious and political matters, broad minded and tolerant; in social life, an inspiration and an ornament; in all things honorable, high-toned, manly—a worthy product of the best age and the best traditions of his native land; a worthy representative of the best elements of his adopted country.

GEORGE T. WICKES stands as a representative of prominent New York families that for several generations were identified with the progress and development of the state, and since making his home in Montana has attained distinction in the line of his profession and the productive activities of the state. Mr. Wickes was born in the picturesque village of Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, N. Y., on April 3, 1845, the son of Rev. Thomas S. and Julia (Penniman) Wickes. His father was a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, but by reason of impaired health he retired from active work in the ministry and passed the remainder of his life in quietude and ease. The grandfather of the subject of this review was Eliphalet Wickes, an able attorney and influential citizen of the old town of Jamaica, Long Island, which district he represented in congress. He was a son of Thomas Wickes, who was a resident of Long Island during Colonial days and rendered

valued service in the patriot army during the war of the Revolution, serving under Washington. The mother of our subject was born in the city of Albany, N. Y., her ancestors having been early settlers in the Empire state, while representatives of the name were active participants in the war of the Revolution.

George T. Wickes received his preliminary education in private schools and matriculated in the Polytechnic School at Troy, N. Y., where he studied civil engineering until the school edifice was destroyed by the great fire. He then removed to Chicago and engaged in mechanical drafting for the Chicago and Freeport shops of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Early in the 'sixties he went to Kansas and for six months was rodmán with the engineering corps engaged in making the survey of the Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division. He was then placed in charge of a party of engineers when the road was completed to Lawrence, and was soon promoted to the position of locating engineer, being then but eighteen years of age. In this capacity he made the preliminary survey from Lawrence to Denver and from Leavenworth to Lawrence. This was the first survey chained and leveled across the plains, the work being accomplished about 1865. He then returned to New York and opened the magnetic iron-ore mines in the Ramapo ridge. In 1869 he removed to South Carolina, where he purchased a rice and cotton plantation, in the old "Middleton Barony," the deeds bearing the signature of King George IV. This was during the period of reconstruction, and finding it impossible to keep the negroes at work on the plantation Mr. Wickes disposed of the property and went to Virginia, where he opened the iron properties of the Low Moor Iron Company, of Virginia, and built their furnaces and coke ovens, remaining with the concern for a period of seven years. The furnace thus constructed by Mr. Wickes is still in operation.

In 1882 Mr. Wickes came to Montana as manager of the Wickes mines and business in the town of Wickes, founded by his father's cousin, W. W. Wickes. Later he was made engineer for the Helena & Livingston Smelting and Reduction Company, which office he has since retained. He located and opened the Cokedale coal and coke mines, the Bull mountain coal region, and made the preliminary examination and surveys for the Rocky Fork coal mines for the Northern Pacific Railroad. He has also been con-

spicuously concerned in the surveying and opening of many important gold, silver, copper and iron mines in the state, and prior to going to the iron regions of New York he was engaged to examine mines in Missouri. While engineer on the line of the Union Pacific during the progress of the Civil war, Mr. Wickes and all other engineers of the corps were drafted into the service to assist in repelling Gen. Price, then on his famous raid into Missouri. During the early days he encountered many exciting experiences with the Indians, the vigilance committees and the border ruffians. It is safe to say that no man in the state has been more prominently identified with the development of Montana's great mining industries, the basis of her progress and material prosperity; and the able services of Mr. Wickes are held in no light estimation by the people of Montana. His cousin, W. W. Wickes, founder of the town of Wickes, Jefferson county, there erected the first smelter ever built in the state.

In politics Mr. Wickes gives support to the Republican party, while his religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he is a communicant and junior warden of St. Peter's church, Helena, which has been his home since 1884-5. Fraternally Mr. Wickes has advanced to the maximum degrees in both the York and Scottish Rite bodies of Masonry, and is also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. On March 31, 1868, Mr. Wickes was united in marriage to Miss Fanny Webster, of Chicago, the daughter of Gen. Joseph Dana Webster, one of the most distinguished citizens of the western metropolis. He was born in the old town of Hampton, N. H., on August 11, 1811, and his death occurred in Chicago, March 12, 1876. He completed his literary education in Dartmouth College, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1832, after which he read law in Newburyport, Mass. In 1835 he was appointed United States civil engineer, and on the 7th of July, 1838, was promoted to the office of second lieutenant, topographical engineer corps. He served with distinction in the Mexican war; was promoted first lieutenant in 1849 and captain in 1853. He resigned in 1854 and located in Chicago, which continued to be his home until the close of his long and useful life. At the outbreak of the Civil war he again entered the service of his country; first as paymaster with the rank of major. In February, 1862, he was made colonel of the First Il-

linois Artillery, and became chief of staff of Gen. Grant. He was present at the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, receiving the highest commendations in Gen. Grant's official reports. He was on detail service for a time, and on November 29, 1862, was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers. He served as military governor of Memphis, Tenn., and later as Grant's chief of staff during the Vicksburg campaign. In 1864 he held a similar post under Gen. W. T. Sherman. On March 13, 1865, Gen. Webster was brevetted major general of volunteers, and continued in service until Nov. 6th, when he resigned and returned to Chicago. He served as assessor of internal revenue, as assistant United States treasurer, collector of internal revenue, and held the high prestige as one of the successful business men of Chicago. He was a man of distinguished ability and conferred honor upon the state and nation which honored him. Mrs. Wickes, who was born in the old barracks on Chicago river, received her education in her native city, where she was reared to maturity. Mr. and Mrs. Wickes are the parents of three children: Edwin Dana, who is a mechanical and electrical engineer; Annie, who is the wife of Rev. William W. Love, rector of St. Peter's church in Helena; and Lewis Webster, who is studying to become a mining and chemical engineer.

J. R. WIDMYER.—Coming into the world an orphan, his father having died three days before he was born, and with no specially favoring circumstances to aid his progress through life, Mr. Widmyer is essentially a self-made man. His life began in the rich and enterprising old city of Lancaster, Pa., January 10, 1860. His parents were Joseph and Mary (Gantz) Widmyer, both natives of Drumstadt, Germany, where the former was born in 1821, and the latter in 1835. They came to the United States when they were young with a colony of eight families, and in Lancaster the father industriously pursued his trade of cabinet maker until his death, on January 7, 1860, where his wife also died in 1896.

Mr. Widmyer was educated in his native city, and then learned the printer's trade there. From 1880 to 1882 he worked at this in Philadelphia. In the spring of 1882 he came west to Minneapolis and worked on the Tribune of that city until fall,

then came to Montana, settling at Glendive, in Dawson county, and entering the Times office, where he remained a year. On the 14th day of June, 1884, he started the publication of the Glendive Independent, which has been successful from its inception and has attained a large circulation and an excellent advertising patronage. In 1889 he opened a furniture store in connection with his printing business, and in 1901 built a large block in which his business establishments use the ground floor, and an opera house, with a seating capacity of 750, occupies the second story. This was opened to the public in September of that year. He is also a member of the firm of Haskell & Widmyer, real estate and live stock commission brokers. In all lines of enterprise in which he has ever been engaged Mr. Widmyer has been successful in making steady gains and continually increasing his profits. He is independent in politics, and keenly alive to the best interests of the community. He was postmaster during President Cleveland's first administration, serving four years. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of the Maccabees, being a member of Busy Bee Tent No. 24, at Glendive. In social as well as in business and official life Mr. Widmyer is highly esteemed. Mr. Widmyer was married first at Detroit, Minn., in 1892, to Miss Maud Brown, who was born in Canada in 1872. His second marriage was in 1900, his choice on this occasion being Mrs. Mary Coleman, of Glendive, Mont., a native of Hastings, Minn., where she was born in September, 1865.

MONTANA HARDWARE COMPANY.—Among the principal business enterprises of the state is the Montana Hardware Company, of Lewistown, which was organized and incorporated as a stock company in 1892, the capital stock represented being \$25,000. The original incorporators were T. C. Power, J. W. Power, A. W. Warr, N. M. Erickson and G. J. Wiedeman, while the original executive officers were: J. W. Power, president; John Warr, vice-president; Austin Warr, secretary, and G. J. Wiedeman, treasurer. This official corps remained unchanged until 1900, when T. C. Power was chosen to succeed J. W. Power in the presidency, while A. N. Warr became vice-president and secretary and Mr. Weide-

man, treasurer and manager. The capital stock and surplus of the company now aggregates \$100,000, implying marked increase in the scope and importance of this enterprise, which has been extended to include other mercantile concerns, notably the Benton Hardware Company, the Gilt Edge Mercantile Company and the Utica Mercantile Company.

George J. Wiedeman, the treasurer and manager of the Montana Hardware Company, is recognized as one of the most progressive young business men of the section. He was born in New Bremen, Auglaize county, Ohio, on the 22d of February, 1860. His parents, Frederick and Mary (Stroh) Wiedeman, emigrated from Germany to the United States in 1835, settling in Ohio, where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits, and where death came to them. They became the parents of six sons and four daughters. Two of the sons are now residents of Montana—B. C. and George J.

George J. Wiedeman was reared and educated in Ohio until he had attained the age of eighteen, when he went to Chicago. Here he remained until 1881, when he came to Montana and located at Utica, and gave his attention to the sheep business for two years. In 1883 he came to Lewistown and soon afterward located a ranch on the east fork of Big Spring creek, where he was associated in the sheep business with his brother until 1886. He entered the employ of the T. C. Power Company, in Lewistown, in the latter year, and was thus engaged until 1892, when he effected the organization of the Montana Hardware Company, and has ever since been here located as the manager of this corporation, whose success has been largely due to his capable efforts and discriminating methods. He assisted in the organization of the Lewistown Electric Light Company, and is a member of its directorate, while he maintains a public-spirited interest in all that tends to the progress and material prosperity of his home city, and the development of Fergus county. He is a stalwart Republican, but has never sought public office. Fraternally he holds membership in the Masonic lodge and chapter and in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is well known and enjoys distinctive popularity in business and social circles.

On the 10th of April, 1890, Mr. Wiedeman was united in marriage to Miss Anna Weydert, who was born in Helena, the capital city of Montana,

the daughter of Paul Weydert, who was one of the pioneers of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Wiedeman have two sons—William A. and George J., Jr.

HOWARD B. WILEY.—The cashier of the First National Bank of Miles City, Howard B. Wiley is certainly one of those meriting recognition as a careful, conservative, yet progressive business man, of Custer county. He comes of Revolutionary stock in New England, where the families on both the paternal and maternal sides were established in Colonial days. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., on the 24th of May, 1859, the son of Abraham S. and Susan (Brewer) Wiley. Both of these were born in the old Bay state, and his father was for many years a druggist in Cambridge, while his father's father was the first treasurer of the Fitchburg railroad. The maternal grandfather was a druggist in Boston. In his father's family were six children, of whom Howard B. was the eldest.

Mr. Wiley was educated at private and public schools, the celebrated Chauncey Hall school of Boston, and the Detroit, Mich., high school. On leaving school he secured a clerkship in the office of a dry goods establishment in Detroit, and a year later was made cashier, and he continued with this house for four years. In 1880 he went to Fargo, N. D., held a clerical position one winter, and was associated with others in taking up land in that locality. In May, 1882, he came to Billings, Mont., where he held a clerkship until the fall of 1883, when he was given a position in the First National Bank, holding this until 1884, when he came to Miles City as assistant cashier of the Stock Growers' Bank. In the summer of 1886 he took a similar position with the First National Bank, became cashier in 1890, and has ever since been in tenure of this office, having the practical management of the affairs of the institution, and proving himself an able financier.

Mr. Wiley, as a loyal Republican, takes an active interest in public affairs, and has the best interests of the community closely at heart. In 1890 he was elected city treasurer, and two years later the citizens of Miles City showed their appreciation of his character and business qualities by electing him to the chief executive office. As mayor he gave a clean and business-like administration and fully justified the trust reposed in him. Fraternally

he is a member of Yellowstone Lodge No. 26, A. F. & A. M., of which he was worshipful master for three years; in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks he has filled some of the principal official chairs, and is a popular member of Miles City Lodge No. 537. He also holds membership in the Miles City Club and the local gun club. He is a devotee of hunting, has made a special study of geology and greatly enjoys making excursions into the unsettled country. In 1882 and 1883 he made tours through the Yellowstone National Park and shot some fine game, there being then no restrictions to the sport. On the 15th of May, 1889, Mr. Wiley was united in marriage with Miss Jennie L. Hodges, who was born in Vermont, the daughter of Julius Hodges. Her mother is deceased, but her father is still living in Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley are the parents of two sons, Russell B., born in 1892, and Arthur W., born in 1899.

PETER WILSON.—The value of the mineral deposits of Montana constituted the entering wedge in the magnificent development of a great state, and in the early pioneer period one of the first practical and expert miners to take up his location here was Mr. Wilson, for many years prominently identified with this line of industry, and is now one of the prosperous and influential farmers and stockgrowers of Beaverhead county.

Mr. Wilson is a native of England, having been born in the town of Wigan, the center of an extensive coal-mining district of Lancashire, on the 1st of April, 1835. His father, Peter Wilson, was born in the same town, and there passed his entire life, being a weaver and operating the hand looms in use at that time. He married Hannah Stringfellow, of Wigan, and of their eleven children Peter Wilson is the eighth in order of birth and one of the four who still survive. He received a common English education, and in early youth was apprenticed to a blacksmith, becoming an expert workman. In 1860 Mr. Wilson immigrated to America, and located in the copper mining district of upper Michigan, on Lake Superior. Here he was employed in the mines until August, 1862, when he started for Denver, Col., outfitting at St. Joseph, Mo. He arrived in Denver in September and found profitable employment in the quartz mines. As practical miners were scarce at the time he received high wages, and remained in Col-

orado until February 28, 1864, when he joined the throng of gold-seekers who were wending their way across the plains to the new gold fields of Montana, that time a part of the territory of Idaho. He arrived in Alder gulch, now Virginia City, on the 27th of April, and engaged in placer mining. In January of the following year he went to Last Chance gulch, now the capital city, and after passing the summer in mining he joined a party of ten and made an unprofitable prospecting trip to Blackfoot creek. Returning to Helena he remained until August, 1866, and then went to Bannack, where he operated quartz mining for one and one-half years, but abandoned it to engage in placer mining. In 1871 Mr. Wilson took up a tract of land which is a portion of his present fine ranch estate, hiring men to cut the timber for and erect the fences, while he worked at blacksmithing to secure money with which to pay for the work. He finally located on the ranch, and by discrimination and good management has attained a high degree of success, now owning 1,040 acres, well improved and devoted principally to general farming and stockraising. In politics Mr. Wilson exercises his franchise in support of the Democratic party, but has never been an aspirant for public office. He is a member of the Montana Pioneers' Association.

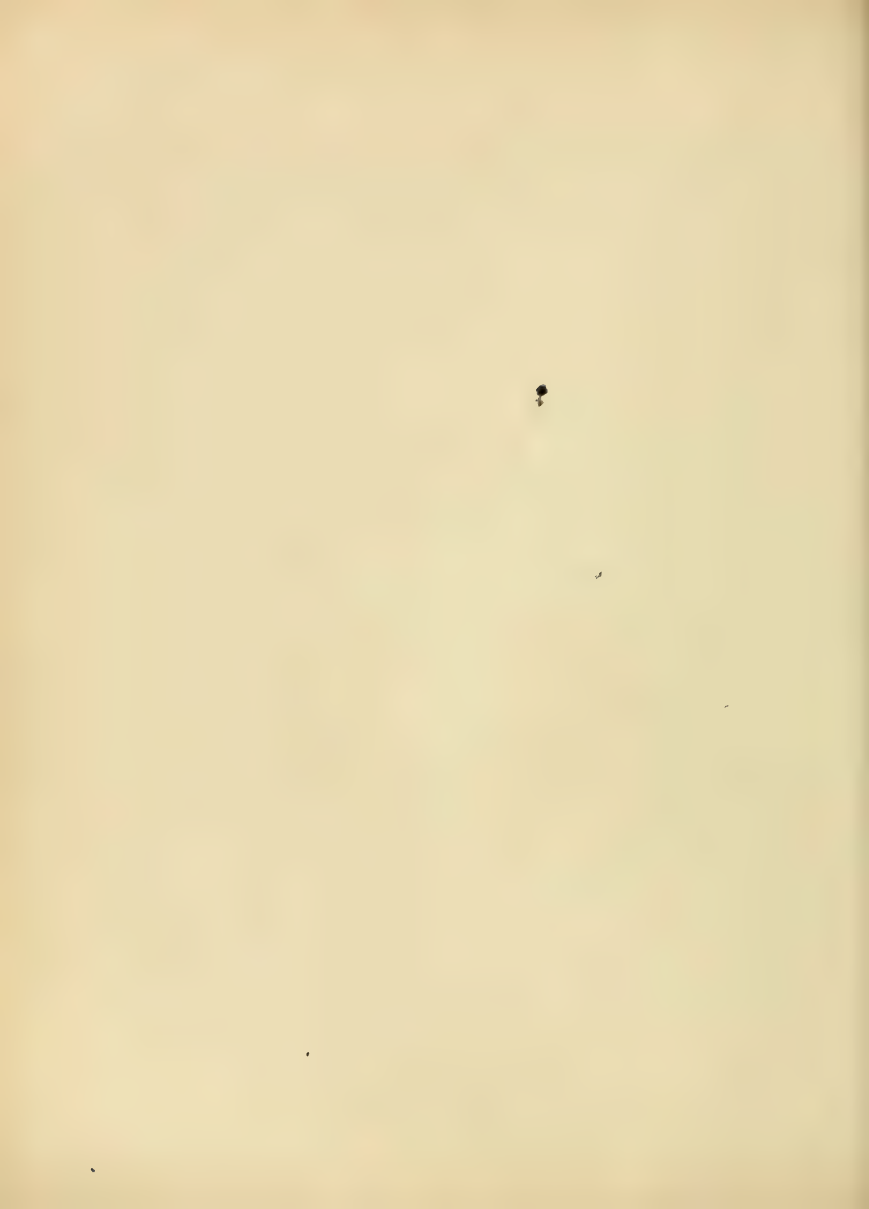
In Colorado, on July 7, 1863, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Britten, who was born in Illinois, and of this union five children have been born: Helen, who is the wife of Asa A. Kennison, a successful ranchman of Beaverhead county; Thomas, who lives on the homestead ranch, located four miles south of Dillon; William, at home; Anna, who is the wife of Carl Bond, of this county, and Charles, who is at the parental home.

JOHAN NOYES was born in lower Canada on March 21, 1828. His father, John Noyes, Sr., was a native of New Hampshire, and removed to Canada when he was twelve years of age. He became a prominent and prosperous farmer and contractor there. His wife, mother of Mr. Noyes, was Lydia (Dexter) Noyes, a native of Montpelier, Vt. Both parents died in Canada. The Noyes family is of Revolutionary stock, and its members gave a good account of themselves in many sanguinary battles during the great struggle for independence, and wherever they have been located

the Noyes have well borne their part in the duties of citizenship. Mr. Noyes was the third of the seven children born to his parents. He obtained his early education in Canada, and later attended Newburg Seminary at Newburg, Vt. When he left school he engaged in business with his father, but at the age of twenty-three the California gold excitement and the prospects of wealth which held out induced him to make a trip to that territory. He went by the way of Panama, and reached his destination after a long and tedious passage. He there followed placer mining until 1859. In that year he joined a stampede to what is now Virginia City, Nev., then known as the Washoe country, and passed the winter in that neighborhood. In the spring of 1860, the Piutes and Shoshones being on the warpath, a man came into camp and reported that eight prospectors had been killed, whereupon Maj. Ormsby, a retired army officer, raised a company of 115 men, and with Mr. Noyes as lieutenant started after the Indians. They came up with them about fifty miles from the camp and had a sharp engagement, but were greatly outnumbered, there being 2,000 or 3,000 of the Indians. It soon became apparent that for any one to escape alive he would have to look to his personal safety. Of the 115 men only 17 escaped, and Maj. Ormsby was among the killed. In the retreat Mr. Noyes had his horse shot under him, losing his coat and gun by the event. At that moment a man rode up on a fine horse and Mr. Noyes requested the favor of riding away with him, but was refused. He then took the horse by the bridle and drawing his revolver, told the man that he would either ride with him or without him. He was then allowed to mount and they rode away at breakneck speed for three or four miles. They then came up with Dr. Eckelroth, and the man on the horse with Mr. Noyes dismounted, got on another horse and rode off. Mr. Noyes and the Doctor were obliged to proceed on foot as the horse the two had been riding had collapsed. After traveling about three miles they came to a river bank some eight feet high, undermined by the current. They hid under the bank for safety, and not long afterward the Indians appeared above them, but not being able to see them concluded they had swum the river and got away. They remained hidden until dark and then started for the Doctor's home, which they reached about noon the next day. Mr. Noyes arrived at Carson City a day later, and two weeks after that he was second



John Noys



lieutenant in a force of 1,000 volunteers under Col. Jack Hayes and 200 regular soldiers, who returned to recover the bodies of the men slain in the former engagement. They met large numbers of Indians, and a battle lasting from early morning until late at night followed, in which twenty-eight whites were killed.

In the fall of 1861 Mr. Noyes went into the present state of Washington and continued mining. He remained there only a few months, however, and in the spring of 1862 went into the Boise country, Idaho. Three years later he came to Montana and located at McClellan's gulch, where he again engaged in placer mining. In September he went to Fort Benton, took passage on a Mackinaw boat down the Missouri to Omaha, and from there went to Canada on a visit to his old home. He returned soon after to St. Louis via New York, with the intention of buying a farm and locating on it, but finding the farming community in straightened circumstances, gave up the idea, and, purchasing a large stock of goods in St. Louis for the Montana market, he shipped them on the steamer Grant on the 1st of March. On the fifteenth the Grant sank with all on board. Mr. Noyes had, however, taken the precaution to insure his goods, and promptly received his insurance. Duplicating his purchases he shipped on the steamer Waverly, and landed at Fort Benton in June, 1866. He immediately took his goods to Elk Creek and disposed of them at wholesale. He then went to Butte to look after and sell a quartz lead. There he bought an interest in the placer mines, and has since been engaged in mining operations in that vicinity. In 1865 he traded a ranch in California for quartz mines in Butte, No. 1 and No. 2 on the Original. When he came to inspect them he found placer miners at work and bought them out. In 1881 he, in company with Mr. Upton, laid out two additions to Butte, one of twenty acres, called the Noyes and Upton addition, and one of thirty acres, called the Noyes and Upton railroad addition. Mr. Noyes still owns considerable real estate in Butte, although he has laid out five additions to the city and sold the lots. He also has real estate interests of considerable value in Seattle.

On July 20, 1871, Mr. Noyes was united in marriage with Miss Elmira Meiklejohn, who was born on the Atlantic ocean. Her parents, David and Ann (MacGowen) Meiklejohn, were natives of Scotland who emigrated to America and located

in Missouri. During the last year of the Civil war they crossed the plains to Montana, settling at Virginia City. Two years later they removed to Butte, and there died. Mr. and Mrs. Noyes have four children, all married: John, Thomas, Alice and Ruth. One son and one daughter are living in Butte, the other son is in Alaska, and the other daughter in New York. Mrs. Noyes was one of the organizers of the Associated Charities of Butte, and has taken an active interest in the affairs of the organization, devoting much time and energy to its workings. She served as one of its first officers and aided in giving form and trend to its operations. She was also prominent and influential in the order of the Eastern Star. She was one of the organizers of the chapter and its first worthy matron. Her long residence in Butte, and her activity in all good works affecting the welfare of the city, have made her one of the prominent and forceful figures in social circles, and given her a warm place in the regard of the people.

In politics Mr. Noyes is a Democrat, and has always given the affairs of his party his close and intelligent attention. He was a member of the territorial legislature from Deer Lodge county in 1878. At the time of the Nez Perces uprising he was appointed captain of a company of volunteers by Governor Potts, and led his company after the Indians. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge, the chapter and the commandery. He is a good citizen, whose aid to public enterprises and whose bounty in private charity are substantial and appreciable, although in no wise ostentatiously bestowed. Whatever tends to the improvement of the community enlists his active support, and his public spirit has been manifested so generally and so serviceably as to have secured for him the universal and cordial esteem of his fellow citizens, not only in Butte, but throughout Montana and adjoining states.

For some time Mr. Noyes had been quite a sufferer, and with the hope that he might be restored to his former health went to Hot Springs, Ark., but without avail. He died March 21, 1902, a sad blow to his bereaved family, and mourned by a host of friends who will miss his genial, kindly counsel.

THOMAS A. WILLIAMS, residing in Billings, Yellowstone county, is the present clerk of the district court for that county, and school trustee for the city schools. He is a native of

Wisconsin, born in Milwaukee on October 16, 1859, the son of Evan T. Williams and Ann C. Williams, whose maiden name was Roberts. His father was at one time deputy surveyor for Waukesha county, Wis., private secretary to S. S. Merrill, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company and afterwards for eleven years purchasing agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Williams received his education in the public schools of Milwaukee and St. Paul, and after leaving school in 1877 he followed civil engineering for three years, working for the St. Paul & Duluth Railway Company and the Northern Pacific Railway Company, being a member of the locating party, under command of Gen. Rosser, which crossed the Missouri river in 1878, working westward; he afterwards worked for various persons and companies until May, 1889, when he located in Montana, where he has remained since. He is fraternally identified with the Woodmen of the World, being a past consul commander in the Billings camp. In politics he is a Democrat and was elected to his present office for a second term without opposition. On June 17, 1884, at Duluth, Minn., Mr. Williams was married to Addie R. Wilkinson, daughter of John J. and Rosetta (Miller) Wilkinson, her father being a contractor and builder of that city. He is the father of five children now living, named Katharine, Harold, Thomas, William and Dorothy.

EUGENE T. WILSON.—"Earn thy reward; the gods give naught to sloth," said the sage Epicharmus, and the truth of this admonition has been verified in all human affairs and in all the ages which have rolled their course since his day. Successful men must be live men in this age, bristling with activity, and thus the lessons of biography may be far-reaching to an extent not superficially evident. Eugene T. Wilson holds high rank as one of the well-known business men of Montana. His career has been marked by consecutive endeavor and consecutive advancement, and he is recognized as a man of broad business capacity and executive force. He was born in Madison, Wis., on December 11, 1852, the son of John T. and Sarah (Tallmadge) Wilson, natives of Maryland and Ohio. In 1832 the father removed from Maryland to Illinois, where he remained about fifteen years and then took up his abode in

Madison, Wis. In 1866 he crossed the plains to Gallatin, Mont., where he operated flouring mills until 1870, and thereafter resided in Utah until 1876, when he removed to the then territory of Washington, where his death occurred in 1896. His wife is still living and is a resident of Helena. Of their four children three survive, Eugene T. and his sisters, Mrs. F. W. Agatz and Miss Maude Wilson, all of whom make Helena their home. Receiving his early education in the public schools of Wisconsin, and thereafter accompanying his father to Montana, later to Utah and Washington, in each of these states Eugene T. Wilson continued his studies as opportunities presented. In Utah he began his individual labors in life, being first an assistant in smelters, and later engaging in farming and merchandising in Washington. He turned his attention to newspaper work in 1881, purchasing the Pomeroy Republican, a weekly publication of Pomeroy, Wash. Three years later he purchased the Columbia Chronicle, at Dayton, Wash., and successfully conducted it as a Republican newspaper for four years. He then removed to Ellensburg, Wash., and was a merchant there until 1889, when he was elected to the senate of the state, serving with signal efficiency and being president pro tem. of the body within his term of office. Mr. Wilson had clearly shown his potentiality as an executive and financier, and thus his appointment in July, 1892, as national bank examiner for Washington, Idaho and Montana, was recognized as a merited tribute to his ability and integrity. He has since been incumbent of this important office, and his services have been such as to fully justify his retention in the position. In June, 1897, he was appointed receiver of the Merchants' National Bank, of Helena, whereupon he took up his residence in this city, which has since been his home. In September, 1897, he was appointed receiver of the First National Bank, of Helena, the aggregate liabilities of the two institutions being \$4,000,000. He still has control of these financial interests and has so handled affairs as to render the maximum returns to creditors and to husband the resources through wise and effective administration. For a number of years he has been on the directorate of the Helena Light & Power Company, and of this corporation he was elected president in 1900.

Mr. Wilson has always taken an active interest in political affairs, and in 1892 he served as chairman of the Washington Republican state central

committee, in which office he did much to aid his party in the state. Fraternally he is prominently identified with the order of Free Masons, in which he has advanced to the chivalric degrees and is now a Knight Templar. In 1893 he had the distinction of serving as grand commander of the grand commandery of the state of Washington. The eminent financial ability of Mr. Wilson is recognized throughout the states over which he has jurisdiction as bank examiner, and his many years of experience in the west have peculiarly fitted him for a thorough comprehension of existing conditions in the commercial field. He has great force of character, is prompt in his actions and decisions and possesses excellent business judgment. On Christmas day, 1877, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Clara Pomeroy, who was born in Oregon. They have four children—Kathryne, Clarence P., Eugene E. and Genevieve.

ton was chosen to his present responsible office as manager of the Butte street railway system, in which he has rendered most effective service. He has brought the road to a standard where it compares more than favorably with similar systems in other cities. The lines have been increased in mileage from twelve to twenty-five miles under his management, the entire system has been rebuilt, only one mile of the old trackage being now utilized, and its lines now ramify through the city in such a way as to meet all demands. The line between Butte and Centerville is called one of the best specimens of street-railway engineering in the United States. The company has purchased and improved Butte's popular resort, the Columbia Gardens, and extended the road thither. In all these notable improvements Mr. Wharton has been the chief factor, and it is largely due to his business and executive ability that the system is now on a paying basis.

JESSE R. WHARTON.—Among the progressive business men of Butte, where he holds the important office of manager of the street railway system, is Mr. Wharton, who has shown himself to be a most efficient executive officer. In tracing the lineage of Mr. Wharton we find that his ancestors have for several generations been connected with America. He is a native of North Carolina, and was born in Greensboro, Guilford county, on November 4, 1857, the eighth of the eleven children of John C. and Rebecca (Rankin) Wharton. John C. Wharton was born in the same house as was his son Jesse R., and the emigrant representatives of the name came from England to North Carolina as early as 1736. His mother was likewise born in North Carolina, a descendant of one of the old families of the state and whose ancestors came from the north of Ireland.

Jesse R. Wharton, after his school days were over, at the age of seventeen years, entered the employ of the Bank of Greensboro, and by his fidelity and cumulative ability he soon advanced from the position of collector and messenger boy to that of teller. In January, 1882, he came to Butte, Mont., to become teller in the Clark Bank, retaining this position for seven years. In 1889 he was made superintendent of the Silver Bow Water Company, in which office he served eighteen months and then became manager of the two electric light plants of the city. In 1891 Mr. Whar-

ton was chosen to his present responsible office as manager of the Butte street railway system, in which he has rendered most effective service. He has brought the road to a standard where it compares more than favorably with similar systems in other cities. The lines have been increased in mileage from twelve to twenty-five miles under his management, the entire system has been rebuilt, only one mile of the old trackage being now utilized, and its lines now ramify through the city in such a way as to meet all demands. The line between Butte and Centerville is called one of the best specimens of street-railway engineering in the United States. The company has purchased and improved Butte's popular resort, the Columbia Gardens, and extended the road thither. In all these notable improvements Mr. Wharton has been the chief factor, and it is largely due to his business and executive ability that the system is now on a paying basis.

Mr. Wharton is independent in political thought, but believes that in time great good will be accomplished through the socialistic movement, that this will develop into a potent political force, and that the condition of the laboring classes will be thereby ameliorated and the "submerged tenth" become a thing of the past. The religious faith of Mr. Wharton is that of the Presbyterian church, in whose work he takes an active interest, and he is an elder of the Butte church. Fraternally he is identified with Butte Lodge No. 22, A. F. & A. M., and while a resident of North Carolina he was a member of the Guilford Grays, a militia company which has held organization from the Revolutionary epoch. It also rendered service in the Civil war. In Butte, on March 9, 1886, Mr. Wharton was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Noyes, who was born in Cushing, Quebec, the daughter of Thomas C. and Mary Ann Noyes. Mr. and Mrs. Wharton have three children, all of whom are attending the schools of Butte. Their names are Jesse N., Carolina P. and John C.

CHARLES W. WHITLEY.—As an executive officer and business man, in connection with one of the important industrial enterprises of Montana, Mr. Whitley holds notable preferment, while his ability peculiarly fits him for the effective discharge of his duties as general manager of the

American Smelting & Refining Co., whose finely equipped plant is located at East Helena. Charles W. Whitley was born on June 20, 1869, in Cook county, Ill., the son of John and Elizabeth (Holbrook) Whitley, natives of New York and Manchester, England. His paternal grandfather was engaged in shipbuilding, and in this industry John Whitley was also occupied in his earlier years. In 1849 he removed to Chicago, where he became prominently identified with lumbering. In 1853 he established a hardwood lumber enterprise, as the Holbrook Lumber Company, which was continued until 1893, so that Mr. Whitley figures distinctively as one of the pioneer lumbermen of the western metropolis. He later became interested in grain elevators in that city, and he and his wife still continue their residence of many years in Chicago.

Charles W. Whitley received excellent educational advantages in Chicago, and supplemented them by a thorough course in the Boston Institute of Technology, where he was graduated with the class of 1891. After leaving school he was for a time in the employ of the General Electric Company, in Chicago, and thereafter engaged with the Chicago City Railway Company as an electrical engineer, and was associated there with the late M. R. Bowen. Here Mr. Whitley remained until 1896, when he made his advent in Montana, locating in the capital city and forthwith becoming associated with the Helena Water & Electric Power Company as its manager. This office he retained for about a year, when he was advanced to his present responsible position of general manager of the American Smelting & Refining Company, of the duties of which he has given a most discriminating and capable administration, both technically and in an executive way.

Mr. Whitley has had an eventful and busy career. His superior abilities in mechanical and electrical engineering early received the recognition they so justly deserve. Endowed with strong intellectual powers and having a firm grasp upon the multifarious details of his profession, he has added to them energy, industry and perseverance. With the widely diversified lines of mechanics, bookkeeping, commercial accounts and applied science, especially electrical, he is equally familiar, such is the comprehensive grasp of his mind. To all with whom Mr. Whitley is associated it is plainly evident that he has before him a brilliant future. Though young in years, it can be truthfully said that no man could more satisfac-

torily fill the position he now holds. He has been in the state and has made his home in Helena but a few years, but has won the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout Montana, and is recognized as one of the state's progressive and capable business men. In politics Mr. Whitley gives his allegiance to the Republican party. He is not, however, an active party worker, and in no degree is he an office seeker.

EDMUND WHITCOMB.—A history of the representative men of Montana would be incomplete without notice of Edmund Whitcomb, whose residence here covers a period of nearly forty years. He saw on his arrival in Montana only primitive mining camps, but he undauntedly bore his part in the work of development, and has been a potent factor in making Montana one of the important states of the Union. Edmund Whitcomb was born in Ashland county, Ohio, November 23, 1837, and is of German extraction, though his father, John Whitcomb, was born in Maryland, in 1802. He removed to Pennsylvania when a young man and there married Miss Mary Draughbaugh, of Germany, about the year 1827. In 1837 they removed to Ashland county, Ohio, where the father devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1886, at the venerable age of eighty-three. His widow died two years later, aged seventy-six years. The subject of this review attended the public schools near the old homestead in Ohio, and later added a course of study in the Ashland Academy. In 1860 he went to Kansas, and in 1862 to Colorado, the gold excitement being then at its height. Upon locating in Colorado he engaged in mining and lumbering, and there remained until 1863, when he outfitted several mule teams and set forth for Montana, to which locality there was an exodus of the miners of Colorado. He says in graphic language:

"On leaving Denver considerable snow still remained in the ravines and canyons, and progress was slow and difficult, and we had to shovel our way for many days. On leaving old Fort Bridger for Salt Lake City the snow was heavily encrusted, rendering traveling anything but pleasurable. The night before arriving in Salt Lake City we camped in snow fifteen inches deep on the summit of 'Zion,' but in the valley there was every evidence of spring.

and the change in a single day to balmy summer was delightful to us, worn out by the cold weather and heavy snow. We spent fifteen days in Salt Lake City and then went on to Bannack, then in Idaho. We reached there April 27, 1863, and camped on Bannack flats. Later we were in the midst of an attack by the road agents upon the Bannack Indians in the vicinity, who, they claimed, had threatened to kill eleven miners that had left Bannack the preceding autumn, and in the fight 'Old Brag,' a cripple, and three other Indians were killed."

Mr. Whitcomb engaged in mining at Bannack until the time of the stampede to Alder gulch, the greatest placer camp in the history of gold seeking, and remained there until August, when, in company with Col. DeLacy and his party of forty-four men he started for Snake river, to prospect for gold, said to have been discovered there. Soon learning the falsity of the report the party disbanded and Mr. Whitcomb, with four others, proceeded to Yellowstone lake, by way of Madison river, passing down Yankee Jim's canyon, crossing the east Gallatin and eventually reaching Virginia City in November, thus making one of the initial expeditions into what is now the Yellowstone National Park. Mr. Whitcomb passed the winter at Vivian gulch, twelve miles from Virginia City; it was at the time the Vigilance Committee was making such strenuous efforts to do away with the highwaymen who menaced life and property on every hand. He personally witnessed the execution of George Ives, the first road agent hung in the state, and that of five others who were hung in Virginia City early one morning. Later several others expiated their crimes at the rope's end. "Desperate deeds requiring desperate remedies," the honest men of the mining camps had no other course than the summary execution of such miscreants, the processes of law being easily evaded at that early period. During the first seven years of his residence in Montana Mr. Whitcomb devoted his attention largely to placer mining; and on Silver creek, where good sluicing was possible, he averaged about \$15 per day. In 1865 Mr. Whitcomb had taken up a pre-emption claim of 160 acres of meadow land in the beautiful Prickly Pear valley, and this property he still owns. When he abandoned mining, in 1869, he located the fine ranch of 160 acres on which he now makes his home, which is just to the south of the fine building erected by the Montana Wesleyan University. In 1890 he donated ten acres of the homestead to the

university and sold 145 acres, retaining the remaining five acres for a residence place. In 1893 he erected a fine brick residence of modern architectural design, and here the family have since resided. Mr. Whitcomb's past well-directed operations having yielded a handsome competence. The attention he gave to farming and stock-raising after leaving the mines was also signally prospered, because he ever had the confidence and esteem of all he met in the various relations of life.

His political support is given to the Republican party, so far as national issues are involved. Fraternally he has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for many years. On June 29, 1871, Mr. Whitcomb was united in marriage to Miss Catharine A. Durgen, who was born in Maine, coming to Bannack in 1862. She was one of the noble pioneer women of Montana and narrowly escaped being killed in the great Indian massacre of that year. She died on November 23, 1888. In 1891 Mr. Whitcomb married Mrs. Margaret Kitson, the widow of John Kitson, and the daughter of Edward Welsh, of Massachusetts. By her first marriage she became the mother of three children—Mary, Walter and Charles; by her marriage to Mr. Whitcomb one daughter—Effa May. Mr. Whitcomb also has an adopted son, John Edwin Whitcomb, who is now on the ranch on East Half-Mile creek, Cascade county. Mr. Whitcomb keeps on this ranch an average of 600 head of cattle, but in 1887 sold out the horses except what are needed for ranch purposes.

THE GREAT FALLS IRON WORKS, of Great Falls, Mont., were founded in 1890 by L. S. Woodbury and partners. It was a private institution until 1892, when a stock company was organized with a capital of \$100,000, officered by L. S. Woodbury, president; Paris Gibson, vice-president, and Miss L. A. Woodbury, secretary and treasurer. L. S. Woodbury, the original promoter of this important industry, was born in Hillsborough county, N. H. His parents were Seth and Mary R. (Batchelor) Woodbury, both natives of Massachusetts. The father, Seth Woodbury, Jr., followed his trade of tanner and currier, coming from Massachusetts to New Hampshire, where he conducted business until his death at fifty-two years of age. Mr. Woodbury's mother is still living. The grandfather was also a Seth Woodbury, and he

was a sea captain, commanding some of the largest ships at that time sailing between the United States and foreign countries. He had retired from the sea some years before his death, which occurred at the age of ninety-six in New Hampshire.

L. S. Woodbury was reared and educated in New Hampshire, and there, after his graduation from an excellent high school, he laid the foundation of his future success by thoroughly learning the machinist's trade in all its branches. He worked in various tool shops, on steam fire engines, locomotives, and woodworking machinery, continuing at this for a number of years, and then he began railroading, and his field was Vermont and New Hampshire. Beginning as a foreman in the machine shops, he was connected with this business for several years, and until the Civil war. During the four years of that eventful period of our history he served in the United States navy as an assistant engineer. In 1865 he resigned his position on the United States frigate Powhatan, and again took up the occupations of civil life. He was then made superintendent of the Hope iron works at Providence, R. I., continuing here for a year. Following this he was made consulting engineer and superintendent of machinery for Sheppard, Morse & Co., of Burlington, Vt., and later he became a member of the firm of B. S. Nichols & Co., iron manufacturers, and with this firm he remained a number of years. In 1879 Mr. Woodbury went to Michigan, where subsequently he became assistant general superintendent of the Calumet Hecla Mining Company. Later he was general manager of the Canadian Copper Company's mines at Sudbury, Ontario. Resigning in 1890, he came to Great Falls and founded the iron works of which he is president.

Mr. Woodbury is also interested in a number of mining companies in this state. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, so that in every way he is qualified for the work to which he has devoted his life. It is to men of his mechanical powers and mentality that the United States is indebted for the country's rapid advance as a world power and its development in mechanical progress and invention. In mechanical engineering and construction America leads the world. To this grand success the inventive genius of New England has largely contributed, and in Mr. Woodbury Great Falls has an able representative of this class of progressive men. Mr. Woodbury was made a Royal Arch Mason in Burlington, Vt., and

he is also one of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was married in New Hampshire to Miss Emma E. Wayne, a native of Massachusetts, and they have five children, Fred E., a well known mining man; Mary C., Laurietta A., Josephine A. and Florentine. Mr. Woodbury is a Republican, but he has never taken an active part in political affairs. A public-spirited citizen, energetic and progressive, he numbers a host of friends and is esteemed and respected by all.

HON. JOSEPH P. WOOLMAN.—Witnessing the magic growth of Montana, and doing his full part toward advancing its prosperity and the supremacy of Helena, his home city, and at present United States marshal for Montana, Joseph P. Woolman was born in Woodstown, Salem county, N. J. His English ancestors came to this country in 1678, and his great-great-uncle John Woolman, was a noted Quaker preacher of New Jersey. He is the son of James and Mary Ann (Pedrick) Woolman, natives of New Jersey, where his father was born in 1804, and of the eleven children of his parents seven are living. James Woolman died at the age of seventy-six, and his wife at that of seventy-five. He was a farmer and a leather manufacturer. Both were birthright members of the Society of Friends. Until he was nineteen years old Joseph P. Woolman, the fourth child of the family, worked on the old homestead. He received his elementary education at the public schools of Woodstown, and this was supplemented by attendance at the state normal school at Millersville, Pa. He subsequently was for a short time a successful teacher and then accepted a position in a wholesale and retail store in Philadelphia. In 1864 he started across the plains for far-away Idaho. The pioneers of those early territorial days will understand what such an undertaking implied. It was a trip combining hardship, daily and nightly peril and continual anxiety, but stopping in Utah, Mr. Woolman passed the first winter in teaching at Centerville, near the populous Mormon metropolis, Salt Lake City. Thus deflected from his original destination, the next year he came to Helena, and here for a time he engaged in placer mining in Last Chance gulch, where Helena now stands. Later he conducted merchandising for a number of years successfully. At present (1901) he is diversifying his industries, being heavily interested in sheep, real

estate and merchandising at Dawson, Yukon Territory, Canada, as a member of the firm of Holman, Miller & Co. He is also one of the owners of the at one time celebrated Jay Gould mine.

Politically Mr. Woolman has always been a Republican, an active worker in the interests of his party, standing high in its councils. For two years he served with distinction as chairman of the Republican territorial central committee, and served during 1898 and 1899 as chairman of the Montana Republican state central committee. In 1876 he represented Montana at the centennial exposition at Philadelphia, and was appointed commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1878. In 1879 Mr. Woolman was appointed auditor of the territory of Montana by Governor Potts, and was re-appointed by Governors Crosby and Carpenter, serving eight years in all. In 1894 he acted as chairman of the executive committee in the location of the state capital during the memorable contest between Helena and Anaconda. In 1880 Mr. Woolman was united in marriage to Mrs. Sarah E. Glendinen, of Ohio, who died in 1890. He was again married, in 1893, to Mrs. Cornelia M. Goodwin, a native of Delaware. In 1897 Mr. Woolman was appointed by President McKinley United States marshal for Montana, the duties of which office he is now ably discharging. In business life and among his personal associates Mr. Woolman is highly esteemed and he has the confidence, not only of the community in which he resides, but of the people of the state at large. He is a gentleman of great force of character, rare executive ability and of the strictest probity.

HON. SAMUEL WORD, a pioneer and an eminent citizen of Helena, who came west before there was even a territory of Montana, is still a resident of the state in which he has been an important factor. Among the early settlers of South Carolina were his ancestors, coming from Scotland previous to the American Revolution. From two of these, brothers, sprang the Words now scattered throughout Virginia and other southern states. Samuel Word is the son of William and Susan Boyd (Banton) Word. His father was born in Powell's Valley, Tenn., in 1808, and removed, a young man, from Tennessee to Knox county, Ky., where he was married, and where Samuel was born at Barboursville, on January 19, 1837. The Words

then went to Somerset, Pulaski county, and subsequently in 1856 to Kansas, and thence to St. Joseph, Mo. Here the father died in the seventy-third year of his age. His wife survived him a short time and passed away at about the same age. The occupation of the father was that of a farmer, and both he and his good wife were devoted Christians, of the faith of Alexander Campbell. In different public schools Samuel Word secured the rudiments of an education. In those days facilities for scholastic training were far from what there are in the present era of thriving schools and richly endowed universities, but the taste for learning was just as strong (and possibly stronger) in young Word as it is today among our children. His early predilection was for the law, and he developed a greater desire for it the more he knew of it. Accordingly he entered the office of Andrew J. James, afterwards attorney-general of Kentucky, and applied himself assiduously, but found himself handicapped by the deficiencies of his education, and also by the want of financial means. The latter difficulty he sought to conquer by instructing others. After teaching for a time (meanwhile keeping up his law studies) he entered Bethany College, Va., where he continued until his health failed, when he returned home for rest and recuperation, and that obtained he entered the law office of Silas Woodson, afterwards governor of Missouri. Under this competent instructor he continued his studies until 1858, and then entered upon his professional career at Oregon, Holt county, Mo., having obtained a license to practice law. In company with his partner, Col. James Foster, he soon acquired a lucrative practice. He here became acquainted with and later married Miss Sarah Margaret Foster. She was born in Clay county, Mo., of Scotch-Irish ancestry, her father being a native of Ireland, and her mother, formerly Miss Helen J. Thompson, of Scotch descent. They have four children, William F., a prominent mining engineer of Butte; Robert Lee, a judge of the supreme court; Charles F. and May.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Word, ambitious to obtain success at an early day, started west. Montana was then embraced by Idaho territory, but it was to the central point of Alder gulch, a place memorable in mining history, that Mr. Word directed his steps. He arrived there in 1863 and at once engaged in mining, but the sagacity of Mr. Word early convinced him that he could more readily acquire a competence by his profession than through the oftentimes disappointing labor of a

miner. So he became an attorney at Alder gulch, Mont. One year later he returned to Missouri, settled his business affairs in the "states" and brought his wife to Virginia City.

In 1865 Mr. Word was appointed by Governor Edgerton territorial prosecuting attorney to fill an unexpired term in the First judicial district. His abilities for this position were soon manifest, and he was afterwards elected to the office in which he served with distinction two years. For nine years he was counsel for the Union Pacific Railroad. It is claimed that Mr. Word, in connection with Mr. Jefferson Lowrey and Mr. Mallory, imparted great impetus to the mining industry in the territory in 1884-5. It was he who conceived the idea of placing the stock of the famous Drum Lummon mine on the market, and their efforts certainly did much to increase activity in mining in Montana.

To Mr. Word is largely due the early development of the coal industry of the state. In company with Hon. Walter Cooper and others he opened its first coal fields. They obtained the Rocky Fork coal fields, and at once set to work to utilize them, interesting these distinguished men in the enterprise: Samuel T. Hauser, Henry Villard, Thomas F. Oakes, then president of the Northern Pacific; James L. Platt and James B. Hubbell. A railroad of fifty miles was built from Laurel to Red Lodge, where the coal fields were located. Other coal fields have since been developed, but this was the initial operation in developing one of Montana's leading industrial resources.

Mr. Word is an active Democrat. In the various campaigns in which his party has been a figure he has done much, both on the stump and in the councils of the party, to win success.

In 1897 Mr. Word went to Dawson City, Alaska, as counsel of the North American Transportation Company, where he remained until June, 1900. Subsequently he went to Cape Nome, where he is now temporarily located. Mr. Word was speaker of the Eleventh Montana legislative assembly, of 1879, when it was convened in extraordinary session. He stands high in Freemasonry. He was grand master of Masons of Montana in 1887, and is a member of all its branches and a Shriner. To say that Hon. Samuel Word is one of Montana's best and most representative citizens is small praise of one whose efforts in behalf of the commonwealth have been so beneficent. But words were never more fitly spoken, and this will be endorsed by a wide circle of personal and business acquaintances. A strong

man of affairs, of great executive ability and high integrity, he has won for himself a place second to none of the pioneers of the early 'sixties.

PHILIP H. POINDEXTER.—In compiling a work devoted to representative men of a young and growing state, the life records of the early pioneers can never be ignored. They are in truth the real founders and their names will ever be associated with its history. While Montana is more generally known through her great mineral productions, undeveloped mines and natural resources, she also enjoys a high reputation and is famous for her extensive ranches devoted to high-grade cattle, sheep and horses, an industry that has engaged the attention of capitalists from abroad and been the means of placing the thrifty pioneer in the front rank of Montana's progressive men. Of the latter class Mr. Poindexter, of Poindexter & Orr, is a worthy type. The firm was among the first to engage in the business, and as the years passed the scope and importance of its operations so increased that no concern in the state was better known or had a higher reputation. The partnership formed with the late William C. Orr had its inception fully forty-five years ago and continued until the death of his honored friend and coadjutor, Mr. Orr, in May, 1901. On other pages of this work will be found the memoir of Mr. Orr, whose life history was so intimately woven with that of our subject. Philip H. Poindexter is a native of the Old Dominion, where his ancestors, paternal and maternal, located during colonial days. He was born in Danville, Pittsylvania county, September 5, 1831, being fourth of the nine children of Watson G. and Judith S. (Boyd) Poindexter, the former a native of Lynchburg, and of sterling old French stock. He was educated in the schools of the old Dominion, learned the trade of cabinet-making, to which he devoted his attention for many years. His father was a member of a Virginia regiment during the war of the Revolution, was wounded at the battle of Cowpens, but recovered and rejoined his regiment, with which he served until victory crowned the arms of the Continental army. He was in the command of Gen. Greene during the latter part of his service. The mother of our subject, also a native of Virginia, was a grand representative of ancestors



O. H. Pondexter

who early migrated to the Virginia colony from Ireland.

About the year 1839 Watson G. Poindexter removed with his family to Missouri, locating in Franklin county, where he passed the residue of his life, his death occurring in 1848, after which the family removed to the city of St. Louis. The mother died in Montana in 1875, having made her home with our subject since 1871. After receiving a good English education in the public schools, Philip H. Poindexter secured a clerical position in a mercantile house in St. Louis, and there learned bookkeeping. In 1852 Mr. Poindexter determined to seek his fortunes on the Pacific coast, and in the spring of that year he started on the long trip across the plains and over the mountains to California. There were but three in the party, equipped with mule teams and wagons loaded with provisions. Five months were consumed in making the journey, and were fortunate in having but one brush with the Indians, which occurred at the lava beds in northern California. Being one of the first trains composed of white men to travel through that section of the country, Mr. Poindexter and his companions were fortunate in joining a company of emigrants, also making the trip, and in the fight with the Indians three of their number were wounded and many of the Indians killed. Our subject proceeded to the gold mining districts of northern California, worked placer claims on Humbug river until 1856, when he became associated with William C. Orr in the raising of cattle, acquiring an interest in a ranch upon which Mr. Orr had filed claim. They opened a meat market at the mines, and Mr. Poindexter assumed charge of the same, while his partner gave his attention to the management of the ranch. In 1862 they disposed of the butcher shop, but continued in the stock business in Shasta valley. In 1865 they learned of the discovery of gold in Montana, then a portion of Idaho territory, and Mr. Orr started for this section with a band of cattle, driving the stock through to the Beaverhead valley where he wintered the same, selling the cattle the following spring and returning to California for more. In the summer of 1866 all the remaining cattle and sheep owned by the firm in California were driven through to Montana by Mr. Poindexter, his partner having located the present home ranch of the firm in Beaverhead valley. They continued to add to their landed estate and now have an aggregate area of 16,000 acres, including some of

the most valuable land in Beaverhead county, in addition to which there is leased 10,000 acres of school land. The firm were among the first to bring stock, cattle and sheep into Montana, and their operations have been conducted upon a most extensive scale, cattle, horses and sheep of the highest grade being raised in large numbers. Special attention has been given to the breeding of fine draft horses, and the firm has made many direct importations of full blooded stock from England and France, the horses being known throughout the Union. The firm own a large stock ranch in Custer county and no concern in the state enjoys a higher reputation or has conducted business with better discretion. The firm name is still retained, the estate of Mr. Orr retaining its interests, and is representative of thorough reliability and extensive operations.

In his political adherence Mr. Poindexter is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and in 1872 he was chosen to represent Beaverhead county in the territorial legislature. He has ever been known as public-spirited, with deep interest in all that tends to the development of the state's resources, lending his influence and aid to worthy enterprises and contributing in large measure to the progress of the commonwealth through the normal channels of industrial activity. Fraternally he is identified with Dillon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M.; Dillon Chapter No. 7, R. A. M.; St. Elmo Commandery No. 8, K. T., and in 1894 was high priest of the grand chapter of the state.

April 8, 1869, Mr. Poindexter was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary E. Baxter, who was born near the city of St. Louis, Mo., a daughter of Tyrie Sappington, also a native of Missouri, his father having located in St. Louis when it was but a diminutive French village. To Mr. and Mrs. Poindexter seven children were born, and five of the number are living at the present time. The devoted wife and mother was summoned into eternal rest in January, 1887, and since the sad event his daughter, Mrs. Kingsbury, has presided over the beautiful family home, a fine residence of modern architectural design and equipments, located near the city of Dillon. Of the five children we enter brief record as follows: Henry T., a graduate of Stanford University, Cal., married Miss May McHenry, and is a mining engineer in Nevada; Frances S. is the wife of Dr. W. V. Kingsbury, of Dillon; Emma May is the wife of

Frank Cooney, who is engaged in the grocery business in Butte; George G. is a student in the Western Military Academy at Alton, Ill.; and Walter is attending school at Dillon.

ROBERT LEE WORD.—It must be held as a mark of distinction to have served on the bench of the supreme court of any of the great commonwealths of the Union, and this distinction has come to Robert Lee Word, while the precedence thus accorded him was all the more notable from the fact that in serving as associate justice of the supreme tribunal in Montana he was the youngest of all who have ever been called to this dignified position. This circumstance offers unequivocal testimony to the professional ability and high standing of Judge Word and, connected with the career of his distinguished father, to whom specific reference is made in this work, it is but consistent that we here enter brief record of the son. He is one of Montana's native sons, born in Virginia City, on June 22, 1866, the son of Hon. Samuel and Sarah Margaret (Foster) Word. He received the best of educational advantages, his earlier school attendance being supplemented by discipline and training in some of the leading schools of the nation, first at the high school at Ann Arbor, Mich., then at Exeter, N. H., where he became a student in that best of all preparatory schools, historic Phillips Academy, to prepare himself for Yale. However, his health became so impaired as to necessitate a cessation of his studies and a season of rest and recuperation. This changed his plans, for instead of preparing for Yale he entered the office of his father and began the reading of law. In 1890 he matriculated in the law school of Columbia (N. Y.) University, where he completed a course in the class of 1891. Returning to Helena, he was duly admitted to the bar of the state, and became associated with the law firm of Word & Smith, of which his distinguished father was senior member, which then became Word, Smith & Word, and, later, upon the retirement of his father, the firm became Smith & Word.

That the business conducted by these firms has ever been one of distinctively representative order the records of jurisprudence in the state bear unmistakable evidence. From 1887 until 1889 Judge Word served as clerk of the supreme court of Montana, and in June, 1899, he was appointed associate justice of this tribunal to fill the unexpired term of Judge

William H. Hunt. He served upon the supreme bench until the expiration of his term with ability and distinction, and then resumed active legal practice with Charles F. Word in January, 1901, under the firm name of Word & Word.

In politics Judge Word gives an unswerving allegiance to the Democratic party, is an influential exponent of its principles and policies and an active worker in its cause. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is schooled in the science of jurisprudence, is a skilled dialectician and a safe and conservative counsel, his strength being fortified by careful and comprehensive study and by his service on the supreme bench. On November 14, 1900, Judge Word was united in marriage to Miss Augusta C. Jones, daughter of Alexander W. Jones, of Selma, Ala., in which state she was born.

WILLIAM F. WORD.—A worthy scion of one of the most honored pioneer families of Montana and one of its progressive and able business men, William Foster Word has practically passed his entire life here. He was born on December 29, 1861, in Oregon, Holt county, Mo., the son of Samuel and Sarah Margaret (Foster) Word, and his father is one of the most distinguished pioneer citizens of Montana and a representative member of its bar. (See sketch elsewhere in this volume.) William F. Word was about three and a half years of age when, in June, 1865, he was brought to Montana by his mother, who came up the Missouri river to join her husband, who had located in Virginia City, Mont., in 1863. The family resided in Virginia City until 1885, and William was a student in the first school established in that famous mining town. In 1876 Mr. Word went to Missouri, and entered the Kemper family school at Booneville. He made the trip from Montana alone, being then sixteen years of age, going by stage to Franklin, Utah, where he took the Brigham Young narrow-gauge railroad, which made connections with other railroads at Ogden. He was graduated from the Kemper school in 1879, and then went to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he graduated in the high school, and in the fall of 1880 he entered the literary department of the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and there not only took the classical course but all studies of the university bearing upon mining. In 1884 Mr. Word made a trip to Europe

in the interests of important Montana mining propositions, and then returned to Ann Arbor to complete his studies. He was graduated from the University of Michigan with the class of 1885, and was the first Montana man to graduate in the mining department.

Mr. Word returned to Montana fully equipped to intelligently become identified with mining. From 1885 until 1890 he was engaged in timber contracting in Butte in addition to his mining interests, and in 1893 he assumed charge of mining property in Madison county and was thus engaged for one year. In the spring of 1894 he was placed in charge of mines in which he was an owner, at Empire, near Marysville, Mont., and continued development until the mines were sold. Mr. Word also owned interests in various other valuable mines, including the Iron Mountain, in which he held at one time considerable amount of stock. In December, 1898, Mr. Word came to Butte as an expert and consulting engineer for the Butte & Boston and the Boston & Montana Mining Companies, with whom he remained two years, when he assumed his present responsible and exacting position as superintendent of the mines of the Colorado Mining Company. Mr. Word is thoroughly skilled in his profession and is an authority on matters pertaining to modern mining methods. He is a member of the Society of Montana Pioneers, of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, of the National Geographical Society and of the Montana Society of Mining Engineers. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. At St. Joseph, Mo., on November 19, 1890, Mr. Word was united in marriage with Miss Alice W. Cowan. Mr. Word and his wife are both representatives of old Virginia and Kentucky families, one ancestor on the paternal side having been captain of a Virginia company in the American Revolution, in which other members of the family were also active. Mr. and Mrs. Word have one child.

REV. ANDREW WORMSER, M. A.—He to whose life history we now direct attention has contributed in a marked degree to the development of the resources of the state, and stands forward conspicuously as sponsor for one of the most important colonization projects given inception in this section of the Union. Mr. Wormser is a native of Holland, where his birth occurred

on September 25, 1846. His parents, Henry W. and Magdalene (Arends) Wormser, both of whom were Hollanders, had six sons and seven daughters. The father resided in Holland until his death, about 1888, and was a member of the Holland East and West India Trading Company, associated with some of Holland's most distinguished men, among them being Groen Van Prinsterer Thorbecke, the eminent statesman and scholar, Drs. Isaac Capadose and da Costa and the great poet, Pilderdyke.

Andrew Wormser attended the public schools and was prepared by private tutors for the gymnasium, from which he was graduated in 1858, at the head of his class. He then became manager of a large jute company at Rysen, Holland, and was thus engaged for nearly three years, within which time he determined to study theology. To this end he made a trip to the United States, and to the city of Holland, Mich., where had been established a colony of Hollanders. At its head was Dr. Van Raalter, a friend of Mr. Wormser's father and also the founder of Hope College at Holland, Mich., the official city of the colony. Mr. Wormser completed a post-graduate course of one year in the college, receiving the degree of A. B., and entered its theological department, where, on his graduation three years later, he was given the degree of M. A. Mr. Wormser then received calls to the pastorate of five different churches, but declined them and took a mission field in Iowa.

On May 9, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wormser to Miss Anna Hoedemaker, born in Kalamazoo, Mich., the daughter of John A. Hoedemaker, a native of Holland, and a sister of Dr. Philip J. Hoedemaker, one of the founders of the free university of Amsterdam. Mr. Wormser took his bride on a wedding tour through Europe, and while in Amsterdam he was proffered the pastorate of the leading English Presbyterian church in that city, but having already taken the work in Iowa, he declined the honor. After Mr. and Mrs. Wormser returned to the United States he engaged vigorously in his mission work for three years, meeting with marked success and also building up a large congregation. He then yielded to the repeated importunities of the First Reformed church of Cleveland, Ohio, accepting its pastoral charge and continuing his ministrations there for three and one-half years, during which the church erected

two chapels in the growing west division of the city. Mrs. Wormser was ever a most able and devoted coadjutor of her husband, there and elsewhere. While in Cleveland they became intimate friends of President Garfield and family, and they accepted his invitation to become guests at the White House, where they passed a few days and three days after their visit they were horrified to learn of his assassination.

Mr. Wormser resigned his Cleveland pastorate in 1882 by reason of impaired health, and the next spring accepted a call to the First Reformed church at Cedar Grove, Wis., which incumbency he retained five years, during which time Mrs. Wormser gave personal attention to the education of neglected and orphan children, taking some of them into her home, where they were tenderly cared for until able to assume the personal responsibilities of life. While holding this pastoral charge Mr. Wormser received a greater number of calls to other churches than during all the remaining time he was in the ministry, the total being twenty-two, while of four that came to him near its close, one was from New York city, one from Chicago, one from Milwaukee, Wis., and the fourth from Grand Haven, Mich. He accepted the last, and there passed another five years. In the second year of this pastorate a disastrous fire visited the town on the night of October 3, 1885, destroying the Cutler House, four blocks of private residences and sweeping away their new parsonage, but recently erected, and also the "Big church." Within two years the church and parsonage had been replaced by convenient modern structures, but close proximity to the lake caused Mr. Wormser to become so afflicted with bronchial troubles that his physicians advised him to seek a change of climate. This led to his locating in Montana, where he intended to enter upon mission work at Fort Benton, but, in harmony with the requests of the board of home missions of the Presbyterian church, he traveled in their interests throughout the state, organizing churches and opening mission fields. In the two years he was in this work he organized the synod of Montana, and was its first president.

He was for six years a resident of Bozeman, and at his advice Holland colonists began to settle in the fertile Gallatin valley, until some thirty families had located. The success of this colony led Mr. Wormser to open up a new colony, in Sweet Grass county, near Big Timber, in the Yellowstone valley. He organized for this purpose the Holland Irrigation Canal Company, which constructed a canal thirteen

miles long. In this locality Mr. Wormser himself purchased a ranch of 5,000 acres, which he calls the Deep Park ranch. His faith in the valley was thus demonstrated, and he has erected a commodious and attractive residence, barns, sheds, corrals, etc., and has more than doubled the value of the property. Here he has been extensively engaged in the raising of sheep and cattle, having now a herd of 3,000 sheep, Merino crossed with Shropshire being his favorite type, while his cattle are shorthorns only.

The state arid-land commission were impressed with the natural advantages of the location adopted by Mr. Wormser, and saw that here was already a fine nucleus for a colony, twenty-five families having located through the efforts of the Holland Irrigation Canal Company, and made overtures to the company to sell the canal property to the state, and to make a contract to enlarge and extend the irrigating system on both sides of the Yellowstone river, and into the old Crow Indian reservation, in Carbon county, until, by canals covering about sixty-five miles, more than 50,000 acres could be effectively irrigated. The deal was consummated in 1898, the company taking the contract and giving a deed to the property, the bonds of the state being accepted in payment. Owing to difficulties attending their sale before any work is done or income derived, Mr. Wormser, as president of the canal company, introduced a bill in the state legislature of 1901 asking the state to guarantee the interest on the bonds for three years, the state to be protected by a fund provided by the company. In the hurry of business in the last days of the session, the bill did not receive the attention it merited, and Mr. Wormser is now accomplishing the same purpose through private sources. With this great system of canal finished, the most solid and costly in the country, outside of California, and costing \$500,000, the agricultural resources of the state would be largely advanced, since the lands irrigated would accommodate from 800 to 1,000 families, while otherwise they are of slight value.

Mr. Wormser's indefatigable energy and great executive ability never have cognizance of failure, and he anticipates no difficulty in completing the canal system and peopling this section with the best class of agriculturists. He has cast in his lot with the venture, and will not cease his efforts until the desired ends are attained. He is laying out his own grounds on the plan of an English park, aiming to show what the maximum possibilities and attractions of the Yellowstone valley may become. He

platted and laid out the town of Wormser, its name being adopted by the people while he was in New York. He has been a member of the National Irrigation Congress for three years. He has a capacity for the conducting of enterprises of great scope and importance, and his efforts in behalf of the development of the resources of the state must be held in high estimation. He is deeply interested in all that stimulates its material as well as spiritual prosperity. In politics Mr. Wormser gives his support to the Republican party.

DR. HENRY J. WIRTH, of Helena, whose prominence as a dentist is of state celebrity, was born in Paterson, N. J., on April 14, 1860. His residence of ten years in the capital city has annually added to his reputation, not only as an expert and skillful operator, but as a broad-minded, patriotic citizen, of progressive views and with the best interests of the municipality in which he resides at heart. He is a son of A. J. and Frances Wirth, and he was reared in Winona, Minn., to which city his parents moved when he was quite young. His education was received at the Minnesota Normal School, at Winona, whose reputation for scholastic advantages is exceeded by no other similar institution in the United States, and at the University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis.

Dr. Wirth studied dentistry under the instruction of Dr. Walsh, of Winona, and having thoroughly mastered his profession, he made an extended professional tour, practicing in various places in the United States. In 1890 he located in Helena, and here he has since been in continuous and successful practice. In connection with his large and lucrative business as a dentist, Dr. Wirth is extensively engaged in mining, having interests in a number of valuable properties. Politically he is an active Republican and a worker of extraordinary ability during the campaigns. He never allows partisanship to cross the door of friendship, and his popularity among all parties and creeds is excelled by that of no other citizen. In 1899 he was elected alderman from the Seventh ward of Helena, which he at present represents. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of Broadwater Camp of the Woodmen of the World, of which he is consul. He is also treasurer of the state board of dental examiners, and a member of the Catholic church. In 1883 Dr. Wirth was united in marriage to Ella, daughter of Michael Mitchell. They have one daughter, Bessie.

ATHOL F. WRIGHT.—Among the representative citizens of Montana whose memories retain the record of her annals from the early pioneer days to the opening of the twentieth century, is Mr. Wright, who for nearly two score of years has been identified with the business life of the old city of Bannack and is still there engaged in mercantile pursuits, honored and respected as one of the sterling pioneers of the state. Mr. Wright is a native of Parke county, Ind., where he was born November 6, 1839. His father, Edmund Wright, was born in Kentucky, whence he removed to Indiana about the year 1832, becoming one of the pioneers of the Hoosier state and there devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death. He married Mary A. Ferguson, a native of Indiana, and they became the parents of five children, of whom the subject of this review was the eldest.

Athol F. Wright was reared to the sturdy life of the farm and received his educational training in the public schools of his native county. He there continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until 1859, when he started for the west, stopping for a time at Paola, Kan. The same year he crossed the plains to Fort Union, N. M., as a driver in the outfit of Majors, Russell & Waddell, government freighters. In the spring of 1863 he started with a party for Walla Walla, Wash., but while en route was informed of the discovery of gold at Bannack, Mont., then a portion of the territory of Idaho, whither he determined to go, joining the stampede of gold seekers. He made the trip by way of the South Platte to Julesburg, Colo.; thence by the North Platte and Lander's cutoff to Montana, arriving in Bannack July 28, 1863, thus gaining title to being one of the earliest pioneers of the state. He purchased placer claims on Nugget Hill and engaged in mining until the spring of the following year. In 1868 he established a bakery in Bannack, conducting the same until 1870, when he engaged in general merchandising, and has since been identified with this line of enterprise. He also has valuable quartz mining interests in Beaverhead county, now in process of development. Mr. Wright was concerned in many of the exciting events of the early days, aiding materially in the suppression of the notorious bandits, whose depredations and crimes rendered necessary the organization of the Vigilance Committee, with its summary mode of justice. He was present at the time of the arrest of Ned Ray, who was at a card table in the Bank Exchange saloon. The cabin of Plummer was just above and Stinson was at a

cabin adjoining when taken, all of whom were hung.

In politics Mr. Wright has ever been a staunch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and in 1878, though of conflicting political faith, he served as postmaster of Bannack during the administration of President Grant. Fraternally he is a member of Bannack Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all the chairs. Mr. Wright is a bachelor.

WILLIAM WORWOOD, residing upon one of the most productive and best irrigated farms in Gallatin valley near Courts, has amply demonstrated the possibilities of Montana's agricultural industry. A man of superior intelligence and wide experience, he has brought to the building up of a beautiful home in Gallatin county that patient industry and clear judgment which accomplishes so much. He was born in Birmingham, England, on February 3, 1839. His father, John Worwood, a native of Brockmore, England, was born on January 16, 1815, and died on January 7, 1866. His wife was Miss Mariah Watton, born on November 13, 1813, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and is now living in Bozeman. Concerning the maternal grandfather, Joseph Watton, there is an interesting historical reminiscence. He married Miss Elizabeth Hobson, whose father was proprietor of a farm, public house and livery stable. The stable business was conducted upon the novel plan of compelling every applicant to take the horse nearest the door. This originated the expression, "Hobson's choice." The paternal grandmother was in girlhood Sarah Ash-ton.

Until he was ten years of age William Worwood lived in Birmingham, where he attended the public schools. In 1849 he accompanied the family to Rugby, where the father was employed by the London & Northwestern Railway as mechanical engineer. Here they remained until March 26, 1855, William continuing his studies in the famous Rugby schools, his principal tutor being William Tate, editor of the Rugby Gazette. In 1855 the Worwood family came to the United States, going at once to Salt Lake City, Utah, by rail from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, then on the Ohio and Mississippi and Missouri rivers to Atchison, Kan., and thence across the plains. On the railroad journey occurred a collision of two trains. Although two cars were torn to pieces no one was seriously injured. From Fort Leavenworth the party contained about 3,000 Mor-

mons, and near Mormon Grove 800 died of cholera. Eight weeks Mr. Worwood lay ill in bed in a comatose condition. During this period he had a vision (the Mormon elders, at the request of his mother, having laid their hands on him) in which he saw and conversed with a person from the other world who told him that he should go safely through to Zion and he immediately recovered his health, renewing his journey next day. Near Atchison the party was surrounded by Sioux, and a Mrs. Palmer was accidentally shot and removed to Fort Laramie, the accident occurring from a gun in the hands of a Mormon. The Indians were peaceable and Captain Ballantyne gave them some provisions and allayed all trouble. This Mormon party arrived at Salt Lake on September 25, 1855, where Mr. Worwood remained two years, going to the Indian agency of San Pete county, Utah, continuing in that locality until 1860. He then removed to Nephi and engaged in various vocations until 1880, when he started for Montana, passing one winter in Idaho, where he taught school.

On his arrival in Montana he engaged in teaching on Willow creek, but in January, 1881, he selected his present home and became a rancher. One season he here raised 173 bushels of oats on 156 rods of land, and in 1882 he harvested the first crop of alfalfa cut in the Gallatin valley. Upon this property he has built about eighty reservoirs for irrigation purposes, and some of them are well stocked with mountain trout. He is much interested in irrigation, and is in regular correspondence with the Bureau of Irrigation, at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Worwood on October 19, 1862, wedded with Miss Clara Jenkinson, of Staffordshire, England, born February 3, 1839, the date of her husband's birth. She is the daughter of William and Ann (Cotton) Jenkinson, natives of Staffordshire, who later settled at Salt Lake City. Ten children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Worwood, of whom six are living: William J., Louisa, now Mrs. Sharon, living on the Big Horn river; Albert Ernest, Lawrence Bertrand, Maud Alice and John Franklyn. Mr. Worwood has a splendid estate, a handsome residence, substantial outbuildings and everything around the place shows prosperity. He is a man of superior education and culture, of progressive views and excellent business judgment, and he is the author of the most complete system of shorthand in existence, and was the first teacher in decimal arithmetic, and both systems Mr. Worwood says were shown him in a vision. Of his flourish-

ing family he has just reason to feel extremely proud, and they, with him, enjoy the esteem of the people of the entire Gallatin valley. Although he arrived in Montana with a cash capital of only forty cents, he thinks that he has realized handsomely on his investment.

CHARLES E. WRIGHT.—Enlisted in the administrative affairs of Carbon county are officials of ability and utmost fidelity, and among the number is Mr. Wright, the present incumbent of the important office of county treasurer, and one of the progressive and successful young stockgrowers of this section of the state.

The beautiful old city of Philadelphia figures as the place of Mr. Wright's nativity, where he was born September 23, 1867. The family has been identified for many generations with the old Keystone state, and there our subject's parents, Penrose and Lucetta M. (Sholter) Wright, were born, as was the grandfather, Joseph Wright. Penrose Wright passed his life in Philadelphia and vicinity and was one of the influential and honored representatives of the agricultural industry in that section until his death, which occurred in 1884. He was a man of distinct individuality and sterling character, his attitude ever public-spirited, while he maintained a particularly lively interest in educational affairs. His widow and four children survive him.

Charles E. Wright received his early education in the district schools in the vicinity of his home, and eventually he became a student in Swathmore College, at Swathmore, Pa., where he continued his scholastic discipline for two years, the death of his father requiring his presence at the old homestead. In 1886 Mr. Wright started for Montana, making Carbon county his destination, and soon after his arrival he engaged in the cattle business in connection with the Dilworth Cattle Company; later he purchased his present holdings, consisting of 320 acres of deeded land, as well as thousands of acres of pasturage situated two miles east of Red Lodge and known as the "Mountain View Ranch," where he gives special attention to the breeding of registered Hereford cattle, sparing neither time nor money. Among his herd may be found numerous prize winners selected from the most noted herds of Missouri and Illinois, and from this excellent source he breeds the finest type of beef cattle, and his efforts have done much to improve and advance this

important industry in this state as well as Wyoming; in fact, young breeding stock from Mr. Wright's "Mountain View Ranch" are greatly in demand, and he finds no trouble in disposing of the increase. In addition to the ranch mentioned he is largely connected with the Rosebud Cattle Company, located in the western part of Carbon county, between the East and West Rosebud creeks, which concern devotes much time to the raising of Whitefaces (Herefords), while in its pastures and on the open range may be seen splendid types of high-grade beef cattle.

In the year 1897 Mr. Wright became associated with others in the organization of the Carbon Mercantile Company, with headquarters at Red Lodge, conducting a general merchandise business; and continued to be identified with this enterprise until 1897, when he disposed of his interests. In political affairs, of a local nature, Mr. Wright has taken a deep interest, such as should ever be shown by loyal citizens, and the confidence and esteem in which he is held in the county was manifested at the election of November, 1900, when he was the successful candidate for the office of county treasurer, the affairs of which he is now administering with the same care and discrimination which conserved his personal success. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party and its principles. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. On September 11, 1901, Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Miss Ida Lampport, who was born in Montana, being the daughter of Geo. T. Lampport, manager of the Bear Creek Coal Company, of Carbon county, in which he is one of the leading stockholders.

GEORGE A. ALLEN.—One of the fine estates of Park county is that owned by Mr. Allen, who has 1,000 acres located on Yellowstone river, twelve miles north of Fridley, his postoffice address. He is a young man of progressive ideas, marked public spirit and executive ability, who has been very successful in farming and stockgrowing. Mr. Allen was born at Jamestown, N. Y., on January 1, 1860, the son of Dwight M. and Jane Bradley (Lacey) Allen, both natives of New York, where the families had been long established. In 1864 his father removed to Warren, Pa., and thence to Montana, leaving his family in Pennsylvania and in the west he engaged in mining for about nine years, meeting with considerable success. He then returned to

Pennsylvania and for three years he was a partner in the McLean-Hooper Sewing Machine Company, of Philadelphia. Returning then to Montana he made a permanent location here, devoting his attention to mining and merchandising.

George A. Allen was educated in Warren, Pa., in the public schools. In 1877 he went to Pittsburg, and entered the employ of his uncle, George S. Lacey, an extensive lumber manufacturer, and two years later started for Montana, by the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to Fort Benton, thence going to Helena, near which city he was engaged in ranching until 1885, when he took up a homestead in his present location. On his attractive ranch Mr. Allen has made exceptionally good improvements, having a commodious residence and other necessary buildings, the equipment being thoroughly complete and up to date. His ranch is well supplied with water, 100 acres being under effective irrigation and he raises large crops of hay. Mr. Allen has also a fine orchard of more than 200 trees from which he secures a good yield of apples and other fruits. His particular attention, however, is given to the raising of cattle, he usually wintering from 100 to 150 head and breeding the shorthorn variety as a favorite. On January 31, 1885, Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Sadie Brown, born in Johnson county, Mo., one of the five children of James M. and Nancy Elizabeth (George) Brown, likewise natives of Missouri, whence they removed to Montana and locating on the Yellowstone river, where the father was engaged in ranching. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have one son, Clarence B., born on December 26, 1886.

IRA L. PHILLIPS.—The intense intellectual energy and restlessness of New England, after subduing its own region to fruitfulness, has been for generations seeking new worlds to conquer, and in this way has been of immense advantage in settling, developing and building up the vast territorial domain of our country, and there is scarcely any portion of the north and west that has not been quickened by Yankee clergy and ingenuity. Prominent as a part of this New England element at work in the wilds of Montana was the late Ira L. Phillips, of Pony, Madison county. He was born at Redding, Conn., July 4, 1838, a son of George B. and Elizabeth (Lindley) Phillips, also natives of that state, where his maternal grandfather, Dr. Lindley, was a celebrated physician. George B. Phillips,

his father, made his home at Danbury, Conn., and carried on an extensive marble business.

After leaving school Mr. Phillips learned the hatter's trade. In his twenty-first year his eager ear heard a voice from Pike's Peak in distant Colorado, promising golden guerdon for the faithful toil of treasure seekers, and he hastened to that favored locality. He remained there a few years, was fairly successful in his quest, and would doubtless have been very wealthy but for unfortunate litigation which robbed him of his profits. He returned to Connecticut, and in 1864 came to Montana, traveling overland in company with T. B. Hunt, in whose sketch, which appears elsewhere in this work, the incidents of the trip are narrated. Mr. Phillips followed mining a short time at Alder gulch without success, obtaining a mine there from Colorado parties in part payment for money advanced. It proved to be worthless, and that fall he revisited the east, going down the Missouri river and on the trip having considerable trouble with Indians. In Connecticut, on May 10, 1865, he married to Miss Harriet Wheeler, of Monroe, a daughter of Amos and Mary M. (Molthrop) Wheeler. Her family had removed to Michigan as pioneers, and, after many years of life there, had resided in London, Ontario, for thirteen years. From there the father had gone to California, where he died, and the family had returned to Connecticut.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Phillips came again to Montana, leaving his wife in Connecticut, and, after a six-months stay he went back by wagon train, and in 1866 brought his wife to Montana. They came with ox teams, and, although there were over 400 persons in the train, seven Indians surprised them at Big Horn, making three raids on them in one day, the first time taking some mules, the second some horses, returning the third time for oxen. In this attempt they got nothing, but shot two herders, one of whom died, but the other was able to go on with the party. Mrs. Phillips stopped where the town of Pony now is, and Mr. Phillips went on to Sheridan to look after his mining properties. They later located on Indian creek, two miles above Sheridan, where he engaged in mining for three years. He then opened a blacksmith shop at Sheridan, continuing mining also. In 1882 he purchased the Webb ranch of 640 acres, three miles north of Pony, and engaged in raising stock and hogs. This he continued until the time of his death, which occurred February 18, 1898.



J. L. Phillips

He was survived by his widow and three children, Harry, Samuel and George L., who live with their mother on the homestead, and Maud E., now Mrs. B. Tinsley, of Pony. Mr. Phillips was an active Master Mason, and a valued member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He stood well in the community, enjoying the esteem of all who knew him, and the cordial regard of a large circle of intimate friends. Mrs. Phillips has recently completed a fine modern residence on the homestead, which is one of the desirable properties of the section, and gives evidence of skill and advanced methods in its management.

CAMERON C. WYLIE, general agent, Equitable Assurance Society of the United States, with headquarters in the city of Helena, has been conspicuously concerned with educational work in Montana, and has gained prestige as one of the representative business men of the capital city through that ability, forceful individuality, which insures advancement. Mr. Wylie was born in Bremer, Iowa, on February 11, 1864, the son of Moses and Elizabeth (McCartney) Wylie, natives of Ohio, the former born December 1, 1819, and the latter March 6, 1822. Moses Wylie received a common-school education, first engaged in teaching, but soon turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, which he followed a few years, then identified himself with the agricultural industry, which he has since followed. His marriage to Elizabeth McCartney was solemnized on March 9, 1849, and in 1899 they celebrated their golden wedding. They became the parents of eight children, of whom five sons and two daughters are yet living, one of their number being Prof. William W. Wylie, of Bozeman, to whom specific reference is made on other pages of this work. The parents removed from Ohio to Iowa in 1855, thence to Kansas in 1867, and finally to Montana, in 1898, where they still maintain their home, both well preserved in physical and mental vigor.

Cameron C. Wylie was four years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Kansas, where they located on a farm in the vicinity of Winchester, Jefferson county, remaining until 1872, removing thence to Clay county, where our subject secured his preliminary educational training in the district school. In 1881, at the age of seventeen, he matriculated in the State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, and continued his studies until his senior

year, when his health became so impaired that he was compelled to return to his home. He thereafter engaged in teaching school at intervals until December, 1885, when he came to Montana, whither his brother, William W., had preceded him. His first occupation in the territory was with the United States geological survey, then engaged in locating the southern and western lines of the Yellowstone National Park. During the progress of this important work Mr. Wylie held the position of assistant topographer, and as such it was his privilege to make a complete tour through the wonderful park, together with the Jackson lake and the Jackson hole country. They devoted four months to exploration and surveying, and were finally compelled to cease operations on account of the heavy snow fall. In November, 1885, he engaged in teaching school at Fish creek, Madison county, and in the following spring taught a term at Iron Rod. After the close of the school he again made a tour through the Yellowstone Park, and in the winter of 1886-7 he engaged in pedagogic work near Bozeman. In May, 1887, Mr. Wylie entered into a contract with the Western Publishing House, of Chicago, and handled their specialties through the Pacific coast country, passing a year in California.

In 1890 Mr. Wylie located in Missoula, where he engaged in the real estate business as a member of the firm of Gilbert, Raymond & Wylie, from which he retired in the spring of 1892, and removed to Bozeman, where he acted as local representative of the Anaconda Standard, and also engaged in the reading of law in the office of one of the leading attorneys of Bozeman, remaining, however, only a short time. On March 20, 1892, he received from the state board of education appointment as assistant superintendent of public instruction, in which capacity he served five years, with marked ability, resigning to accept his present position as general agent of the Equitable Assurance Society of the United States, whose business he has taken well in hand and greatly advanced the interests of this staunch old company in Montana. Mr. Wylie personally completed the entire compilation of the present school laws of Montana, receiving a vote of thanks from the state board of education for his careful and able services.

Politically his support is given to the Republican party; his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, in which he was reared.

On June 22, 1892, Mr. Wylie was united in marriage to Miss Olive D. Lamont, who was born

in the state of Illinois, the daughter of Rev. Hugh Lamont, residing in Missoula, Mont., at the time of the marriage being a clergyman in the Presbyterian church. He served in the war of the Rebellion, as a member of an Illinois regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Wylie have two little sons, Wilfred Lamont, born January 18, 1894, and Cameron Ellsworth, born February 25, 1896.

WALTER W. ADAMS.—Farmer, soldier, circus performer, railroad brakeman and conductor, miner, hotel proprietor, iceman, merchant and public official, and doing well in each capacity, Walter William Adams, of Columbia Gardens, near Butte, forcibly illustrates the oft-told tale of the variability of American life and the great versatility of the American mind which can mold a shapely destiny out of any plastic conditions that fate may fling before it. He was born in Utica, Oneida county, N. Y., on December 3, 1844. His father was William Adams, a native of New York, who after conducting successfully a large cotton factory for a number of years, quietly passed away in 1890. His mother was Laura, daughter of Miles Washburn, an enterprising and prosperous farmer of the same state. Of the eight children in the family Walter was the third. He attended the public schools until he was seventeen, and then engaged himself as a laborer on a neighboring farm for "\$6.00 a month and his keep," continuing in this employment until the Civil war called American valor to the field, and then he joined the Union army as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Fourth New York Infantry. His choice of a regiment was fateful in that it took him where the fighting was fast and furious all along the line. Among the great battles in which he participated were Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Pine Tree, Seven Pines, Second Bull Run, Manassas Gap and Gettysburg. He was not wounded or captured during the war, and suffered no permanent harm from his long and arduous service.

At the close of the contest he was honorably discharged and being willing to accept any honorable employment that was available, he joined a circus troupe, with which he traveled for two seasons. He then became a brakeman on a railroad, and in a short time was promoted to conductor. In 1869 he went to mining in his native state which he followed for four years and then, in 1873, made his way

to Utah, and was a miner there for a year, when he returned to New York for a stay of eighteen months, and after that transferred his operations again to Utah. In 1881 he removed to Montana, followed mining for a while, then kept a boarding house, and soon enlarged his operations by locating and constructing the Columbia Gardens, a health resort in close proximity to Butte, which he conducted alone for a time, but when he saw a favorable opportunity for profits in the ice business, sold out two-thirds of his interest and began handling ice. He afterwards engaged in other lines of mercantile life. While in Utah politics opened a way for the gratification of a laudable ambition and his party elected him as a constable, and later as a justice of the peace. He was also a United States deputy marshal. Mr. Adams was married on January 3, 1866, to Miss Helena Ryan, of New York, daughter of William Ryan, a native of Ireland. They have had four children, of whom two are living, Laura, now Mrs. Frank Boucher, of Butte and William J., also living in Butte. In business and in official life Mr. Adams has so conducted himself as to merit and secure the esteem of his fellow citizens.

EDWARD D. AIKEN.—A life of subjected modesty was that of the honored subject of this memoir, and yet objective recognition and appreciation of sterling rectitude of character is never denied; and, though Edward Dorr Aiken sought not personal aggrandizement, he was prominent in the history of Montana from the pioneer epoch until the time of his death. He held the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact in the various relations of life, and such was the purity and nobility of his character that it endeared him to a large circle of acquaintances to whom his death came with a sense of personal loss and bereavement. Such a man and such a life merit a prominent place among Montana's sterling pioneers.

Edward Dorr Aiken was born in Putney, Vt., July 6, 1838, and it would almost seem that the stern surroundings of his home in the Green Mountain State, whose rugged hillsides give grudging returns for men's labors, imparted to him a solidity of character which has made him true to himself and to his ideals. Of the details of his early career the following record appears in a Vermont paper, which noted his death with proper tribute to him as a man and a native son of the state. He was a descendant

of John Aiken, prominent in Revolutionary history and in the early settlement of Vermont. His parents died many years ago and are buried in West Dummerston, leaving two sons and one daughter at the time of their death. Away back in the 'fifties he entered the employ of Randolph A. Knight, of Dummerston, as clerk in his store, and there he remained until 1863, when, at the age of twenty-five years, he joined with several others from Windham county and emigrated to Des Moines, Iowa, where he still remained in the employ of Mr. Knight. He was reared a farmer boy until he was thirteen, when he entered the mercantile business. May 1, 1864, Mr. Aiken, in company with Mr. Knight and several others, left Des Moines with a big freight wagon drawn by three yoke of oxen and an Indian pony, bound for Idaho territory, making their destination Virginia City, in the present state of Montana, then a part of the territory mentioned. Their freight consisted mostly of miners' goods. It was a trip of eighteen hundred miles and they were one hundred and fifteen days en route. At Fort Kearney, two hundred miles west of Omaha, Neb., they found it necessary with others to form a large company for protection against the hostile Sioux, through whose territory they would travel for 600 miles up the North Platte river. They had several fights with the Indians, who tried to stampede their cattle. They crossed the Rocky Mountains at the South Pass.

It may be said that Mr. Aiken was engaged in mining in Alder gulch for about two years. In 1866 he located in Silver Bow, and in the fall went to Cable, where he engaged with the M. & M. Tunnel Company to drive a tunnel under Iron Mountain. He spent four and one-half years in this work, putting the tunnel in 1,100 feet. From 1871 to 1878 he engaged in mining in the Moose creek district, after which time he moved to Butte. In 1880 he associated himself with Salton Cameron in purchasing the Butte foundry, which he managed until 1896, when ill health caused him to dispose of his interest in the same, and he thereafter lived practically retired until his death, which came on the 22d of April, 1900, the result of an attack of pneumonia, his illness being of only a few days' duration. As was said of him in the local press at the time of his demise, "It comes to the lot of few men to gain such universal respect and affection as that in which Mr. Aiken was held. He was noted for his many charitable works, and none of his brothers was ever so poor and lowly that he

could be kept away from any of them in time of sickness or distress."

In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Aiken held a position of distinction, having been for many years identified with the order, his initiation into Masonry having occurred in Golden Rule Lodge No. 32, at Putney, Vt. He took a conspicuous part in the work of the fraternity in Montana, having been past master of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 24, A. F. & A. M., of Butte; past high priest of Deer Lodge Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.; past eminent commander of Montana Commandery No. 3, K. T.; past worthy patron of Ruth Chapter No. 2, O. E. S., and a member of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Helena. He held the distinguished office of right eminent commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar in the state, and was one of the most honored and popular adherents of the fraternity in this section of the Union. He was also a valued member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

That Mr. Aiken was prominent in the political and public life of the state is evident when we revert to the various offices he held. In 1871 and 1872 he was a member of the Seventh session of the territorial legislature, which convened at Virginia City; in 1873 he was a member of the Eighth, or extraordinary, session; in 1881 he was elected a member of the territorial council, being a representative of Deer Lodge county in each of these instances; and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1889, which framed the present constitution of the state. He ever commanded public confidence and esteem.

On the 20th of April, 1882, Mr. Aiken was united in marriage to Miss Ada M. Rodgers, who was born in Missouri, being the daughter of Captain William H. Rodgers, born in Indiana in 1814, removing thence to Missouri in the early 'thirties, and there engaging in mercantile pursuits. In 1864 he came to Montana and opened a hotel in Virginia City, and in 1881 engaged in the same line of enterprise in Missoula, where his death occurred. He married Jane Logan, who was born in Kentucky, the daughter of William Logan and of the same family of the late Gen. John A. Logan. They became the parents of eleven children, of whom Mrs. Aiken was the third in order of birth. She was fifteen years of age at the time of the family's removal to Montana, passing her sixteenth birthday in Virginia City. In 1883 Mrs. Aiken became a member of Ruth Chapter No. 2, O. E. S., was

worthy matron of the same in 1896, while in 1897 she had the distinction of serving as grand worthy matron of the grand lodge of the order in Montana. She still maintains her home in Butte under the influences and hallowed associations of the past and enjoying the friendship of those to whom she and her husband had endeared themselves in the years gone by.

SAMUEL P. ALEXANDER, a prosperous and energetic miner of Butte, is a native of Prussia, born in that country in 1853. His parents, Aaron and Hulda (Solomon) Alexander, were also natives of Prussia, where his father was an excellent tailor. They had four children, of whom Samuel was the third. He was educated in his native land, and, in 1873, when he was twenty years old, emigrated to America, landing in New York and working there nine months in a liquor manufactory. From New York he came directly to Montana, locating first at Clancey, where he was interested in a shoe store, but after conducting it a short time sold out his interest and removed to Helena. There he went into the hotel business for a short time, returning to Clancey and working on the first hand jigs operated in the state. In 1875 he took up his residence in Butte, when the place consisted of only twelve or fourteen unpretentious cabins, but in 1875 also the mineral discoveries began and in 1876 he helped to survey and lay out the city for its future greatness. He spent a short time in the hotel business, and then opened a shoe store. In January, 1876, he started the first restaurant ever opened in Butte, sold it a few months later and took a contract to sink thirty feet in the little Mina mine for a half interest. Before long he sold half of his half and soon after the other half. He then went prospecting in the Pipestone district. In 1877 his brother died and Mr. Alexander took charge of a profitable shoe business left by him.

When volunteers for the campaign against the Nez Perces were called for, he was the first man to respond, arriving at Deer Lodge at midnight and going with the company from there to Warm Springs, where they were sworn in. The command started for Missoula, but meeting Dr. Mitchell on the road and being informed by him that the Indians were coming back on the Lo Lo trail, they returned to Warm Springs. Mr. Alexander was one of five soldiers who went out to confiscate horses, saddles and

other munitions for the service. He took a horse but was compelled to give it up at the mouth of a gun. In the fall of 1877 he was one of the five guards who took the prisoner McAndrews from Butte to Boulder on the road to Radersburg, where he was hanged. The next year he opened and conducted the first pawnbrokers' shop in Butte. After a few months he gave this up and went to Glendale to work for a mining company there. In 1881 he returned to Butte, engaged in the meat business and a little while after sold out and opened a second-hand furniture store. The next year he removed to Wickes and from there to Gloster, in 1884 returned to Butte for a year and in 1885 went to Utah and engaged in mining at Brigham Canyon under contract. Three years later he went to San Francisco and mined in California. From California he went to Colorado, where he remained nearly twelve years. While in Colorado in 1898 Mr. Alexander was instrumental in having all volunteers in the Spanish-American war absolved from assessment work on their mining claims during their term of service. This was brought about by congressional action, for which Mr. Alexander made the original suggestion to Senator Wolcott. In 1901 he returned once more to Butte, where he still resides and is carrying on a profitable mining business. Mr. Alexander has been something of a wanderer, but, unlike the proverbial rolling stone, he has gathered some moss in the form of valuable mining interests in Colorado and Montana and real estate in Butte. A single man, he has ever felt at liberty to follow his inclination in whatever direction it guided him, but he has followed it to good purpose and is well esteemed.

GEORGE J. ALLEN, now one of the representative stock growers of Paradise Valley, Park county, came to Montana in the pioneer days of 1864, and has been ever since identified with mining operations and other industries of the now prosperous commonwealth. He was born in Henry county, Mo., on January 19, 1844, the son of George J. and Esther M. (Mitchel) Allen, the former born in North Carolina on April 5, 1809, and the latter in Browns Borough, Washington county, Tenn., on May 17, 1815, the daughter of William and Nancy Mitchel. Her marriage to Mr. Allen occurred on April 17, 1833, and they were the parents of four sons and four daughters. The mother of Mr. Allen was the granddaughter of Rev. Samuel

Doak, D. D., who was born in Providence Church, Va., on August 1, 1749, and who, educated at Princeton University, attained eminence in the educational world as a successful educator and the founder of Washington College in Tennessee in 1795. He was its first president, serving in that capacity for thirty-six years, when his son, John W. Doak, succeeded him. The institution stands as a fitting monument to its founder, while in the principal building a magnificent memorial window, weighing 1,200 pounds, is placed in honor of this worthy man, who passed to his reward full of years of honor. George J. Allen, Sr., emigrated with his family to Boone county, Mo., in 1834, and after farming for one year, removed to Tebo, in what is now Henry county, where he entered claim to 350 acres, which he thoroughly improved and made his home until his death on March 5, 1850, his widow surviving him until February 13, 1853.

George J. Allen passed his boyhood and was educated in Henry county, Mo. In 1864, when twenty years of age, he started for Montana with horse and mule team, and driving a freight outfit. He had no serious trouble from Indians and arrived in Virginia City on the 1st of August, 1864. Here he engaged in mining with fair success, and in the spring of 1865 he removed to Last Chance gulch, and in Dry gulch, in the same locality, he and a partner bought a claim, which they worked for several months without success, and in the fall Mr. Allen was one of fifty-four who built a fleet of boats and started down the Missouri river, the outfit being called the Rawhide fleet, under command of Capt. Knox. They embarked at Fort Benton and made the river trip of 2,600 miles to St. Joseph, Mo., in twenty-eight days. Mr. Allen then remained on the old homestead at Tebo, Mo., until 1880, when he again drove a team on an overland trip to Montana. He came to Park county, and to Paradise valley, where he first bought a small tract of land, to which he added a homestead claim and railroad land, until the area of his estate is now 3,200 acres. Here he has since engaged in stock growing, raising cattle and horses upon an extensive scale, in the former line giving preference to the Hereford breed. He is an admirer of good horseflesh, and has ever in evidence good animals of standard-bred stock. In driving he is reluctant to figure in the background, and it must be a speedy horse that will essay passing him on the road.

In his political proclivities Mr. Allen supports the Democratic party, and he served as postmaster of

Paradise valley for one year, the office being abandoned after Livingston was established. He has also served as school director at various times, and earnestly advocates every enterprise looking to the advancement of the local welfare, and is held in the highest estimation of all who know him. His religious faith is Congregational, while Mrs. Allen is an active worker in the Baptist church.

On April 22, 1874, Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Betty J. Fisher, born in Howard county, Mo., the daughter of Jacob and Jane (Allen) Fisher, the former a native of Virginia, while the latter was a half sister of George J. Allen, Sr. Mrs. Allen's paternal grandfather was Daniel Fisher, born in Virginia, and his father was born of German ancestors in Philadelphia, before the Revolution. To Mr. and Mrs. Allen nine children have been born, of whom Elbert, the fourth, now attending the State University at Bozeman, and Carrie, the seventh, are living. James R., George, Edwin, Henry, Joseph, Annie and Lucy have passed away.

ROBERT D. ALTON, M. D.—An eminent pioneer physician and surgeon of Montana, who nearly twenty years ago came to the great northwest and began his life of usefulness among her people, laying the resources of his professional training and skill under tribute to their necessities and impressing upon the community the forceful influence of his progressive spirit, Dr. Robert D. Alton, of Livingston, Park county, has risen into place and consequence in the state of his adoption, and is securely established in the confidence and esteem of her people. He was born at Carbondale, Pa., February 9, 1860, the son of Davis and Helen C. (Williams) Alton. His father, Davis Alton, was a manufacturer of iron in the Lehigh valley, Pa., and served with distinction and the rank of major in the Civil war.

Dr. Alton received his scholastic training in the schools of Burlington, N. J., and in 1878 entered the medical department of Wooster University at Cleveland, Ohio, where he graduated with the class of 1881. He was then appointed house surgeon of Charity Hospital and demonstrator of anatomy, medical department Wooster University. In the summer of 1882 he went to Colorado, and in March, 1883, came to Montana, and locating at Livingston, Park county, where he entered upon the practice of

his profession, which he has pursued with such success that he is now one of the leading physicians of his section of the state and local surgeon to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the Montana State Medical Association. He was active in organizing St. Luke's Hospital at Livingston, is a member of its board of trustees and one of its visiting surgeons. In educational matters in the community he has shown a great and serviceable interest; he has been for many years a member of the city school board and is at this time (1902) its president. Much of the progress and excellence of the schools is due to his intelligent study of their needs and his energetic application of the knowledge thereby acquired.

Fraternally the Doctor is prominently identified with the Masonic order in several of its branches, holding membership in Livingston Lodge No. 32, the local Royal Arch Chapter and St. Bernard Commandery No. 6, being eminent commander of the last named. He is also a member of Livingston Lodge No. 246, of the Order of Elks. On February 15, 1888, he was married to Miss Anna Mintie, the daughter of Fergus L. and Eleanor (Russell) Mintie. Mrs. Alton is a native of Darlington, Wis., where she was born December 13, 1867. She is an ardent and zealous worker in the Episcopal church, and is also a member of Milicent Porter Chapter, D. A. R., of Waterbury, Conn. The Doctor and Mrs. Alton have one son, Robert M. Alton, who was born April 1, 1889, and is attending the city schools of Livingston.

ROBERT ANDREW.—The subject of this review, who is one of the most progressive and successful of the farmers and sheep growers of Park county, passed his youth amid the banks and braes of bonnie Scotland, and in his sturdy integrity of character and his invincible spirit shows the typical attributes of his race. He was born in Banff, Scotland, on November 17, 1853, being one of the thirteen children of James and Jane (Fraser) Andrew, both of whom were likewise born in Banff, being representatives of worthy old Scottish families. The paternal grandfather of our subject also bore the name of James Andrew, and he was born in Banff, where the family had been established for many generations. The father of our subject was a farmer, his farm being called Chapeltown of Mar-noch, and passed his entire life in his native land.

Robert Andrew passed his early years at Banff, where he attended the public schools, and in 1867, at the age of fourteen years, he went to New Zealand and engaged as a plowman until 1881, having taken contracts for the breaking of land. He then came to America and made his way to Helena, Mont., where he engaged in freighting for a short time, and then rented a farm in the Missouri valley, about thirty-five miles from Helena, and engaged in agricultural pursuits about three years, but with such meagre success that he went to While Sulphur Springs and there turned his attention to the sheep business. Six months later he removed to Fish creek, where he remained somewhat more than three years, and then leased what is known as the Antelope sheep ranch, on that creek, and engaged in sheep growing, eventually purchasing the ranch of Everett & Blakely and adding to its area by purchase of adjoining tracts until the place comprised 4,000 acres. He had on hand more than 6,000 sheep at the time of disposing of the ranch and stock in 1900 to Paul Van Cleve. He then purchased his present fine ranch located in Paradise valley, on the Yellowstone river, ten miles above the city of Livingston, his postoffice address. Here he has 380 acres supplied with effective irrigation, and expects to raise an average of 1,000 tons of hay annually to feed sheep for the spring market. He has at the present time 5,000 sheep grazing on the Yellowstone river. He conducts operations with much ability, and is known as one of the progressive men of this section of the state, thoroughly careful in his efforts and utilizing the most effective methods in all branches of his business.

In politics he renders allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally is identified with the Knights of Pythias. He has made the best of improvements on his ranch, having but recently completed a fine residence of modern architectural design, equipped with modern conveniences. His ranch is beautifully located in the valley, and is one of the show places of this section. November 17, 1886, Mr. Andrew was united in marriage to Miss Anna McCrea, who was born in Peterhead, Scotland, the daughter of John McCrea.

JOSEPH H. ANDREWS, who is one of the worthy pioneers of Missoula county, and who has had many interesting experiences in his numerous hunting expeditions in the early days, as well as with certain of his business experiences, is

now a resident in the Lo Lo creek district, where he has a fine ranch of 240 acres, and is successfully engaged in raising stock and farming and fruit growing. Mr. Andrews is a native of London, England, born on Christmas day, 1855, the son of William H. and Mary A. Andrews, also natives of England, whence the father emigrated to America in 1861, accompanied by his son, Joseph. The mother was to follow them the succeeding year, but her death occurred on the day she was to embark. William H. Andrews had joined the church of Latter Day Saints and went to Salt Lake City from Omaha, crossing the plains with ox teams. Joseph was then but six years of age, but he well recalls the fact that they had to stop half a day on the journey to allow a herd of buffalo to pass.

Joseph H. Andrews was educated in Salt Lake City, where he remained until he was fifteen years old, when he ran away from home, going to Idaho, and in the Raft river district was employed in herding cattle, which occupation he continued for eight years. He first came to Montana in 1877, and then went to British Columbia, taking horses for the British government. He then came back to Meadow creek, where he was for a time engaged in mining, with a miner's varied success. Subsequently he went to Idaho and thence to Nevada, passing some time there in Virginia City. In 1881, at Marsh Basin, Cassia county, Idaho, Mr. Andrews was married to Miss Elizabeth Halstead, a native of Clinton county, Ill. They have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews passed some time in traveling through Idaho, Nevada and Colorado, and in the spring of 1882 came to Missoula, Mont., and in the fall he took up the claim where they have since had their home, additions having been made to the place until it now comprises 240 acres. Mr. Andrews has been successfully engaged here in farming and the live stock business, and has also devoted attention to the raising of fruit, to which a portion of his farm is well adapted. He has an excellent home and is one of the prosperous men of this section. In politics Mr. Andrews supports the Republican party, and fraternally is identified with the Improved Order of Odd Fellows.

and sturdy intelligence and industry. Mr. Annear has personally manifested these characteristics in a marked degree, and by his ability and well directed efforts has gained a competency, while he is recognized as one of the representative citizens of the attractive little city of Walkerville, Silver Bow county.

Joseph Charles Annear was born in Cornwall, England, on March 9, 1847, the seventh of the eight children of Joseph Job and Louisa (Rogers) Annear, both of whom died in Cornwall, where the father was a mason and contractor. He was a Tory in his politics, and a communicant of the Church of England. Of his twelve children six are living and three are residents of the United States. Mr. Annear received his education in the schools of Cornwall, and there served an apprenticeship of seven years at the mason's trade. In 1871 Mr. Annear determined to try his fortunes in the United States, and he located in Fall River, Mass., where he worked at his trade principally on the large stone buildings of the cotton factories until 1875, when he went west to San Francisco, and devoted his attention to his trade in California until 1880, assisting in the erection of buildings for Senator Stanford and working in divers sections of the state.

In 1880 Mr. Annear came to Montana, locating in Butte, where he was employed at his trade until the fall of 1881, when he began contracting and building. He erected a number of quartz mills in various sections of the state, and among them are the one at Silver Star, the Bluebird, at Butte, and the Bimetallic, at Granite. He also had many other important contracts and was very successful in his business operations, which he continued with vigor and ability until 1896, when he retired, having since maintained his home in Walkerville, where he owns valuable real estate and he also has valuable holdings in Butte. In politics Mr. Annear is a stalwart Republican, prominent in his party in the state. He was chosen as the first city treasurer of Walkerville in 1890, and in 1892 represented his ward on the board of aldermen, and in that year also he was elected representative of Silver Bow county in the lower house of the legislature, receiving the largest majority of any candidate elected at that time. Mr. Annear proved a valuable working member of the legislature, in which he made an enviable record. Fraternally he is prominently identified with Freemasonry, having become an entered apprentice in Mount Moriah Lodge No. 24, in Butte, in 1884, and having been duly raised to the master's degree in

JOSEPH C. ANNEAR.—In the picturesque old county of Cornwall, England, the ancestry of Mr. Annear can be traced back to a time to which the "memory of man runneth not to the contrary," and the name is one which has ever stood for integrity

that body. In 1890 he took the capltular degrees in Deer Lodge Chapter No. 12, and also belongs to Montana Commandery No. 3, K. T.; is past master of his lodge and takes a deep interest in the work of this noble fraternity. In 1869 Mr. Annear was united in marriage to Miss Grace Bettinson, who, like himself, was born in Cornwall, and whose death occurred on March 7, 1892. On March 16, 1893, he wedded Miss Mary Coombe, also a native of Cornwall. They have two children, Joseph Charles, Jr., born April 9, 1894, and Benjamin John, born September 18, 1897.

REV. CYRIL PAUWELYN is the pastor of St. Ann's church and catholicity in Great Falls. In the beginning the Catholics were attended by the Jesuit fathers from the mission of St. Peter's. Later it became a dependency of Helena, and was attended by some of the clergy attached to the cathedral. During this time a substantial church was erected by Rev. A. H. Lambaere. The church was first opened for services on Rosary Sunday, 1890, by the Ordinary, who on a subsequent occasion blessed it formally under the name and title of St. Ann, and Rev. J. J. Dols was assigned to the mission as its first pastor. He was born at Sittara, Holland, March 6, 1848, acquired his literary education in Holland and Belgium, and pursued his theological studies at both the American College and the University at Louvain, Belgium. He received priestly orders at Bruxelles in 1874 at the hands of the Papal Nuncio, and came at once to America as a missionary priest of the archdiocese of Oregon. He was stationed at McMinnville, Ore., for three years and built the first church there. Four years of service at Gervais followed, and in 1881 he was sent to Montana, where he made a lasting reputation as a Christian, an earnest and generous worker in the religious field, and as an able financier and business man. Butte demanded such a priest as Father Dols, and he was sent there as its first resident pastor. There he erected a comfortable residence, and at once took steps to secure a much needed institution in the growing city of mines, a hospital. Largely through his efforts and personal aid St. James Hospital was established and placed under charge of the Sisters of Charity, of Leavenworth. In 1883 the cornerstone of the fine brick church was laid, and his energy was so great that it was completed, at a cost of \$18,000, and dedicated

in September, 1884. In December, 1885, Father Dols took a much needed rest in an extended visit to his native country. On his return, in 1886, he took spiritual charge of the Catholics of Beaverhead and Madison counties; first at Laurin, where he built a neat residence, then at Dillon, here he built a brick church with rectory, which was completed and dedicated to St. Rose of Lima in 1887. This was constructed from moneys generously given by persons of all creeds. Here Father Dols labored with power and great acceptability until February, 1891, when he was transferred to Great Falls as its first rector. His field extended over Cascade county and demanded all his time and wonderful energy for five years, he having no assistant. The parochial residence at Great Falls was purchased with his own money and later willed to the church. The church at that time was over \$4,000 in debt. Through Father Dols' exertions and financial ability the debt was soon paid and, to use his own language, "Since 1893 we have helped our sisters to accomplish, in spite of hard times, a mammoth undertaking, the building of Columbus Hospital." Wishing to keep St. Ann's church out of debt he never charged rent for the use of his dwelling, and was forming plans for the erection of a suitable parochial residence, for which he had purchased an ample site. These plans were entirely changed by his unlooked-for death from pleuro-pneumonia on May 30, 1898, at the hospital he had himself founded and built. His funeral services were conducted by Rt. Rev. Bishop Brondel, and sixteen priests were present in honor of this wonderful man, a giant in the cause for which he so long labored. He won many friends, and by his will bequeathed to St. Ann's church his home as a rectory, and to Columbus Hospital the residue of his fortune. His memory will be long cherished as one of Great Falls' most eminent and useful citizens. Father Dols said of Columbus Hospital: "It is the pride of Great Falls. Especially built for the care of the sick and disabled, it has all the modern improvements, and, under the direction of scientific architects, it has been made a perfect sanitarium. Its operating rooms are the finest in Montana, while the kindness of the Sisters of Charity of Providence make it a perfect home. As nurses they show the kindness of sisters, the care of a mother, and God only knows the physical and spiritual good accomplished by their sweet influence." This great institution has since attained magnificent proportions. It is not merely a hospi-



J. J. Doe

tal. It has connected with it a training school for nurses, with a two-years course, from which seven nurses were graduated since its opening in 1894, the only school of its kind in a wide extent of territory. A maternity hospital, St. Elizabeth's home, an annex costing \$14,000, was finished in 1901. Columbus Hospital is the authorized hospital of the large Boston & Montana Smelter and of the Great Northern Railway. Sister James, a woman of remarkable ability as an organizer and financier, has been the superior from its incipency. It has in its corps a large staff of physicians and surgeons, eighteen sisters and twelve trained nurses. In 1901 its benefits were received by 1,012 patients.

Father Dols was succeeded by Rev. H. B. Allaey, who labored faithfully until August, 1901, when, at his own request, by reason of failing health, he was transferred to Bozeman. He began the erection of the new church now in progress and laid its foundation.

A strong personality, endowed with considerable activity have won for Father Pauwelyn, the immediate subject, the complimentary sobriquet of "ecclesiastical beaver." He was born at Poelcapelle, West Flanders, Belgium, April 26, 1863. He made his humanities at Ypres, his philosophy at Roulers and his theology partly in the Seminary of Bruges and partly in the American College at Louvain. He left Europe in company with the Rt. Rev. Bishop Junger, who was returning from Rome, and arrived at Helena in the latter part of September, 1885. Father Pauwelyn was then only a deacon. The priestly orders were conferred on him by the Rt. Rev. J. B. Brondel in the cathedral of the Sacred Hearts at Helena, November 29, 1885. Though his ordination to the priesthood had been preceded by another, that of Stephen De Rouge, S. J., held in the same cathedral two months before, Father Pauwelyn is entitled to the honor of being the first priest of the Helena diocese ordained in Montana. He at once actively entered into missionary life along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad from Helena to the Dakota line, visiting each of the railroad camps every two months, also each of the mining camps and settlements within a radius of sixty miles from Helena, establishing churches and carrying Christian consolation to hundreds otherwise unprovided for. He built the first Catholic church of Bozeman, the first frame church in Livingston and Marysville, purchased and improved the church at Glendive, improved the churches of Missouri valley, Boulder

valley and Three Forks. On October 20, 1887, he was appointed the first pastor of the church of the Sacred Hearts at Miles City with charge of the territory now Custer, Yellowstone, Carbon, Dawson and Rosebud counties, a pastorate of 50,000 square miles, Rev. Father Follet relieving him of the territory and churches of Missouri Valley, Wickes, Marysville, and part of Lewis and Clarke and Meagher counties, and Father Van Den Broeck relieving him of the care of the churches at Bozeman, Livingston, Three Forks, White Sulphur Springs, and other places in Gallatin, Park and Meagher counties. During this pastorate he improved the churches at Miles City, Glendive and Billings. He was the first to visit and hold services at Red Lodge, and secured the site and raised funds for the erection of a church there. Adding to his strong vitality in 1890 by a six-months visit to Europe, during which he saw the Passion Play at Oberammergau, he returned much improved in vigor and activity. On January 30, 1891, he was transferred to Butte and Dillon missions as assistant to Rev. Father Van de Ven. In 1893 he succeeded Father Dols in the charge of Dillon church and the missions in Beaverhead and Madison counties. He improved the Dillon church and paid off its debt. He also secured the site for a church at Sheridan. On October 19, 1898, he was re-appointed to the Miles City mission. Here he paid off the church debt and made many improvements in the grounds and surroundings of the church that now make it one of the beauty spots of Montana. On August 3, 1901, he was placed in charge of St. Ann's church at Great Falls to succeed Father Dols. He was the father of St. John's Ecclesiastical Society of Montana, organized at Helena August 30, 1900, incorporated August 31, 1900, and framed its constitution and bylaws. In Great Falls he has much improved the parochial residence, and has labored hard in the interests of the 2,500 attendants of the church. The Rev. Thomas McCormack of Thurles, Ireland, was assigned as his assistant on October 10, 1901. A Slavist priest will soon be appointed as another assistant. Father Pauwelyn says, "Our large congregation is a most cosmopolitan one. People are here from all quarters of the globe. Many cannot speak English. My ability to speak four languages helps me wonderfully in my work. My only regret is that I do not speak more languages." All denominations and classes of people in Great Falls are witnesses to the broad Christian charity, the

self-abnegating devotion and the energetic business qualities of Father Pauwelyn, while his cosmopolitan flock hold him in tender reverence and love.

WILLIAM H. ARNOLD.—One of the pioneers of Montana whose life has been one of signal honor and usefulness, Mr. Arnold was numbered among the early settlers of the beautiful Gallatin valley, and has here maintained his home during all the long intervening years, successfully engaged in farming and stockgrowing. Mr. Arnold was born on August 8, 1842, in Warren county, Ky., the son of William and Polly (Marr) Arnold, also natives of Kentucky, where they passed their lives, the father being an agriculturalist. Of their eight children four are yet living.

William H. Arnold early began to contribute his quota to the work of the homestead farm, his education being afforded by the common schools. His school opportunities were exceedingly limited but by personal application and association with the practical affairs of life he has effectively supplemented this rudimentary education, and is a man of strong intellectuality and broad information. He left home in 1864, in March, starting for the far west from Booneville, Mo., making the long and then hazardous overland trip to Montana, where he arrived in September of the same year. He first located in Alder gulch, at that time a bustling mining camp. Mr. Arnold remained in that locality until December, when he came to the Gallatin valley and took up a tract of the government land about seven miles from his present fine homestead, where he remained about two years, farming in a somewhat primitive way. He then settled on his present farm, which now comprises about one section, and lies seven miles northwest of Bozeman. Here he has been engaged in general farming, but is now gradually giving more attention to the raising of live stock, which he contemplates conducting on an extensive scale. His first residence on his present ranch was a log house, 18x24 feet in dimensions, but before building that he had maintained his abode in even more primitive dwellings. In 1883 he erected his present commodious and attractive farm house, and he also has a residence property in Bozeman, which he occupies that his children may have the superior advantages of the city schools and the college.

On May 24, 1870, in the vicinity of his present

farm home was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Arnold to Miss Ellen Flannery, born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1845. Emigrating to America in 1866, she came to Montana in 1869. She was the daughter of Matthew and Cathrine (Foggarty) Flannery, and the father died in Ireland, while the mother is still living in the Gallatin valley. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have had ten children, two of the number are married, and they now have four grandchildren. Their children are William H., Mary (Mrs. Charles Waterman), Lizzie (Mrs. Joseph Friel), Louis, Annie, James W., Ella, Alice, Alberta, Josephine. These children were all members of the Society of Native Sons and Daughters of Montana, while Mr. Arnold is one of the prominent members of the Pioneers' Society, having been among the first to become identified with it. The family are members of the Catholic church, and have a place of prominence in the community, where they are held in the highest esteem. In politics Mr. Arnold gives his support to the Democratic party, and, when Montana was admitted to statehood, and he thus acquired the right of franchise, he cast his first presidential vote in 1892 for Grover Cleveland. He is a man of sterling character, progressive and public-spirited and one of the honored and popular pioneers of the Gallatin valley.

DAVID AUSTIN.—The lamented subject of this sketch, who was one of Montana's most respected and in his way one of her most serviceable citizens, and whose tragical and untimely death was universally regretted, was a native of New York, from which state he removed to California in 1855, making the trip round Cape Horn. Upon his arrival in the Golden state, he followed mining in the northern part for some time, later making a trip to Idaho, Oregon and Washington, and in 1863 came from Elk City to Montana, locating at Virginia City, where he engaged in mining for a short time. From there he removed to Missoula and was in the employ of A. G. England at different times during the next seven years. When the Cedar creek excitement broke out he purchased claim No. 53, below the discovery, that later proved to be very rich, but which he sold for \$2,500, and with the money purchased the ranch on which his widow now lives, he having been killed in 1885 by the accidental discharge of a rifle while hunting deer. He left no children. Mr. Austin took a very active interest in

public affairs, giving to the community and the county the full benefit of his good judgment and strong common sense, and contributing freely in more substantial ways to any desirable public improvement. That this active interest in all that concerned the welfare of the people was highly appreciated by them is proven by the fact that he was their choice as county commissioner for four successive terms, and that his administration of the affairs of the office was universally commended. Since his death Mr. Austin has managed the ranch with skill and judgment. Like her husband, she is held in the highest esteem.

THOMAS C. BACH.—One of the conspicuous figures in the history of Montana is the distinguished jurist whose name introduces this review. He is honored as a citizen whose career has conferred credit and dignity on the state, and whose marked abilities have heightened the fame of her judiciary. He holds distinctive precedence as a lawyer and judge, having served as associate justice of the supreme tribunal of the territory of Montana, while his literary attainments are of high order; his reading and investigation having been directed along almost every line of thought and investigation, while his strong mentality and distinct individuality make him a natural leader of men and director of opinion.

Judge Bach is a native of the city of Brooklyn, now a portion of Greater New York, where he was born on October 10, 1853, being the son of John C. and Elizabeth (Nostrand) Bach, both of whom were born on Long Island, being respectively the one of English and the other of German lineage. The grandfather of our subject in the agnatic line was Robert Bach, who came from England to America early in the nineteenth century, locating on Long Island. This was his place of abode at the time of the outbreak of the war of 1812, and he gave distinct evidence of his loyalty to his adopted country by enlisting for service in the American army, with which he remained until peace was declared. Subsequently he engaged in the wholesale drug business; and it is a matter of record that he erected the first brick house in the city of Brooklyn. There was solemnized his marriage to Miss Margaret Cowan, who was born in Ireland; and there was born, in 1814, their son, John Casnave Bach, the father of the immediate subject of this sketch. The former

died in 1885, in the seventy-first year of his life, his widow surviving him two years, her demise occurring in 1887, at which time she had attained the age of sixty-seven years. They became the parents of eleven children, and of this number eight are now living. Thomas C. Bach was the eighth child in order of birth, and at the age of eight years he accompanied his parents on their removal to New York city, where he was reared to maturity. His preliminary education was secured in private schools, and he eventually matriculated in the school of arts of Columbia College, where he graduated in 1875 with the degree of B. A., the master's degree being later conferred on him by his alma mater. After his graduation in the literary department of the university he entered the law department, completing the prescribed course and graduating as a member of the class of 1877, receiving the degree of B. L. He then entered the law office of Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, one of the eminent members of the bar of the national metropolis and at one time minister to Spain, and under these most favorable conditions continued his technical studies until 1878, acting in the capacity of brief clerk for his preceptor. He was admitted to the bar in the year 1877, and began the practice of his profession in New York city, thus continuing for a decade. The year 1884 witnessed his removal to Montana, first locating in Bozeman, and the following year entered into a professional alliance with Judge W. H. DeWitte, of Butte, in which city he was engaged in active practice until 1886, establishing a prestige which has been cumulative in character up to the present day. In 1886 President Cleveland appointed him fourth associate justice of the supreme court of the territory, and he forthwith took up his official residence, first in Miles City, then in Great Falls, and at the expiration of his term of office he moved to Helena, where he has since maintained his home and professional headquarters. He served on the supreme bench with signal ability, retaining the incumbency until the admission of Montana to statehood, in 1889. He took to the supreme bench the very highest qualifications for this most responsible office in the system of government, and his record as a judge was in harmony with his record as a lawyer—distinguished by an unswerving integrity of purpose and a masterful grasp of the problems presented for solution. Many of his decisions became authoritative, being regarded as models of judicial wisdom. In the work entitled "Jones on Mortgages," Vol. I, the opinion of Judge Bach in the case of Gassert

vs. Bogk, is quoted as authority on parol evidence in connection with the entering of corroborative testimony to the fact that a deed may be shown to be absolutely equivalent to a mortgage on the property involved. The opinion rendered by Judge Bach in this case was sustained by the supreme court of the United States, as is shown in the reports of that tribunal. (Thirteenth Supreme Court Reports, 738; section 247.) Other rulings entered by him while on the bench have been the objects of favorable comment by the supreme court of the United States. From 1897 until 1899 Judge Bach rendered most efficient service as reporter of the supreme court of the state of Montana, while prior to this, in 1893, he served in the lower house as representative of Lewis and Clarke county.

In politics Judge Bach has always rendered unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party, whose cause he has advocated with marked power and eloquence during the various campaigns. Upon his retirement from the supreme bench he entered into a professional partnership with Judge Horace Buck, this association continuing until the appointment of Judge Buck to the district bench, while later he was elected associate justice of the supreme court. After conducting an individual practice for some time, Judge Bach became associated in his professional work with E. W. and J. K. Toole, under the firm name of Toole, Bach & Toole, and this alliance was maintained until the fall of 1900, when J. K. Toole was elected governor of the state, whereupon the firm name became Toole & Bach. The firm control a large and important legal business, practicing in all the courts and retaining a representative clientele. Judge Bach is one of the eminent members of the Montana bar; has the confidence of the people and is regarded as a safe, conservative and conscientious attorney and counsel. He is well known throughout the state, and is honored for his high professional ability and his inflexible integrity in all the relations of life. On June 5, 1889, Judge Bach was united in marriage to Miss Kathryn Child, of Helena. Mrs. Bach was born in California, whither her parents had removed from Rhode Island. Judge and Mrs. Bach have two daughters, Dorothy and Marjorie.

Thomas T. Baker, a prominent and successful civil engineer of Butte, was so situated as to see the salient features of that sanguinary struggle and be one of its sufferers. His parents, Joseph K. and Matilda (Thomas) Baker, were Virginians—born in that section which was West Virginia after 1863. The father, a prosperous farmer, was also in the United States civil service. Mr. Baker, the third of thirteen children, received his early education in the public schools of his native county. He remained at home engaged in work on his father's farm until the war broke out. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union army, beginning service as a corporal and being mustered out in 1865 as a lieutenant. He went through the contest without permanent injury, although engaged in more than fifteen battles, among them that of Cloyd's Mountain in 1864, at which after one hour and a half of fierce fighting 600 gallant troops lay dead on the field. Other battles in which Mr. Baker was engaged were those of New River Bridge, Lexington, Lynchburg, Winchester, Hall Town and Petersburg. At Winchester he received a wound which laid him up for three months. He was on the field at Appomattox when Lee's army stacked arms in the surrender. He saw the first land battle of the war at Philippi, W. Va., on June 3, 1861, and what was practically its close when Lee laid down his arms at Appomattox. During his western life he took an active part in the campaign against the Nez Perces, fighting them at Camas creek. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

After the war Mr. Baker returned to his home and in September, 1865, removed to Iowa, and entered a preparatory school at Lynnville, and then took a college course at Grinnell College, from which he was graduated in 1874, having studied the scientific course and civil engineering. He remained in the college a year as assistant instructor in chemistry and physics, and at its close came to Montana in 1875, locating at Virginia City, where for one year he was principal of the city schools. In 1877 he was appointed deputy mineral surveyor, and, in the spring of 1878, removed to Butte and began practice as a civil engineer and surveyor. He has also followed patenting claims during most of this time, and has been concerned in works of construction involving great difficulties, which he has overcome in a masterful way. He surveyed the ditch and superintended the erection of the water works at Glendale, and put in the hydraulic plant at Yugo sapphire mines. His services are often in demand as an expert reporter on mines and mining

THOMAS T. BAKER.—Born at Coveton, Barbour county, in what is now West Virginia. November 12, 1839, and reaching his majority just as the dense cloud of the Civil war was rising,

properties. Mr. Baker was married in April, 1884, to Miss Mary Hobart, a native of Illinois. They have one child, Jacob H., of school age. Mr. Baker is a member of the Presbyterian church and of the Republican party. He has several times been elected county surveyor, and has given eminent satisfaction in the discharge of his official duties. His life is a busy and productive one, leaving him little leisure for the gratification of any desire for mere pleasure, and about the only sport in which he indulges is an occasional hunting or fishing trip. He is a genial, cheerful and entertaining gentleman of high character and fine social qualities.

ORLANDO B. BARBER.—Now living in practical retirement, after years of "ceaseless toil and endeavor," the resulting a success which enables him to rest from his labors and enjoy the evening of life in that repose which is his just due, Mr. Barber comes of old stock, his paternal American ancestors having settled in New England in the early colonial epoch, as is shown from records extant. He himself was born in Hamburg, Erie county, N. Y., on August 8, 1828. His father, Samuel Barber, was born in Worcester, Mass., and removed to New York about 1800. He was an active participant in the war of 1812, and his father was an officer in the Revolution. Samuel Barber married Olive May, a native of New York, where she died, as did also her husband. In their family were nine children.

Orlando B. Barber, the seventh child of his parents, received a good English education in the common schools, and his early life was passed on the farm. He learned the trade of millwright, becoming a skilled artisan while still young. Finally he removed to Pennsylvania, and engaged in farming and carpentering for several years, and then removed to Minnesota, where agriculture again engrossed his attention. He was one of the three men who founded Redwood Falls, in Redwood county, Minn. He was a resident of Pennsylvania in 1861 and raised a company of 112 men for enlistment in the Union army, but was not called into active service. In 1866 Mr. Barber joined the Fiske expedition and came across the plains to Montana, locating in Virginia City, where he followed his trade of millwright. He assisted in building the Hope mill at Phillipsburg and also one at Red Mountain. In 1870 he engaged in merchandising in Virginia City, and

successfully continued it for a number of years. In 1884 he became the owner of a ranch property in the Ruby valley, in Madison county, known as the Valley View ranch, and comprising about 400 acres, and there engaged in the raising of cattle and horses. He now owns a fine ranch near Sheridan, Madison county, where he has his home, the place comprising about 400 acres. This is now in charge of his son, a capable young man. He also has interests in placer mines in the county. For seven years Mr. Barber traveled extensively throughout the Union, and then came to his pleasant home, where he lives quietly, enjoying to the full the companionship of his many friends in the community, where he is held in the highest esteem as one of the venerable pioneers of the county.

Mr. Barber has ever shown great interest in all that touches the welfare and progress of his state. His political support has been always given to the Democratic party, by which he was elected to the territorial legislature of Montana. Fraternally he has long been identified with the noble order of Freemasons. He is a member of Montana Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., of Virginia City, and Montana Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., of the same place. In 1850 Mr. Barber and Miss Samantha Gates were married. She was born in New York. Her paternal grandfather was a drummer in the Revolution, enlisting when fourteen years old and serving seven years, showing that the family has been long established in America. Mrs. Barber proved a true companion and helpmeet to her husband during their long wedded life, which was one of ideal character, and the deepest sorrow of his life was that which came December 28, 1899, when she was summoned from earth. By her gentle, womanly character and unselfishness she endeared herself to a large circle of friends, to whom her death came as a personal bereavement. She left two children, Ellen, the wife of D. W. Tilton, of Butte, and Charles, who has charge of the homestead ranch. Both were born in Pennsylvania. On January 8, 1901, Mr. Barber married Miss Bessie Bartlit, born in Essex, N. Y., the daughter of Elihu Bartlit.

JOHN C. BAILEY.—Born at Corry, Erie county, Pa., March 26, 1851, and growing up in the midst of the excitement created by the discovery of oil in large quantities in his native state, John C. Bailey, of Havre, has twice consulted the deeps of

the mountains as to what they can yield up for the support and enrichment of mankind. His father, Enoch Bordwell, also a native of the Keystone state, was prominently engaged in the oil-producing business at the very height of its prosperity. He died at Corry in 1882, leaving a widow whose maiden name was Julia Ann Wooden, a native of Pennsylvania, who is still living with her children in the east. Mr. Bailey attended school at Lottsville and Corry, Pa., and Penn Yan, N. Y. He left school at the age of twenty and then read law for two years at Corry; but in 1873, changing his mind as to a professional career, he purchased the Corry Commercial College, which he conducted for two years. The next year and a half he spent in the lumber business near his native town, and then for two years sold buggies in Pennsylvania for a Cincinnati manufactory. From 1877 to 1882 he was in the oil district, speculating in oil, and from 1882-87 had a seat in the oil exchange at Oil City, Pa., where he did an enormous business. In 1887 he enlisted in the Twentieth United States Infantry at Columbus, Ohio, and was sent to Fort Assiniboine as sergeant in charge of forty-five men. He remained at the Fort three years and a half, and was then stationed for a year at Newark, N. J., in the recruiting service, returning to the Fort in 1891, and being discharged from the service there in 1892, after a term of five years.

In politics Mr. Bailey is a Democrat, and as such has been influential in local affairs and rendered conspicuous service to his community in various representative capacities. He was for years a member of the city council at Corry, Pa., and has been regularly a delegate to the county and state conventions of his party from his section in Montana for the last ten years, serving repeatedly as chairman in the county organization. He is a member of Corry City Lodge No. 470, K. of P., and its first lieutenant in the Uniform Rank of the order. His home is in Havre, where he has the good will of all classes of the citizens. Mr. Bailey's family name is Bordwell, and he was christened Gilbert Shearer Bordwell; but on joining the army he chose to enlist under the name of John C. Bailey, and has since retained that name.

of Butte, in his hours of reverie. For, although yet in the noon of life, he is one of the city's oldest inhabitants. When he reached the place on August 6, 1866, her inhabitants did not number 150, and he picketed his horses amid the luxuriant grass, full two feet high, where now her principal streets are filled with the busy tides of life and trade. Great trees crowned the northern hill where now are happy homes or marts of traffic. Silver Bow valley was a verdant velvet meadow, silver-veined with streams. The antelope, the elk and the deer disported freely in sight of the smoke of her chimneys, and all the feathered tribe of the forest were musical at her borders. The story of her growth is not quite that of the Arabian tale, but something very like it.

Mr. Barnard was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., on September 3, 1846. His father was Martin M. Barnard, a native of Virginia, who, wandering into the Empire state in his early manhood, married Elizabeth Benedict, and settled down on a farm, as he probably supposed, for life. But early in the 'fifties he was moved by the liberal offers of land by the government to leave the home he had established and seek a new one in the west. He located on government land in Rock county, Wis., where he resided until his death in 1876. His wife died soon after their arrival in Wisconsin. The family consisted of eight children, Anthony being the fifth. He was four or five years old when the family removed from the east, and became a veritable farmer's son in the wild west—went to school when he could, and secured by great good fortune a finishing course at a good high school. He remained at home working on the farm until he was nineteen years old. Then, in 1866, with a team and spring-wagon he started for Montana, by Council Bluffs and Omaha and up the Platte river to Fort Laramie. This was the year in which Red Cloud made so much trouble for settlers and emigrants, and when bloody massacres, among them that of Harney's men, horrified the country. But before Mr. Barnard's party left the fort a treaty of peace had been made, and the train of seventy-five wagons to which he was attached had no annoyance from the savages. The streams and rivers were much swollen, however, and the party experienced great difficulty in fording them and in crossing on improvised rafts where fording was impossible. Several men and many mules and cattle were drowned in these crossings. The train passed the Custer battle ground, but saw not one human habitation for 500 miles after leaving Fort Laramie. They traveled on the new Bozeman

ANTHONY W. BARNARD.—What a flood of interesting reflections, what striking contrasts of primitive and present conditions, what memories of startling developments and stirring scenes, must crowd upon the mind of Anthony Wayne Barnard,

route and saw Col. Bozeman at his ferry when they crossed the Yellowstone. The next year he was killed. The caravan arrived at Virginia City late in July and reached Butte early in August. The journey had been long and exhaustive, unexpected delays and difficulties had occurred so that when it was ended Mr. Barnard's slender means were entirely gone. But he was not discouraged. He went to work promptly at the mines earning what he could while the season lasted. After it was over there was no work, and a majority of his friends and acquaintances returned east.

But he was made of sterner stuff, and he determined to "stick and do," or die in the effort. There was opportunity to work the placer claims about three months in the year, and the other months were spent in prospecting, going on stampedes and other ways of trying "to make a stake." Mr. Barnard located some good placer ground, being one of the first patentees within the limits of the state. His claim, No. 42, was a good producer. From it he took out in dust about \$200,000. It was located in Missoula gulch, almost in what is now the heart of the city. From it he has sold \$40,000 worth of town lots, and the rest is worth a great deal of money, aside from its value for mining, which is considerable, quartz having been developed. He is interested in many other mining properties, among them some twenty-five quartz claims and is besides one of the most extensive owners of real estate in Butte. The Barnard block on Granite street was the first one he built. He has since erected many houses in various parts of the city, in whose future greatness he never for a moment lost faith. While others of her citizens were investing in booming towns, particularly Spokane, Tacoma and Seattle, and losing their money, he put every dollar he had available in good home properties, and made large profits. At the same time he was building up the town and in this way has done as much for its growth and development as any one and more than most.

Mr. Barnard is a strict Jeffersonian Democrat, but has steadfastly refused to accept office of any kind. Knowing that in local government he is not a partisan, and looks upon municipal administration as a business matter, leading men in both parties have frequently solicited him to become their candidate for mayor, but he has resisted their importunities and continued to give his attention to his business and the public interests incidentally involved. He is a member of the Masonic fratern-

ity, and has given valuable service both in the ranks of the craft and in official station in all the departments to which he belongs, lodge, chapter, council and commandery. Of the last he is a past commander. He is also a charter member of the Silver Bow Club and was its first secretary. When Chief Joseph and his fanatical followers made their celebrated raid on the whites, Mr. Barnard was one of Hon. William A. Clark's company of defenders. He spent two weeks in the service, but was not in the great battle fought in the Big Hole country, in which thirty men were killed and many more wounded. His command was engaged in another part of the territory and did not arrive on the scene of action until the day after the battle. Mr. Barnard was married in Baltimore, Md., on January 8, 1880, to Miss Jesse G. Addis, a native of New Jersey. They have five daughters—Lilian, Ida, Josephine, Mabel and Edith.

ANTOINE BARIL.—An honored pioneer and successful ranch man in Madison county, Mr. Baril played well his part in connection with the industrial development and progress of our great state. He comes of Canadian French lineage, and was born on January 1, 1837, in the province of Quebec, Canada. His father, Frank Baril, was also born in Canada, whither the original American ancestor emigrated from France in an early day. Frank Baril, a farmer, passed his entire life in Canada, and was an active participant in the war of 1808. His wife, whose maiden name was Tarzille La Gris, was likewise born in Canada. To them eight children were born, Antoine having been the fourth, and four are now living. Antoine Baril attended the schools of his native province, and aided in the work of the homestead farm. He resided in Canada until 1858, when he came over into "the states," locating in Minnesota, and, three years later taking up a claim of government land in the northern part of the state. He developed and improved his farm for four years, and in 1864 started for Montana, leaving Little Falls, Minn., on the 8th of March. He was a member of Rockwell's party which made the trip across the plains with a train of fifty wagons, by way of the Bozeman cutoff, and they arrived in Virginia City on the 15th of August.

Mr. Baril gave his attention here to mining for two years, and in 1866 he took up land near the present village of Laurin, Madison county, and be-

gan farming, but the ravages of grasshoppers caused him to abandon that locality, and he went down the Ruby valley and purchased a ranch four miles below his present place, and which he cultivated for three years. He then removed to Oregon, but the climate proved injurious to his health and he returned to Montana, and in 1883 purchased his present fine ranch property, which comprises 247 acres of fertile land, and is located three miles southwest of the village of Sheridan, his postoffice address. He raises excellent crops and keeps a small herd of highgrade cattle. In politics he gives allegiance to the Democratic party, and his religious faith is that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared. In 1863 he was married to Miss Odile Charter, who was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, and died in 1890, leaving five children: Frank, who married Miss Christine Duncan and has five children, Ramie, Charles, Carrie, wife of Edmund DeCelles, has five children and resides at Glendale, Mont., and Mary.

RT. REV. D. S. TUTTLE, D. D., was born at Windham, N. Y., on January 26, 1837, the son of Daniel B. and Abigail C. Tuttle, natives of the state of New York. His grandfather, Charles Tuttle, was a native of Wallingford, Conn. As a member of the Connecticut militia he took part in the war of the Revolution. Bishop Tuttle's father was a blacksmith, which trade he followed until his death in 1877. His mother died the following year. The Bishop had one brother and two sisters, all living except his brother. Daniel S. began his studies in the public schools and took private lessons in Latin and Greek from the Rev. Thos. S. Judd. At the age of thirteen he entered the Delaware Academy at Delphi, where he remained three years, the last year teaching and looking after the garden and cow of a widow to pay his board. He taught one year in a boarding school for boys in Westchester county, and then entered Columbia College, New York city, graduating in 1857 at the age of twenty. After graduating he was engaged as private tutor by a Mr. Lyon, of Alabama, but the unsettled state of affairs in the south prevented him from fulfilling this engagement, and he was unable to pay the money borrowed to enable him to complete his college course. He then went to Brooklyn, where, by the help of Prof. Charles Anthon, he found

work in instructing pupils who were unable to keep up with their classes, receiving a dollar per hour for his services. He continued in the work for two years, and the last year was a teacher in Columbia College Grammar School under Dr. Anthon. Among the pupils was Charles King, the novelist, who uses the Bishop as one of the characters in his book "From School to the Battlefield." Having paid all his debts he entered the General Theological Seminary in 1859, and graduated therefrom in 1862. He was ordained deacon by the Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., on June 29, of the same year. In July he was sent to Morris, Otsego county, as assistant to Rev. Geo. L. Foote, at a salary of \$400 per year and board. Mr. Foote was an invalid and most of his duties fell to his assistant, but the wise counsel of Rev. Mr. Foote was a great help to him at the time and in the future.

In 1865 he was married to Miss Harriett M. Foote, eldest daughter of Rev. Geo. L. Foote. Six children have been born to them, four of whom are still living, namely: Geo. M., born at Morris, N. Y., is now a physician and surgeon in St. Louis, Mo.; Herbert E., born at Helena, Mont., is now an assayer at Monterey, Mexico; Arthur L., born at Salt Lake City, is manager of a lead mine in Missouri; Christine, also born at Salt Lake, is now Mrs. Stanley Ramsey, of Cincinnati, Ohio; also twins, born at Salt Lake City, both dying in infancy. The Bishop remained at Morris five years. Before going to Morris he had been a tutor for Bishop Potter's sons. At a meeting of the house of Bishops in October, 1866, a bishop needing to be chosen for Montana, Utah and Idaho, Bishop Potter proposed the name of Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, and he was at once elected. Bishops Potter and Lay were appointed to inform him of his election. Bishop Tuttle was in New York at the time, and when informed of his election he said to Bishop Potter: "I am not yet thirty years old, and the law of the church does not permit anyone under that age to serve as bishop." The Bishop replied, "That law refers to the age at which a Bishop can be consecrated, and not the age at which he may be elected;" and added, "Go home, and on the 26th of next January let Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, the president of the house, hear from you."

On May 1, 1867, he was consecrated Bishop of Montana, having jurisdiction also of Utah and Idaho. The bishops present and taking part in this consecration were Hopkins, of Vermont, presiding,



David L. Duttle
Bishop of Montana.

Potter, of New York; Oldenheimer, of New Jersey; Kerfoot, of Pittsburg; Randall, of Colorado, and Neely, of Maine. The Bishop started for his new field the last of May, accompanied by Rev. G. D. B. Miller and the Rev. E. N. Goddard. Two clergymen, the Rev. George Foote, the Bishop's brother-in-law, and the Rev. T. W. Haskins, had preceded him to Salt Lake City. The Bishop with his two priests traveled by rail to North Platte, Neb., and from there by stage, reaching Salt Lake City July 2. The Indians were very troublesome at that time, and the stage company kept them waiting at North Platte for some days; when at last they did start, there were three stages together, with all the passengers well armed, the Bishop and his companions and two women passengers being no exception to the rule. They arrived safely at the Mormon city, where they spent two weeks, and then the Bishop and Rev. Mr. Goddard resumed their journey to Montana, Rev. Mr. Miller going to Boise City, Idaho. At that time the only church in all the Bishop's vast jurisdiction was at Boise City, and there was no clergyman at all. They arrived at Virginia City, Mont., in a snowstorm on July 17, 1867, where the Bishop remained three weeks, holding the first service the church ever held in Montana in the council chamber, over John Rockefeller's store, on Sunday, July 21, 1867.

From there the Bishop and the Rev. Mr. Goddard went to Helena, where services were held August 11, 1867, in the school house on Rodney street. Rev. Mr. Goddard remained at Helena, and the Bishop returned to Virginia City, where he remained one year. During this year he bought a half finished church from the Methodists and finished it as St. Paul's, the first Episcopal church in Montana. That winter he was chosen chaplain of the territorial council, and acted as such during the session. He passed the winter alone in a log cabin with only his cat, Dick, for a companion. Green Clay Smith was governor of the territory, and although a Baptist in faith he acted as vestryman of the new church, and the Bishop baptised his children. The Bishop removed to Helena after his year's residence at Virginia City, where Mrs. Tuttle joined him, and they remained there until removal to Salt Lake City, their home until the Bishop accepted an election to the Diocese of Missouri, in 1886, when they removed to St. Louis. It was my privilege to meet Bishop Tuttle for the first time at Boise City, Idaho, in June, 1875. We traveled together by private conveyance through

the Boise basin as far as Placerville, and back by the way of Boise to Silver City, Idaho. On this trip we spent a week at Idaho City, a Sunday at Placerville, and held service on a week day evening at Centerville. A little incident occurred during the day that we spent at Placerville that impressed one with the sturdy character of the Bishop in dealing with the rough Montana men. We went into a store and were occupied for some time behind a counter writing letters. While busy writing several miners entered the store, and knowing the Bishop was behind the counter, a big, rough looking fellow, whom his companions called Doc., began a tirade against Christianity, in which he informed his chums, in not very choice language, that Darwin had upset the whole theory of the church by his system of teaching. He talked for some time, as he seemed to think, very learnedly on the subject of evolution, and his companions applauded what he said. The Bishop did not seem to notice them until he had finished his writing. He then stepped out in front of Doc., who was sitting in a chair, and said in a stern voice: "Do you know, sir, that you are an ignoramus?" Doc. attempted to reply, but the Bishop shook his fist at him and said: "Not a word, sir, until I have finished, and then you can talk." The Bishop then went on to explain what Darwin taught, and said that he was a member of the church of England, and did not intend to teach anything contrary to the teachings of that church. When he got through he said to Doc.: "Now, sir, you can talk." Doc., however, did not seem to be in a talking mood just at that time, but rose from his seat and left the store in silence, and his companions followed him. On this same trip the Bishop engaged a hall at Placerville for service Sunday morning and evening. After the morning service a man came to the Bishop and asked if he could have the hall in the evening. The Bishop asked what he wished to do with it, and he said that he had a negro minstrel troupe and wanted to give a performance there in the evening. The Bishop said, "Well, if the people of this town would rather have a minstrel show than a religious service you can have the hall." I then reminded the Bishop that he had promised to baptize some children at the evening service, and he told the man that he could not have the hall; he left town with his minstrel troupe during the afternoon and we had our evening service. We got to Silver City in time for the Fourth of July celebration, and the Bishop acted as chaplain on that occasion.

In October, 1875, I spent two weeks with my family at the Bishop's home in Salt Lake City. Mrs. Tuttle, of blessed memory, with her three boys and her mother, Mrs. Foote, were at home, the Bishop being away on his annual visitation in Montana. It has never been my pleasure to visit a better regulated or more orderly home. I shall never forget its open handed hospitality and its cheerful, joyous simplicity. The latter part of October I left Salt Lake City on my way to Bozeman, Mont., expecting to meet the Bishop on his way home. One night, a little after midnight, we met a stage that was just ready to start from a station after changing horses, and I asked the driver if Bishop Tuttle was on that stage. He replied, "There's a fellow curled up in the bottom of the stage asleep; but I don't know who he is." I said, "Will you please ask if it is Bishop Tuttle?" He opened the door and called out, "Is Bishop Tuttle in the stage?" The Bishop roused up and jumped out. He had really learned from his many long stage rides to sleep in any position he might be placed on a stagecoach. In the summer of 1876 I was with the Bishop at the old town of Hamilton, in Gallatin valley, where we had Sunday service in a Granger's hall. After the Bishop commenced his sermon a woman came into the hall with six children and took a seat on the bench beside me. After the service was over I spoke to her, and she said she wanted the children baptised but she had come too late. I told her she could have them baptised then if she wished. The Bishop said, "Yes, and I'll be godfather for them." He took a little book from his pocket and began to take the names of the children, beginning with the oldest. When he came to the youngest, a boy five or six months old, he asked the name, and the mother answered "Bishop Tuttle." The Bishop remarked that he should be glad to have the little boy named for him, but his name was Daniel. The mother insisted that he should be called Bishop Tuttle, and when I asked the question, "Name this child," the Bishop answered, "Bishop Tuttle," and I baptised him Bishop Tuttle. The Bishop has been fond of telling this story, but I have never known of his telling the sequel, and imagine he has never heard it. It is said that at some time after this the story of the baptism was told in the waiting room of a hotel, and an English cowboy who happened to be present remarked: "Bet ten dollars that fellow will be a horse thief." The Bishop was deservedly popular with all classes of people in Mon-

tana. When he met a person once he was most certain to know that person when they met again, even if it happened to be years afterward. In this way he kept in touch with people, and always manifested a lively interest in their affairs. It was a common custom to close all the Protestant churches when the Bishop held services in any of the towns in Montana. I was with him one Sunday at Helena, in the summer of 1876, and noticed the Presbyterian minister at our service, and after the close of the service I said to him, "It's very kind of you sir, to give up your service because the Bishop is here." "It's no kindness at all," he replied, "my congregation would all go to hear the Bishop anyway, and I do not like to preach to empty seats." The Bishop's visit was looked upon by the people generally as a great event of the year, and I think I only speak the truth when I say that at the time I knew him he was the most popular man in Montana; he seemed to be popular everywhere. In 1877 I attended a great missionary meeting held in the Moody & Sankey tabernacle in Boston, at which meeting I was told 8,000 people were present. The meeting was addressed by able speakers elected for the occasion. After three or four addresses had been delivered, the audience became uneasy, and many were on their feet ready to leave the building when someone called for Bishop Tuttle. As the Bishop advanced to the front of the platform he shook his fist and said: "I am a wild man from the west." No one left the building during the Bishop's address, and all seemed delighted with his plain, common sense speech.

In age I am the Bishop's senior by ten months. We never met until we were thirty-eight years old, and twenty-four years have passed since we last met; and yet, when I think of the Bishop, I feel that I have always known him. Among the world of men that I have come in contact with during my busy rambling life, I have never met a larger hearted or more manly man than the first Bishop of Montana. He laid broad and wise foundations for the church in the infancy of our state, and his successor has built wisely and well on these foundations, and Montana must always feel a just pride in her two Bishops who have founded and builded so wisely and well. I shall always retain the unselfish interest and warm attachment that I formed for Bishop Tuttle in Montana. In my declining life it will always be a pleasant memory that I knew him and worked with him in the early days of our history. As we are both approaching

the end of the journey, I often call to mind the beautiful sentiment contained in those familiar lines of the great Scotch poet—

"John Anderson, my Jo, John,
We clamb the hill thegither,
And monie a canty day, John,
We've had wi' ane anither;
Now we maun totter down, John,
But hand in hand we'll go,
And sleep thegither at the foot,
John Anderson, my Jo."

—Thos. E. Dickey.

CHARLES H. BARTON.—In this compilation is represented the leading business men of every county in the state, and in the case at hand we touch upon the career of one who stands prominent in the political, official and business life of Choteau county, retaining his residence in the village of Harlem, where he is the popular postmaster and a successful merchant. Mr. Barton was born at Maiden Rock, Pierce county, Wis., on July 9, 1861, the son of George R. and Mary (Wing) Barton, the former born in Bangor, Me., in 1816, and the latter in Oldtown, Me., in 1822. In 1855 they came to Minneapolis, Minn., where they remained until 1857, when they removed to Maiden Rock, Wis., where the father engaged in lumbering for many years and where his death occurred in 1887. His widow, who has attained the venerable age of nearly four score years, now makes her home with her son Charles H.

Educated in the public schools, Mr. Barton at the age of seventeen years entered upon an apprenticeship to the harnessmaking trade, continuing in this service three years and becoming a skilled artisan. In 1880 he established himself in the business of his trade in Maiden Rock, where he conducted operations for seven years, when, in 1887, he removed to Anoka, Minn., where he followed the same business for two years. In July, 1889, Mr. Barton located in the village of Chinook, Choteau county, Mont., entering into partnership with J. W. Stam, forming the firm of C. H. Barton & Co., and was in the hardware business there for four years. He then sold his interest to his partner and came to Harlem, where he purchased the hotel and general store of Hon. R. M. Sands, and conducted both branches of the business for two years. He then erected his present commodious and well appointed store building, 24x80 feet in dimensions, where he has

since conducted general merchandising, having a large and well selected stock and controlling a large trade. In 1898 Mr. Barton was appointed post trader at Fort Belknap and remained there three years, when he sold the business to George H. Heath, and soon afterward purchased Charles A. Smith's post store, at the same place, which he still conducts in connection with his store at Harlem. While a resident of Chinook Mr. Barton erected the twelfth business block in the village, a two-story structure with accommodations for two mercantile establishments.

Mr. Barton has ever been an active and influential Republican, and one of the party's leading workers in Choteau county. He is now secretary of the county central committee and a member of the state central committee. He was a member of the board of county commissioners from 1894 until 1897, both inclusive, and did effective service in this office, while in August, 1900, he received the appointment of postmaster of Harlem. Mr. Barton was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry when twenty-one years of age, as an entered apprentice in Maiden Rock Lodge in his native town and was therein raised to the master's degree. In 1900 he received a dimit and became affiliated with Chinook lodge. He is also identified with the lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Great Falls. On October 19, 1890, at Maiden Rock, Wis., was solemnized the nuptials of Mr. Barton with Miss Alice Heath, who was also born in that place in 1865. During her last illness she returned to her old home, where her death occurred in February, 1899. She left three children, Rex, Ralph and Earl, the eldest being then but seven years of age. On August 15, 1900, Mr. Barton consummated a second marriage, being united with Mrs. Minerva E. Mitchell, widow of Mark M. Mitchell, of St. Paul, Minn. She was born in St. Charles, Winona county, Minn., in 1865, being the daughter of Abner W. and Margerett (Cunningham) Everett, natives of Canada and England.

JAMES H. BARKELL.—The scenes and incidents of life on the frontier are familiar to Mr. Barkell, who is a worthy representative of one of the pioneer families of the state, and one of the substantial ranch men of Madison county. He was born in Devonshire, England, on February 28, 1855,

the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Clemo) Barkell, both natives of the same English shire and of stanch old British stock. Of their three children, James H. Barkell was the eldest. His parents emigrated to America in the year of his birth, locating in the copper-mining district of the upper peninsula of Michigan, where they remained for several years, and in 1864 Joseph Barkell brought his family to the wilds of Montana, and located in Alder gulch, then one of the greatest camps known in the history of placer mining. Joseph and Elizabeth Barkell passed the remainder of their lives in Montana, and the names merit entry on the list of the commonwealth's sterling pioneers.

James H. Barkell, as soon as he had completed his school work in the primitive school of Montana, became identified with agricultural pursuits, giving his attention to gardening in 1868, when but thirteen years of age. On December 25, 1881, Mr. Barkell was married to Miss Louvilla Stark, who was born in Bannack, Mont., the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Abbott) Stark. Of this union five children have been born, the eldest of whom, Henry, died in 1898. The others, Ernest, Chester, Richard and Carrie, are still at the parental home. Their home after marriage was made on his present ranch, he purchased for that purpose. It comprises 160 acres, located on the Jefferson river, three miles south of Silver Star, which is his postoffice address. Here he is successfully engaged in the raising of grain and hay and in gardening, and also feeds stock for the Butte market. He is careful and discriminating in the conduct of his ranch enterprise, which yields to him a due measure of success. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally he is a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JOHAN J. BARRY was born in Ireland June 24, 1863, the son of John B. and Ellen (Sager-son) Barry, also natives of Ireland, who were the parents of four children, of whom our subject was the youngest. He was educated in the national schools of his native land. Remaining at home until 1885, he came to America, located at Butte, and engaged in mining, also dealing somewhat in real estate. In 1888 he was elected treasurer of the Butte Miners' Union, and was re-elected six times in succession. During this period he served on several occasions as a delegate to the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly. In 1893 he was

appointed on the police force of Butte by Mayor Dugan, and was re-appointed by Mayor Harrington, serving two years under each. At the end of his term he resumed mining until 1901, when he was appointed deputy state inspector of mines, a position he still holds, and the duties of which he is discharging with eminent satisfaction to all the interests concerned.

Mr. Barry was married in 1891 to Miss Mary McCarty, also a native of Ireland, and daughter of John and Mary (Sullivan) McCarty. The Barrys are the parents of six children, four of whom are living, namely: John, Julia, Michael and Edward. Mr. Barry is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the United Moderns. In politics he is an ardent Democrat. He has been a good and serviceable citizen and is very highly respected by all classes of the people of Butte and other sections where he is known.

WALTER S. BATES.—The great mining industries which first of all gave Montana her prestige demand the services of many skilled and scientific men, and among the representative assayers of the state is Mr. Bates, who is a resident of Bozeman. He is a native of Charlotte, Eaton county, Mich., where he was born on May 15, 1861, the son of Aaron W. and Phoebe (Austin) Bates, natives of Rhode Island. The Bates family was of English origin, the first American resident, Clement Bates, coming from Kent, England, in the ship "Elizabeth" in 1635. He made his home in Hingham, Mass., and is the ancestor of most of the numerous family bearing the name in New England, some of his descendants settling in Rhode Island early in the seventeenth century. The mother was a descendant of Roger Williams through the Olneys. She passed away at Charlotte, Mich., on July 2, 1867, and in that city the father still lives.

Walter S. Bates secured his early educational discipline in public and private schools in Charlotte, Mich. He remained at the parental home until he had attained his majority and then came to Montana, which has since been his home. Soon after his arrival in the territory in 1884, he located in Bozeman, and was for one year employed in a sawmill. Later he completed a thorough course in the New York Metallurgical University, and has ever since devoted himself to the pro-

fession of assaying, in which he has been very successful. He is signally efficient, being careful and critical in all manipulations and processes and having the confidence of all those by whom his services are enlisted. He is a member of the National Society of Mining Engineers, and was chosen a delegate to the national convention of the same in 1900, but found it inexpedient to serve in this capacity. He gives his political support to the Republican party, and fraternally is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World. On September 21, 1890, Mr. Bates was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Sidell, who was born near Pontiac, Mich., the daughter of William and Jane Faight Sidell, the former of whom is a practical miner. Mr. and Mrs. Bates are the parents of five children, Elmer S., Anna, Elsie, Dora and Verna.

JOHN BARRETT.—The subject of this sketch was born in England, January 6, 1844, the son of John and Peggy Barrett, also natives of England. The father was a miner and worked at the business until the time of his death, which occurred April 17, 1859. The mother lived until February 9, 1864. Mr. Barrett attended the public schools until he was obliged to go to work at the mines; and when he was twenty years old, having lost both parents, he came to America, locating first in Michigan, where he followed mining for a year, then removed to Pennsylvania and pursued the same occupation there until 1876. At that time he went to Nevada, located at Virginia City and engaged in mining for ten years. He then returned to Pennsylvania and after a year's visit came to Montana and settled at Butte. He was engaged in mining until 1893, and died September 18, 1894, in England, where he had gone on a visit.

Mr. Barrett was identified fraternally with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Miners' Union, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Mystic Chain and the Red Men.

In politics he was a Republican, and was serviceable to his party although not seeking its honors or its offices for himself. He was married December 24, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Dunford, a native of England and daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann (Mees) Dunford, also natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett were the parents of five children, namely: Mary Ann, now Mrs. J. D. Pat-

terson, of Pennsylvania; John; Thomas; Elizabeth; and Emily Louisa, now Mrs. Otto Bertsch, of Butte. Mrs. Barrett came to America when she was quite young and made her home at Johnstown, Pa., until she was married. On May 20, 1901, she was married a second time, on this occasion to Thomas Jewell. Mr. Barrett was highly respected and esteemed.

WILLIAM F. BARTLETT.—The history of the subject of this sketch carries us back to the very early days of Montana, he having come to her borders with the first train that crossed the plains for that purpose and arriving at Helena in September, 1862. Mr. Bartlett was born in New York state June 6, 1823. His father was prominent in Democratic politics in that state, into which he removed from his native state, Massachusetts. He was engaged in the manufacture of saddles and harness, and was also a farmer and stockraiser. He was married when a young man to Miss Stata Hawks, also a native of Massachusetts.

Our subject attended the public schools of his neighborhood and spent one term at a good academy; but was taken therefrom to attend to his father's business, he having been elected to the state senate of New York. At this time Mr. Bartlett was about eighteen years old, and he remained with his father until 1854, when he removed to Chicago and bought the most prominent cafe in the city, which he conducted for a year and a half and then resold it to the man he had bought it of. Before leaving New York, however, he had been connected with a large tannery and shoe factory, and had acquired excellent knowledge in several lines of business. After selling his cafe he went to Lyons, Iowa, and kept a hotel for three or four years. From there he went to Minnesota, near Minneapolis, and again kept a hotel. In 1862 he came to Montana by way of Fort Benton, and proceeded to Helena, where he arrived early in September and immediately went to work building houses in Prickly Pear valley, intending to winter there, but changed his mind and went to Bannack, where he remained until spring and then joined a stampede to Virginia City in a search for gold. Later he was placed in charge of the Diamond R Mercantile Company's store, which he opened for the company, and after four years of successful operation sold

it out at their request in 1867. After this he went into business for himself at that place, and in 1870 made a visit to his old home in the east. He came west again in 1872, locating at Salt Lake City, where he carried on a mercantile business for five years. From there he went to the Black Hills in Dakota and was employed as agent for the Cheyenne and Sidney stage lines from 1877 to 1887, but returned to Montana and engaging in the hardware business in Butte. From 1890 he was connected with the Electric Light Company of that city for a number of years, and recently has been conducting a collection agency.

Mr. Bartlett was married in 1866 to Miss Eliza Cotney, a native of Philadelphia, Pa. They have no children. In politics he is an active Democrat and takes genuine interest in the success of his party. He and his wife have a pleasant circle of friends and are held in high esteem by all who know them.

W. M. JOHNSTON BEALL.—The life of the subject of this review is full of interest, he being one of the pioneers of Montana and practically one of the founders of the city of Bozeman. He is a native of Pittsburg, Pa., where he was born May 19, 1834, the son of Benjamin and Margaret (Johnston) Beall. The father was a native of Cumberland, Md., whence he removed to Pennsylvania when a young man and achieved gratifying success in business as an architect and builder, a line of intellectual effort in which his son, our subject, has also had a distinguished career.

Mr. Beall was reared and educated in Pittsburg, where he attended the public schools, and at the conclusion of the course therein he began the study of his profession in the office of his father. In 1856 he removed to Kansas and remained there through the greater part of the border troubles, seeing much of the excitement and being in the very thick of the controversy at times. From there he went to Fort Laramie, Wyo., with a train for the Overland Express Company, returning soon afterward to Kansas. In 1862 he went to Denver and in March, 1863, reached Montana, where he engaged in mining at Virginia City. In October of that year he went to Salt Lake City, but in December returned to Virginia City, removing thence in January, 1864,

to Gallatin valley and located one of the first farms in that rich and fertile region. Before the end of the year, however, he sold his interest in this farm to his partner; going up the valley in company with D. E. Rouse, they located adjoining farms on the site of the present city of Bozeman and built the first two houses in that city. The division line between them, running north and south, was where the old La Clyde hotel now stands, on the corner of Bozeman and Main streets, Mr. Rouse's land lying east and Mr. Beall's west of this line, each having 160 acres in a square. Main street was Mr. Beall's line on the south and Bozeman on the east. He built his house not far from the corner of Main and Bozeman streets, near the site now occupied by the Masonic temple. Afterward the government survey threw his line thirty-five rods farther east, making his east line Rouse street. In the spring of 1865, after he had located his farm and the town site, he formed a copartnership with W. H. Tracy, giving him a half interest in his farm and the town site. During the continuance of the partnership they took up another claim half a mile farther west, adjoining Mr. Beall's original claim. In 1868 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Tracy taking the south half, which was Mr. Beall's first claim when he and Mr. Rouse located the town, and Mr. Beall keeping the north half, which he subsequently plotted into three additions that are now known as Beall's first, second and third additions to the city of Bozeman. In 1868 Mr. Beall built a residence four blocks north of his old home on Bozeman street, in which he has lived ever since. It is one of the picturesque and attractive homes of the town, having a large yard well supplied with handsome shade trees and tastefully arranged shrubbery.

In an active and progressive professional career covering a third of a century in this place, Mr. Beall built a number of fine structures, the beautiful creations of his art adding greatly to the adornment of the city and the convenience and comfort of its homes and business places. He also erected many important buildings elsewhere, notably at Helena, where, in addition to others, he planned and built the Sacred Hearts cathedral. When he was actively engaged in his professional work he was generally recognized as one of the most prominent and accomplished architects in the state; but for the last seven or eight years his health has been so poor that he has been unable to devote his per-

sonal attention to his business. He has been universally recognized as one of the most honorable and upright business men in the city, and in all the relations of private life has proven himself a true, sincere and high-toned gentleman. He was made a Mason in Gallatin Lodge No. 6, in 1866, and during the thirty-five years of his membership in the order has taken the liveliest interest in its concerns and has contributed his full share to its advancement.

In 1868 Mr. Beall was married to Miss Rosa V. Barker, a native of New York and daughter of James Barker, also a New Yorker by nativity, who died in California in 1888 at the age of seventy-seven years, having removed to that state for the benefit of his health two years prior to his death. More extended mention of him will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Beall, who is one of the ornaments of Bozeman society and one of the most forceful factors in every department of its charitable and church work, was born at Collinsville, Lewis county, N. Y., where she passed the youthful years of her busy and serviceable life. She was educated in the Fairfield Seminary in central New York, and came to Montana in 1864, reaching Bozeman August 1st of that year, and has remained there ever since, except during the time occupied in her extensive travels. She is a well-informed and cultivated lady, with broad, progressive views, and active in the dissemination of good principles and an enlightened public sentiment. She is a zealous member of the Episcopal church, and was a leader in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for many years, and a charter member of the Eastern Star Chapter, of Bozeman.

ALEXANDER H. BEATTIE.—A life of earnest and persistent endeavor brings a true appreciation of the real value of human existence; a condition that must be prolific of good in all its relations. Mr. Beattie rendered to his country the service of a loyal and patriotic son when her integrity was menaced by armed rebellion; he achieved distinction in his chosen profession of the law; he served the state of Montana in positions of trust and responsibility; and he was conspicuously identified with those practical enterprises which conserve the public welfare while promoting individual success. He was honored

as a representative citizen of Helena, and the record of his life is so closely interwoven with that of the state that her history would be incomplete by any omission of his public services.

Alexander H. Beattie was born at Rockford, Winnebago county, Ill., on March 23, 1839. In the public schools of his native state he received his preliminary education and then began the technical work of preparing himself for that vocation which he had determined to adopt as a life work. With this end in view he entered the law office of Hon. William Lathrop, of Rockford, who afterward represented his district in congress, and, under his effective preceptorship, continued his studies of the law until 1861, when he was admitted to the bar of the state. But a higher duty soon devolved upon him, and instead of engaging in the practice of his profession his intense loyalty prompted him to tender his services in defense of the Union, then menaced by open rebellion. He enlisted May 6, 1862, as a private in the Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which became a part of the Army of the Cumberland. His regiment was mustered into service on the 4th of September, proceeded to Louisville, Ky., and assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Buell. He participated in the campaign against Bragg, in Kentucky, taking part in the battle at Perrysville on October 8, 1862. He was also in the engagement at Nolensville, Tenn., and the five days' battle at Murfreesboro, or Stone river. During the summer of 1863 he was with his regiment in the Tullahoma campaign, and in September of the same year participated in the movement against Chattanooga. At the battle of Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863, Mr. Beattie was wounded in the shoulder, breast and foot, and though disabled by these injuries remained with his command. He recovered sufficiently to be in active service in the Atlanta campaign, which was instituted May 1, 1864, and participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, including the memorable battle of Kenesaw Mountain and the various engagements around Atlanta. In the fall and winter of 1864 he was under Gen. Geo. H. Thomas in his defense of Tennessee from Hood's campaign of invasion, and thus was in the engagements at Franklin and at Nashville, and those movements which resulted in the almost annihilation of Hood's veteran soldiers. On November 17, 1864, Mr. Beattie was commis-

sioned by Gov. Yates as first lieutenant, and on October 13, 1865, President Lincoln honored him with a commission as brevet captain of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Stone River, Mission Ridge and in the Atlanta campaign, his rank of brevet captain to date from March 13, 1865. He was mustered out of the service on June 10, 1865, at Huntsville, Ala., the war being over. Returned to Rockford, Ill., he turned his attention to "the arts of peace, whose victories," as the well known statement of Sumner intimates, "are no less renowned than those of war." From Illinois Mr. Beattie came to Montana, becoming one of the pioneers of this section of the Union, and where he afterward became known as a distinguished citizen and successful business man. On May 26, 1869, Hon. James Tufts, secretary and acting governor of the territory, appointed and commissioned Mr. Beattie as adjutant general of Montana with the rank of brigadier general. Until the time of his death he was familiarly known throughout the territory as Col. Beattie.

After locating in Montana Col. Beattie was admitted to practice in the courts of the state, but gave his attention more largely to business enterprises, in which his ability and discrimination brought to him abundant success. He was ever a staunch supporter of the Republican party and its principles, and held various offices of importance in the gift of the people. He served in two sessions of the territorial legislature, and was twice honored by being appointed national committeeman. He acquired extensive business interests, and through legitimate enterprise did much to further the development and material prosperity of the budding state. The following is from the Helena Herald, published on the day of Col. Beattie's death:

"Coming to Montana when but a young man, in 1866, he settled at Virginia City and engaged with John S. Rockfellow as bookkeeper. In 1867-8, and until the transfer of the Montana Post to Helena and its subsequent suspension in 1869, he was its local editor. After his removal to Helena he was twice elected to the Montana legislature and council, and served as a member of the house, at Virginia City, for two sessions. About 1868 he was appointed deputy clerk under B. S. Wade, who was clerk of the Third judicial district court under Chief Justice Wade. In December, 1871, Col. Beattie was appointed clerk

of the Third judicial district, by Chief Justice Wade, a position he held and honorably filled for thirteen years, until his death, which occurred at Helena, December 20, 1884. In an early day he commenced the loaning of money, and his operations extended to almost every county in the territory. It is true of Col. Beattie that, while suffering, even unto death, from wounds received in defense of his country and his flag, but few of his most intimate friends knew that he had been in the army."

He was a man of ability and integrity, and as one of the sterling pioneers of a state for whose advancement he labored, it is well that this tribute to his memory be incorporated in this volume, for his name is most worthily inscribed high on the roll of the progressive men of Montana.

SAMUEL FORD.—Leaving home at the age of nineteen and since then making his own way in the world, enduring all the hardships of frontier life and winning out of adverse circumstances a comfortable competence, Samuel Ford, of Great Falls, is entitled to the rest he is now taking. He was born on June 29, 1833, near Montreal, Canada, the son of Abraham and Mary L. (Bourdien) Ford, also natives of Canada. His father, a prosperous farmer, never left the place on which he settled in early life. The son stayed with him until he was nineteen, and then, in 1852, he came to St. Paul, and after two years went to St. Louis and from there to New Orleans. In 1861 he went up the Mississippi and Missouri to Montana. At the mouth of the Yellowstone the steamboat on which he was traveling "blew up," and crew and passengers had to walk the remaining distance to the fort. The following from a Great Falls paper tells the story well:

A CLOSE CALL.

The old trail-blazers of Montana are growing fewer and fewer in number every year, and when they meet they delight to talk over old times, when the Indian was the principal man in the country and when it took nerve to go into what was then a wilderness and try to carve out a competency. A few days ago a group of these old-timers were in the lobby of the Park hotel, having accidentally met there, and the stories they told of their adventures



Samuel Ford

were well worth listening to. In the group were Ira Meyers, who came to the territory in 1863; Sam Ford, who showed up in 1861; Robert Vaughn, who wandered out here in 1861; T. F. Healey, who graced the year 1865 with his coming; A. B. Hamilton, who blew in in 1863, and the patriarch of them all, Ed Lewis, who is one of the oldest settlers of the state, having come here in 1857 from St. Louis, as an employe of the American Fur Company. Just before the party broke up R. S. Ford, who came to what is now Montana in 1865, and Robert Coburn, who claims 1863 as the year of his coming to the state, showed up. The "pilgrims," many of whom had just arrived on the westbound train, stood with their mouths open listening to the tales of the old-timers, wondering and awed as each spoke of his experiences in the days when a man's life was worth but little in this then new country. Each of the little group had told the story of how he came to this country, what impelled him to come, and what he did when he got here; but Sam Ford's story was the most interesting of all. When he was a boy, Sam had always had a notion of coming west, but the lack of money always prevented him until the spring of 1861, when, being in St. Louis and determined to reach Fort Benton, he stowed himself away among the goods on the steamer Chippewa, bound for the upper Missouri. He remained hidden for one day and one night before he made himself known to the deck hands, but when he did they treated him kindly and agreed to see that he went wherever the boat did. Fortunately, as future events showed, they were unable to carry out their promises, but they did their best. Everything went along well and Sam would probably have reached Fort Benton undiscovered by the officers of the boat had it not been that somewhere above Fort Union the boilers exploded and everything was in the air for awhile. Happily, although all the cargo was lost and the men all had narrow escapes, not a life was lost. However, this was not known immediately, and at the first opportunity the captain gathered everyone on the bank of the river and proceeded to call the roll. As each man's name was called he stepped to one side and to the captain's satisfaction all were present. Greatly to the captain's surprise, however, after the calling of the roll there remained one man over, standing alone on the bank, looking forlorn enough to please an undertaker, and who had never moved during the roll call. It was Sam Ford. How the party reached its destination is

another story. That it did so is proved by the presence of Sam Ford in the flesh today, but this is the first time the story has been related of how Sam Ford started for Montana, but came very near going to a better country via the air line.

Mr. Ford remained at Benton for a year, then drove a drove of cattle to Sun river, where he stayed for two years working for the American Fur Company and in 1864 he opened a store and boarding house at Sioux City which he conducted for a year, then went to mining at McClellan's gulch, but soon took up a homestead near Prickly Pear canyon, and began operations as a farmer and stockraiser. The first year grasshoppers destroyed his crops and made him lose almost everything he had. He succeeded, however, in saving one cow for a time, but was compelled to sell that to get supplies. She left a calf which he kept, and from that small beginning he went on raising cattle until he had a herd of 5,000 head on a ranch of 7,000 acres. He sold both the cattle and the ranch in 1898, and since that time he has lived a retired life in Great Falls. Since coming to Great Falls Mr. Ford has erected several fine dwellings and a handsome business block on Central avenue.

Mr. Ford was married in 1872 to Miss Clements La Pier, a native of Minnesota. They have five children, Joseph, Louisa, Mary, Samuel and Josephine. Mr. Ford has never taken any active part in politics and has no ambition in the way of official life. He and his family are members of the Catholic church.

JOHN BEATON.—Among the successful farmers and stock growers of the beautiful Camas prairie district of Missoula county the dominion of Canada is well represented, and by men of sterling character and marked ability. One of them is John Beaton, who was born in Nova Scotia in 1859, the son of Daniel and Sarah (McDonald) Beaton, both of whom were born in rugged Invernesshire, Scotland. Daniel Beaton came to America at the age of eighteen, locating among the people of his race in Nova Scotia, the Scotland of the new world. He was a shipbuilder but turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and lived the remainder of his life in Nova Scotia, dying in 1893, at the age of seventy-nine years, his wife having passed away when her son John was but a few weeks old. They were folk of

sterling character, and Mr. Beaton may well revert with pride to his long line of Scottish forebears.

Receiving his education in the schools in the vicinity of his home, John Beaton early assisted his father in his work, and made his home in Nova Scotia until October 27, 1882, when he started out to seek his fortunes in the west. He made brief stops in Massachusetts and Wisconsin and arrived in Montana early in 1883. He passed that year in the Yellowstone country and in 1884 took up his abode on his present ranch, four miles southeast of Potomac, Missoula county. Here he has 320 acres of fertile and productive land, having considerable timber, while he has also another ranch of 310 acres, two miles south of his home ranch. It is merely truth to state that no section of Montana is more attractive or more eligible for general farming and stockgrowing than the Camas prairie. Mr. Beaton devotes his attention to both these lines of industry, and has been signally prospered, having shown marked taste and ability in the improving and cultivating of his ranch and in the growing of live stock. He is also interested in several mining claims in this vicinity. In politics he gives an unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party and its principles. Mr. Beaton was married on June 26, 1901, to Laura Pelkey, a native of New Brunswick. His sister, Miss Sarah Anne Beaton, who presided over the attractive home with graciousness and ability for many years, died on June 15, 1901. Like her brother, she was a fine type of the Scotch character, unassuming, open-hearted and hospitable, and had the esteem and confidence of all.

JOSIAH FRANCIS BECK, of Butte, was born in Indiana county, Pa., on December 16, 1834, a son of William and Elizabeth (Rowe) Beck, also natives of Pennsylvania, having German ancestors who were among the earliest settlers. His father, a prosperous farmer, lived and died on the homestead, as did also his mother. Mr. Beck was reared on the farm with the usual education provided at the district schools. He was able, however, to take a higher course at a good academy and special business training at Duff's Commercial College in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he was graduated in 1856, having earned the money to pay for these advantages by

teaching, beginning this when he was sixteen years old. From 1858 to 1861 he taught in Kentucky, then expecting to make law his life work. But more by accident than design, he found himself soon after the close of his last school term at Pike's Peak. He had gone to St. Louis on a vacation, from there went up the river to Rock Island and over to Sterling, where he met a brother who was preparing to go to the peak. With the vagrant impulse of the tourist to have an outing and see the country, he joined the expedition. They went down the Mississippi and up the Missouri to Nebraska City, and there joined a wagon train bound for Denver. The trip took twenty-six days and had no incident worthy of note. The Indians were a source of anxiety but gave them no trouble. Denver then was but a hamlet with a straggling street or two, a few rude stores and two or three primitive hotels. After resting a few days they went on to Central City and Russell's gulch, then the principal mining camp of the state. Seeing a good opportunity for employment which would pay him fair wages, Mr. Beck went to mining in Spring gulch at \$1.50 per day and board. The board consisted of underdone sour bread, bacon and black coffee, with an occasional dish of stewed dried apples. He worked there two weeks and afterwards at various other places at mining and prospecting until the autumn of 1863, and traveled many times along the trail over the hills to the site of Leadville, little suspecting the existence of the rich ore deposits hidden there. In the fall of 1863 Denver had a disastrous fire in which the hotel where Mr. Beck was stopping was burned. He lost everything he had in the hotel except the clothes on his back, barely escaping with his life. Having been fairly successful, he went back to "the states" and spent the winter of 1863-4. In the spring of 1864 he outfitted at Omaha with two yoke of oxen and a wagon loaded with sugar, bacon and flour, got safely to the mining camps and sold out at prices that now seem almost fabulous. There was then great excitement over rich discoveries at Virginia City, Mont., and catching the fever, he took stage to Salt Lake City, thence to Virginia City, which he reached June 11, 1864. In company with E. H. Lockwood he bought a claim at Summit at the upper end of Alder gulch, which they worked that season and in December he and Charles Reed went to Butte and worked all winter on several lode claims in quartz located by his brother during the summer. In the spring he and Thomas Hall worked at dry digging, hauling

the proceeds to the creek, on the ravines and ground which Butte now covers, and in less than three months cleaned up over \$5,000 before the water failed and work was stopped. Silver Bow was then county seat, and, as Mr. Beck was one of the best penmen in the neighborhood, he was appointed deputy clerk and recorder for the county and held the office several years. On removal of the county seat to Deer Lodge in October, 1865, he transferred the office fixtures (one plain board table and two common chairs) to their new home. Finding that the confinement of office work was impairing his health he resigned in 1866, returning to Butte. In July, 1886, the rich field at Highland gulch was reported and he and Thomas Hall were among the first on the ground. They selected land for themselves and staked for others. Mr. Beck's land proved worthless for mining, still he continued working here until 1870, but with such poor luck that he was then in debt \$300. Thereafter he worked in various places for four or five years and returned to Butte and went to work for William L. Farlin, building shaft houses, timbering shafts, etc. After Mr. Farlin's failure in 1875 Mr. Beck worked at carpentering and other occupations, investing as much as possible of his earnings in real estate.

When the first local government for Butte was organized he was elected marshal and followed his term with other official service such as deputy sheriff, deputy county treasurer, city treasurer, etc., and was regarded as a leading politician. It did not take him long to learn that being a "good fellow" does not pay and, quitting politics, he went to dealing in real estate and loaning money and in these vocations he has been very successful. He is now in the sunset of life, resting from his former arduous labors and enjoying the companionship of his numerous friends. Of Butte Lodge No. 22, A. F. & A. M., he is a charter member and was the first worshipful master, serving for several terms, and he is also a charter member Damon Lodge, K. of P. Mr. Beck is liberal in his religious views and has been a generous contributor to all churches, and munificent in his support of public enterprises and worthy charities. No one can truthfully say he ever refused a benefaction that he deemed worthy of his bounty. To use his own characteristic expression, he "was born a Democrat and expects to die one," but for many years he has taken no active part in party work, while in local affairs he is not a partisan. A human life such as is here briefly outlined presents themes of elevating, inspiring contem-

plation. Mr. Beck has risen to the altitude of every duty, recognizing the right of all men to an equal chance in the battle of life and willing to help anyone get it.

WILLIAM BECK.—John R. Beck was a native of Kentucky, but his parents came there from Virginia, where the family had lived for generations; his father, the grandfather of William Beck, was a faithful follower of Washington through the Revolution. John R. Beck was a farmer and merchant in Kentucky, where he also conducted successfully one of the early distilleries of the state. Later in life he removed to Tennessee. The mother, Tabitha (Stockton) Beck, was also a native of Kentucky. They had six children, of whom William was the third. He was born in Wayne county, Ky., in 1832. He attended the public schools until he was eighteen, when he went to the Tennessee farm, whither the family had removed. At nineteen he went into business for himself as a dealer in horses, driving them to Mississippi and Georgia for sale. Three years later he settled down to farming near Bowling Green, Ky., intending to make that his life business, having at the age of twenty married Miss Sarah J. Huffman. But he soon removed to Missouri and began operations on a larger scale in the same business. In a short time, however, he returned to Kentucky and engaged in merchandising, first at Albany and later at Glasgow. He was in this business at the time of the Civil war and, being a slave owner, was a southern sympathizer. Continuing in business until 1865 he removed to Sedalia, Mo., and engaged in packing pork, but a year later sold out and went to farming in Vernon county, Mo., doing much also in raising and fattening stock.

The failing health of his daughter induced him to take her and his wife on an overland trip to Colorado Springs. She did not improve, however, and died after their return to Missouri. In 1878 he repeated the trip for the benefit of his wife's health, but instead of going to Colorado he located at Bozeman, Mont., and remained there eight years. In 1886 he changed his residence to Butte, where he has ever since resided, engaged in mining and in real estate operations, in which he has been very successful. He has three children living of the six born to him. John H. and Alonzo M. are farmers in Gallatin valley, Mont., and Charles L.

is a farmer in the state of Washington. In church relations Mr. Beck is a Baptist and in politics a Democrat. He is faithful and zealous in each, but seeks no prominence in either. His business occupies his time and energies and fills the measure of his desires. He is actively engaged in handling mining properties and other real estate. In 1893 he started merchandising, but was soon burnt out. He has lived in numerous places, and has had dealings with many people, and it is high, but just, praise to say that he has had the good will of all who have known him, and that he has deserved it.

GEORGE BENJAMIN.—Among the honored pioneers of Montana is George Benjamin, one of the representative citizens of Boulder, Jefferson county, and one who has been prominently identified with the industrial activities of the state for many years, while he has not failed to have his share of pioneer experiences. He is a native of DuPage county, Ill., born on November 13, 1834, one of the eight children of Robert Y. and Nancy (Grove) Benjamin, natives of Ohio and Kentucky. His paternal grandparents were Daniel and Martha (Young) Benjamin, the former having been born in Pennsylvania, of Welsh parentage, while the latter was of Scotch-Irish lineage. Daniel Benjamin removed from Ohio to Illinois, his family being pioneers of DuPage county, where his wife died in 1861 and he was engaged in farming and hotel keeping until his death in 1893, at a venerable age.

George Benjamin passed his youth in his native county, receiving education in the public schools and remaining with his father until he had attained his legal majority, when he entered the office of the Galena & Chicago Railroad at Nevada for two years. In 1857 he went to Shelby county, Iowa, going up the Missouri from St. Louis to Kansas City, then by stage coach to Topeka, Kan., where he purchased a horse, which he rode the greater portion of the way to his destination. He remained in Shelby county until the spring of 1859, and then went about seventy miles on the way to Pike's Peak, Colo., when he met a party who gave so unfavorable news that he returned to Shelby county and took an extensive ditching contract, completing it the same fall. He was then elected county treasurer and recorder, which offices he filled six years, resigning near the close of his term to come to Montana. He made the trip with a horse team and about 150

miles west of Fort Laramie his party met J. M. Bozeman, then the captain of a train and receiving five dollars per wagon for his services as guide. Mr. Benjamin joined Bozeman and arrived in Virginia City on July 25, 1864, his being the first team to arrive over the Bozeman route, on the first trip of Mr. Bozeman after he had located it.

Mr. Benjamin remained in Virginia City about a week, within which time the vigilantes hung several desperadoes, including Brady, while one Kelly was given forty-five lashes. He then started for Last Chance gulch, where he located a claim of 1,800 feet, being one of a party of nine interested therein. From there they went to Jefferson City, and built winter quarters and here he had his foot badly crushed by a falling tree. The next day he started with a team for Salt Lake City, going then to Chicago. On the way his party had some trouble with the Indians on the Platte river. They passed Julesburg in the early evening and at ten o'clock the next day the Indians sacked and burned the town, also a train of about 100 wagons, and killed several of the inhabitants. The officers pressed a number of the teams of Mr. Benjamin's train into service against the savages, leaving twenty-four of the company to walk to Plum creek, where they hired horses to convey them to Kearney. Mr. Benjamin arrived in Chicago after numerous vicissitudes and no little suffering to his injured foot, and, after passing the winter, he again started for Montana, with five four-horse teams, conveying merchandise. At Denver his drivers quit him from fear of the Indians, as they were manifesting much hostility. Mr. Benjamin therefore disposed of his goods and returned to Chicago, where he again remained through the winter and then made one more and a successful effort to reach Montana with merchandise, this time with eight ox teams. With little trouble he reached Jefferson City, only having an occasional shot at the Indians. He soon took his merchandise to Helena, where he spent the winter and sold his goods at good profit. For three years from the spring of 1867 he was freighting between the various mining camps, and then purchased and erected a sawmill in Jefferson City, selling it four years later.

In 1875 Mr. Benjamin discovered the Elkhorn mine, which he successfully worked for two years, when, selling it, he removed to Butte, where he remained until 1882, having charge of two lumber yards, conducting a livery business and having a herd of horses. He disposed of his interests in

Butte and returned to Jefferson county, where he engaged in prospecting and mining. He was one of the discoverers of the Montana Central and the Monarch iron mines, which they worked until 1893, securing excellent yields of ore, but as they could not sell it by reason of the financial depression, they abandoned work, and in 1900 disposed of the property. In 1895 Mr. Benjamin discovered the Plain Dealer mine, a valuable property which he is now working. In politics Mr. Benjamin gives his support to the Republican party, and he was chosen county commissioner at a special election in 1891, serving four years. He was also for some time deputy sheriff of Jefferson county. On November 4, 1891, Mr. Benjamin married with Miss Hammond, born in Kentucky, the daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Guard) Hammond, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, the family having removed to Montana in 1881. They have a pleasant home in Boulder and are distinctively popular.

HERMAN C. BELLINGER.—The subject of this review is a representative young business man of Montana, prominently identified, in an official capacity, with important mining industries, and is recognized as an expert in the scientific principles involved. Mr. Bellinger is a native of the town of Caub, Nassau, Germany, a picturesque little village on the Rhine opposite the historic old Pfalz, which is situated on an island. Here he was born on April 23, 1867, the son of Emil Hugo and Marguerite (Dreis) Bellinger, both representing long lines of stanch German ancestry. The father received a thorough literary and scientific education in his native land, being conversant with several languages. In Germany he held the position under the government of mining engineer and director for the district of Weilburg. In 1873 he came to America with his family, locating in Nevada, where he was employed for a time as mining engineer, and then went to Mexico, where he became manager of important mining properties. In 1882 he came to Butte, Mont., and was mining engineer for the Lexington Company for two years; removing thence to Colorado, his death occurred at Pueblo in 1889. His wife died in New Mexico, in 1877, and of their nine children only three are now living.

Herman Carl Bellinger, the immediate subject of this review, is distinctively a western man,

thoroughly imbued with the typical spirit of progressiveness. He was reared in the west from his fifth year—Nevada, Montana, New Mexico and British Columbia. His early education was received in the public schools and supplemented by a course of study in the commercial department of St. Mary's College, San Francisco. After leaving school he was associated with his father in various capacities, and thus gained an intimate and practical knowledge of chemistry and metallurgy. In 1886 Mr. Bellinger located in Butte, where he became an assayer in the employ of W. A. Clark, retaining the position two years; he then became chemist for the Boston & Montana Company. In 1890 he went to the Coeur d'Alene country, where he was assayer and chemist for the Tiger mine, but returned to Butte in 1891 to again accept the position of chemist for the Butte and Boston Company. In March of the following year he went to Mexico, in the employ of the firm of Fraser & Chalmers, of Chicago, to superintend the erection of a copper smelter for the Mazipil Copper Company; this mission entailed an absence of one year, as he waited to place the smelter in active operation. He then went to Great Falls, Mont., to do special metallurgical work for the Boston & Montana Company, but in the fall of 1893 returned to Butte and became superintendent of the smelting interests of F. Augustus Heinze. In March, 1896, when Mr. Heinze initiated mining operations in British Columbia, Mr. Bellinger went there as superintendent of his smelting interests. In January, 1898, this property was sold, and Mr. Bellinger acquired an interest in the Northport Mining & Smelting Company, at Northport, Wash., becoming superintendent of the same. He disposed of his interests in the enterprise in March, 1900, and returned to Butte to resume his position with the Heinze interests as metallurgist and superintendent of the smelters, which he has since retained.

In politics Mr. Bellinger stanchly supports the Republican party and its principles; fraternally he is identified with the time-honored order of Freemasonry, being a member of the blue lodge in the state of Washington, while his chapter and commandery affiliations are with the bodies in Butte. He is also a member of the Silver Bow and Overland Clubs in Butte, and the Country Club at Spokane, Wash., enjoying marked popularity in the various sections where he is known. On July 6, 1892, in the city of Butte, was sol-

emized the marriage of Mr. Bellinger to Miss Bertha May Atherton, who was born in Iowa, the daughter of Lewis M. and Mary (Rincker) Atherton, who are now living retired in the city of Spokane. Mr. and Mrs. Bellinger have a winsome little daughter—Marguerite.

LOUIS C. BEVIER.—Not many years have passed since the general impression prevailed that Montana's resources were solely her mineral productions, but when we consider the magnificent scope of her stockgrowing interests and the increasing impetus given to this important industrial activity each successive year, we must admit that through this source is to be perpetuated a great prosperity and prestige. Among the progressive young men who have had the sagacity to discern the great opportunities offered in Montana for farming and stockraising is Mr. Bevier, who is recognized as one of the representative ranchmen of Gallatin county, "the garden spot of Montana."

Louis C. Bevier was born in Brookfield, Linn county, Mo., on January 4, 1870, the son of Louis and Helen G. (Wilmott) Bevier, natives of New York. The father died in Missouri on June 11, 1869, and the mother removed to Montana in 1872. Here she became the wife of Henry H. Sharman, and concerning her individual mention is made on another page of this work, and to that sketch we refer the reader for more complete ancestral and personal data. Mr. Bevier has practically passed his life in Montana, since he was but two years of age when brought to this state, then under territorial government and "on the frontier." Mrs. Bevier located in Gallatin City, where she engaged in teaching, becoming one of the popular and successful pioneer teachers of this locality. Her son, Louis C. Bevier, received his educational discipline in the public schools of Gallatin county, with the added advantages of a cultured and refined home. After his school days he occupied a clerical position in the store of his stepfather until the death of the latter, and he remained with his twice widowed mother until 1896, when he made his home on the nne ranch property of his mother, which comprises 1,200 acres and lies five miles west of Logan, his postoffice address. Simultaneously with his location upon this ranch his mother took up her residence on property owned by her at Spring Hill, in the same county.

Mr. Bevier engaged in stockraising and farming and has so directed his efforts as to attain success, while his integrity and straightforward methods have gained the respect and confidence of his associates. He gives special attention to the raising of highgrade shorthorn cattle, having had in one herd as many as 300 head. In addition to this branch of ranching he also secures large crops of hay from his ranch, which is a most attractive and valuable property. The permanent improvements are exceptionally good, including a fine farm residence. He was for a time in the meat business, but has disposed of this. In politics he gives support to the Republican party, and at all times shows deep interest in whatever tends to advance the general welfare of his county and state. On September 28, 1898, Mr. Bevier wedded with Miss Agnes R. Smith, who was born in Toledo, Ohio, whence her parents, Benjamin N. and Maria (Rodgers) Smith, removed to Montana in 1890, locating one mile east of Logan, Gallatin county, where her father became a prominent farmer and stock-grower. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Bevier is brightened by a winsome daughter, Helen A., who was born on June 29, 1899.

THOMAS J. BENNETTS is a native of England, where he was born July 29, 1859. His father, William Ash Bennetts, also a native of England, is still living, and makes his home with our subject. He was married when a young man to Miss Elizabeth Tratten, who was born in England about the year 1821. They are the parents of eleven children, of whom Thomas J. is the eighth in order of birth. Mr. Bennetts attended the public schools of his native land until he was eight years old and was then put to work sorting ore, which occupied him until he reached the age of twelve years. He then began working under ground in the mines of North Wales, and by the time he was seventeen he had risen by meritorious promotions to be superintendent of the mine in which he was working. He kept the place about a year and a half when he resigned and came to the United States to seek his fortune. He first located in the copper regions of Michigan, and went to work at Marquette and later further south in the state. In 1880 he left Michigan and went to the Black Hills in South Dakota, where he followed mining for three years. After that he mined coal in Colorado, and worked at San Juan

and at Leadville. Beginning in 1887 he spent some eighteen months mining in Utah; and from there came to Montana in 1889, locating at Butte and again engaged in mining, leasing the Rock Island and Sisters' mine owned by the Butte & Boston Company. In 1893 he started a little mercantile enterprise in Centreville, in the form of a small grocery store, which he has developed by good management and superior business capacity into a large and splendid department store with a continually expanding body of patrons and volume of trade. But notwithstanding his great interest in this business he has devoted much of the time since he started it to mines and mining.

In politics Mr. Bennetts is a Republican, but it can scarcely be said that he is a partisan, except in the sense that he is a gentleman of firm and sincere convictions and feels called upon to aid in securing the success of the principles in which he believes. He is married and has a daughter who is at home. In fraternal circles he is extensively connected, being an ardent Mason, an Elk, a Knight of Pythias and a son of St. George. In the Masonic order he has taken the degrees in all the various branches up to and including the thirty-second, and has served in a number of official capacities, notably as treasurer of his lodge, and as a Knight of Pythias he has been treasurer of his lodge continuously since its institution. Mr. Bennetts is universally spoken of as one of the most worthy and useful citizens of this city, and one who has the confidence and high regard of the entire community.

JAMES ALLISON BLACK.—On a fine tract of land alternating with hill and meadow in Indiana county, Pa., in the early days of its history, an industrious and frugal emigrant from Scotland located as a hopeful young man, worked hard, reduced the land to a state of high cultivation, raised a creditable family, performed with fidelity all the duties of life which came his way, and at a ripe old age was laid to rest with every demonstration of respect on the part of his fellows. He was David Black, grandfather of James Allison Black, the subject of this sketch, who was born on that same farm June 25, 1847, where his father, Thomas Black, was also born. The grandfather secured the land of the government, and had all the trials and hardships of the pioneers, of whom

he was one. When nature was in part subdued to amiable productiveness, the Indians became troublesome, and required continual vigilance. And when these no longer gave trouble, a haughty foreign foe challenged the patriotism and valor of the country in the war of 1812, in which Mr. Black was a soldier. The father succeeded to the patrimony and reared thereon his family. He is still living there at the age of eighty-seven, but his good wife, after sharing his joys and sorrows, his struggles and triumphs, for more than half a century, met with a violent death by fire in 1900 at the age of eighty-five, her clothing having been ignited by a hot stove. She was Sarah Blose prior to her marriage, and was also a native of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Black was reared on the farm and educated at the schools in the neighborhood, remaining at home until he was seventeen years old. He then emigrated to Ohio and located at Cleveland, where he learned the trade of a carpenter. Two of his brothers had gone into the Union army at the outbreak of the Civil war, and both lost their lives. One died at Libby prison and the other from wounds received at Gettysburg. Mr. Black himself was as enthusiastic as they in the cause, but was too young for the service. He remained at Cleveland, working at his trade five years, and then returned home and there began contracting and building. It was a good field for his enterprise, and many fine residences and substantial barns in the neighborhood bear witness to his skill and capacity. In 1887 he again left his native county and, coming west, located at Helena, Mont., at that time one of the booming towns. He has lived in Helena ever since and has prospered in his business, which has been steadily expanding and rising in importance until now it is one of the most extensive of its kind in the state.

He was united in marriage February 22, 1872, to Miss Mary G. Laughlin, also descended from an old Pennsylvania family, being the daughter of John Laughlin, of Armstrong county, a prosperous farmer, a great sportsman and hunter, and renowned as the best rifle shot in that part of the state. Mrs. Black was highly educated, and taught school for a number of years prior to her marriage. They have two children: Fannie, who is married to Wallace Deering and resides in Missouri; and Frank O., a young man of twenty-one, who graduated at the Helena high school

when he was sixteen. He is a practical jeweler and is now in the employ of Alfred C. Dormer. Mr. and Mrs. Black are members of the United Presbyterian church. He is a Republican in politics, but not an active partisan, especially in local affairs. They stand well in the community, and are universally esteemed.

O'DILLON B. WHITFORD, M. D.—One of Montana's distinguished pioneer physicians, who lived up to the full tension of life on the frontier in the early days and who has been actively engaged in medical practice in Butte for a full quarter of a century, the life story of Dr. O'Dillon B. Whitford presents many elements of unusual interest. He has attained distinction in his profession, has been and is an earnest and discriminating student and holds a position of due relative precedence among the medical practitioners of the state. "Earn thy reward; the gods give naught to sloth," said the sage Epicharmus, and the truth of the axiom has been verified in all the ages that have rolled their course since his day. Dr. Whitford, who has by ceaseless toil and endeavor attained a marked success, gained the respect and confidence of men and won recognition as one of Montana's pioneer citizens, is a striking proof of the truth of the utterance. He was born on November 4, 1834, in Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, in fact being the first child born in that town. He was the son of Augustus H. and Charlotte (Bidwell) Whitford, both natives of Wayne county, N. Y. The genealogy in the agnatic line is of English and Scotch and in the maternal line English, both families having been represented in America from the early colonial epoch. The parents of the Doctor removed from the Empire state to Wayne county, Ohio, as pioneers, whence they later removed to Indiana, locating in Noble county. In 1856 they started westward, with the intention of establishing their home in Nebraska, but the father died in Iowa, while they were on their way. His wife survived him only three months, her grief over the loss of her husband having undoubtedly been largely responsible for her death. They left ten children, of whom six are living. Their son Burnett was in the Twentieth Iowa Regiment during the Civil war and died as a result of the hardships he endured in captivity at Andersonville prison. To Augustus H. Whitford this tribute

has been paid: "He was a thoroughly read man and was one of great intelligence and power as a public speaker, reasoner and debater, being a lover of liberty and having an inveterate hatred of slavery. While in Indiana, indeed, he was connected with the 'underground railroad,' and aided many a poor fellow on his way to liberty."

O'Dillon B. Whitford was a mere child at the time of his parents' removal to Indiana, in whose public schools he received his elementary education. He early determined to prepare himself for the medical profession and matriculated in the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was graduated with the class of 1856, having but a few months before attained his legal majority. However, prior to his graduation, he had assumed connubial responsibilities, for on November 26, 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Tanner, who was born in Ohio, and in 1856, accompanied by his wife and their infant son, he started for Nebraska with his father's family. After the death of the father they continued their westward journey, taking up lands and improving and cultivating them, and on the tract in which Dr. Whitford owned an interest about half of the present city of Omaha is located. In 1859 Dr. Whitford pushed farther forward on the great frontier of the west, crossing the plains to Pike's Peak, Colo., in which locality he was engaged in medical practice and in mining operations until 1864, when he joined the hegira to the new gold fields in Montana, making the overland trip via Fort Laramie, from which place 112 days were consumed in completing the journey to Virginia City, where he arrived on July 12, 1864, so that he has now been a resident of Montana nearly two score years. Upon his arrival in Alder gulch the Doctor with a friend invested \$800 in purchasing a claim. The property was divided, the Doctor taking the upper half. His friend realized about \$15,000 from his portion of the claim, while Dr. Whitford expended an additional \$800 in developing his half and realized practically nothing. In 1869 Dr. Whitford went to the Cedar creek district, where about twenty days later he received a message that his wife was very ill at Rochester, in Madison county. He made the trip of 330 miles thither in three days, riding day and night, with a single horse, which he afterward sold for \$200. Mrs. Whitford was in a precarious condition, but through the devoted and capable ministrations and watchfulness of her hus-



Dillon, S. Whifford

band her life was prolonged until July 4, 1870, whence she was called upon to respond to the inexorable summons of death. She left three children, Charles, a graduate of Bennett Medical College, of Chicago, who is now engaged in the successful practice of medicine at Lewiston, Idaho; Rosamond E., wife of H. H. Cullum, a millwright, of Hailey, Idaho, and Henrietta, wife of T. H. McCrimmon, of Butte. On December 3, 1872, Dr. Whitford remarried, being then wedded to Miss Susan L. (Sweeny) Holloway, who was born in Potosi, Wis., the daughter of John L. Sweeny, one of Montana's sterling pioneers. Their only child was O'Dillon B., Jr., whose untimely death occurred when he was in his seventh year. He was a youth of remarkable intellectual powers and lovable character, and his death was the source of the deepest sorrow to his devoted parents.

For three years after his second marriage Dr. Whitford resided in the town of Deer Lodge, after which he removed to Butte, where he has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession. Butte was but a straggling little mining town when he located there and he has been a witness of its wonderful development into a modern and wealthy city and the metropolis of a great state. In all these intervening years Dr. Whitford has retained a large and representative practice, and has been the loved family physician in the homes of many of the leading citizens, his ability and genial, sympathetic nature having endeared him to a very large circle of friends, while Mrs. Whitford presides with gracious dignity over their home, where is combined unostentatious hospitality and refined courtesy. In 1881 Dr. Whitford received an honorary diploma from the Eclectic Medical College of Milwaukee, Wis., in recognition of an important medical discovery he had made in the successful treatment of typhoid fever and pneumonia, and he also received a similar mark of appreciation from the Eclectic Medical College at Salem, Ore., and numerous papers and testimonials from other medical institutions. He has served several times as a member of the city board of health. While in Deer Lodge he was for three years surgeon to the penitentiary located there. He is a man of inflexible integrity, having the courage of his convictions and marked originality and intellectual acumen. He is liberal and tolerant in his views, and has ever shown a lively interest in all that touches the progress and material prosperity of his city and state. He has been a stalwart supporter of the Republican

party and its principles, and in 1882 was elected mayor of Butte, giving an able administration of municipal affairs. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, and in 1894 was elected president of the Old Timers' Association of Silver Bow county, and has ever taken a deep interest in its meetings and in recalling the scenes and incidents of the pioneer days. Ever since coming to Montana he has been interested in mining to the extent of investing thousands of dollars in the business. Recently his interests in this line have become very profitable, and he has disposed of a portion of them for more than \$300,000. He is now retired from the active practice of his profession, and will devote his declining years to travel, accompanied by his family.

REV. JOSEPH BLAERE.—Left an orphan by the death of his mother when he was eight years old and that of his father when he was thirteen, subject to the rigid discipline of the government schools and the self-denying life of a seminarian for a series of years, undergoing the severe strain of a thorough course of instruction in the classics and ecclesiastical studies, Rev. Joseph Blaere, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Miles City, Mont., was well prepared for the multiform exactions, deprivations and onerous duties of his sacred office. His life began in Belgium, October 22, 1874. His father, Henry Blaere, was an inspector in the government schools—a man of scholarship and refinement, who died in 1887, following his beloved wife, Sidonie (Costenoble) Blaere, who had passed away five years before. They were natives of Belgium, and the parents of five children, Joseph being the third.

Father Blaere began his education in the government schools, and, after due preparation, entered an ecclesiastical college at Courtray in 1886. There he passed six years in studying the classics, and then devoted a year to the study of philosophy at Roulers Seminary. In 1893 he entered the American College at Louvain, and after three years and a half of diligent study was ordained to the priesthood April 3, 1897. On May 20th of that year he sailed for America, en route to Montana. His first field of labor here covered the counties of Lewis and Clarke (outside of Helena), Jefferson, Meagher and Broadwater, in all of which he worked ardently at missions. In 1898 he was transferred to Butte as assistant at St. Patrick's church.

He remained in that service two years, and was then made pastor of Our Lady of Lourdes church at Marysville, being the first priest ever stationed there. In April, 1901, he was assigned to duty at St. Paul's in Anaconda, during the illness and consequent absence of Father Follet, at that time the regular rector. In August, 1901, he was assigned to the pastorate of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Miles City. Father Blaere has performed his spiritual duties well and wisely, securing the affectionate regard of his own parishioners and the cordial esteem of others.

GIDEON E. BLACKBURN, M. D.—The descendant of a long line of military heroes, himself a soldier in the Civil war, and bearing the marks of its burdens, Dr. Gideon E. Blackburn, of Butte, has engaged in the pursuits of peaceful production with the same energy, capacity and success that characterized his gallant military record. He was born on October 22, 1839, in Woodford county, Ky., the son of Anderson M. and Margaret (Hoxey) Blackburn, of English and Scotch ancestry, respectively, who were among the pioneer settlers of Virginia. The Doctor's great-grandfather Blackburn was an officer under Washington in the Revolution, and received many letters from his great commander which the Doctor cherishes as valuable relics of that heroic age. His grandfather was a trusted and valued subordinate of Gen. Andrew Jackson in the Seminole war, and was on intimate terms with that great soldier. His great-grandfather Hoxey was also a soldier in the Revolution and made a record for conspicuous gallantry. Gideon Blackburn, the Doctor's grandfather, who was born in Virginia, was a Presbyterian clergyman and the founder of Blackburn College at Carlville, Ill.

Dr. Gideon E. Blackburn was educated at Yale College, and had nearly completed the course of study there when the Civil war broke out, and, true to the traditions of his ancestry, left college and enlisted in the Union army, becoming a member of Company E, Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. He was assigned to Gen. Grant's command and fought under him at Shiloh, Fort Donelson, Corinth, and in numerous other important engagements, in two of which he was seriously wounded. Once when on a foraging expedition he was captured by guerrillas and tortured by them for a day, then sentenced to

be put to death the next morning; but during the night he escaped and made his way to the Federal lines. At another time he was halted by thirty-five Confederates, but drawing his revolver he shot two of them, and by a swinging blow with the pistol severely wounded another, then giving rein to his horse he succeeded in reaching the Union forces although severely wounded by the shower of bullets that followed him. During his service in the army he was promoted five times, reaching the rank of lieutenant-colonel by brevet, but toward the close of the war he became seriously ill and resigned his commission. In addition to his field service he was particularly useful in assisting the surgeons in their operations and in caring for sick and wounded comrades, he having studied medicine previous to entering the army. On recovering his health he went to Pine Bluff, Ark., and later to Camden, where he engaged in general merchandising until 1870, when he associated himself with Dr. W. E. Green, entered the Pulte Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated therefrom in 1871, being the valedictorian of his class. He practiced his profession at Shreveport, La., Galveston, Tex., and Evanston, Wyo., until 1891, when he located at Butte, Mont., which has since been his home. Here he has enjoyed a large and representative practice and grown in esteem and popularity with all classes of the community. In 1892 he opened the Blackburn Homeopathic Hospital, the only one of this school in the state. The Doctor has been enterprising and far-seeing in business and well as successful in his profession. Having faith in the future of Butte he invested largely in real estate and now enjoys the fruits of his good judgment in the ownership of about forty residence properties which yield good revenues. During the past few years he has been interested in an extensive addition to the city located on the Flats, which seems destined to become a choice residence section. He also owns a number of developed and undeveloped mines in the neighborhood of Butte, among them the Ophir and Arnold copper mines; is president of the Missoula Orchard and Improvement Company, and is interested in a largely capitalized company of Butte which is developing the Kintla Lake oil fields in Flathead county. He is prominent in Masonic circles and takes great interest in the affairs of the order.

In politics he is an ardent Democrat. In 1871 he was married, and has three children: Daisy Ida, Charles A. and Flora Emma. His second marriage

occurred on January 27, 1893, his choice on this occasion being Miss Hannah Aiton, a native of Minnesota. They reside at the hospital.

FRANCIS W. BLACKFORD, JR.—The important profession of civil engineering has in Montana a worthy representative in F. W. Blackford, who is incumbent of the position of United States deputy mineral surveyor and who maintains his residence in Butte. He has been concerned in much important work in his profession, in which he is a recognized expert. Mr. Blackford was born near Columbus, Ohio, on December 16, 1859, the second of the four children of Francis W. and Jean (Dun) Blackford. The former was born in Washington, D. C., whence he removed to Ohio in 1854, devoting his attention to farming and to merchandising. He was in service during the Civil war, first organizing a company and then becoming commissioner of enrollment of the District of Columbia. His wife was born in Philadelphia, whence she accompanied her parents to Ohio, where they were pioneers and where she now resides.

The early educational training of Francis W. Blackford, Jr., was received in the public schools of Chillicothe, Ohio, where he completed a high school course, after which he continued his studies for a time in Marysville College, at Marysville, Tenn., then joined an engineering corps engaged in the construction of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and after an absence of a year he returned to Columbus, Ohio, and in 1882 he matriculated in the Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio, where he took a course in civil engineering, completing it in 1883. He then entered the employ of the Union Pacific as an engineer in locating and constructing branch lines in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Montana, having the direction of much important work. He came to Montana in 1887, and two years later he here engaged in the private practice of his profession, as a civil and mining engineer, first in Anaconda and later in Butte. He was city engineer of Anaconda in 1889-90 and had charge of the establishing of street grades and the installing of the sewer system. He took up his permanent residence in Butte in 1890, and in the fall of 1891 was appointed city engineer and held this incumbency until the spring of 1898. In his tenure of office he had charge of the extending of the sewer system, including the drainage system, and also of

the establishing of grades and the putting in of street pavements. In 1898 he became chief engineer for the Butte electric railway, and here had control of the construction of the Centreville line, one of the most difficult pieces of engineering in the Union, and he also engineered the Walkerville and Columbia Gardens lines and others, his work meeting with approval and standing in evidence of his consummate skill.

He became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1888 and is identified with the Montana Society of Engineers, of which he was president in 1900. In politics Mr. Blackford maintains an independent attitude, supporting men and measures satisfactory to himself. He is a member of the Silver Bow Club, the leading social organization of Butte business men. In his profession he is a hard worker and has been retained as consulting engineer by many important mining and other corporations. On February 4, 1893, Mr. Blackford was united in marriage to Miss Mary (Layton, born in Iowa, daughter of Joseph Barton and Jean (Erwin) Layton, natives of Massachusetts and Kentucky. Her father was a lawyer of fine ability at Keosauqua, Iowa, but both himself and his wife have done their life's work well and passed on to their reward.

ALLEXANDER H. BLACK, a younger brother of J. H. Black, whose sketch will be found in another portion of "The Progressive Men of Montana," is a native of Knox county, Mo., born June 5, 1856. At present he resides on a large and valuable ranch of 994 acres, near Salesville, Gallatin county, which is one of the best improved properties in the district. Although the immediate ancestry of our subject is treated in the sketch devoted to his brother, it is a matter of note that the Blacks were for many generations members of the first families of Virginia. The wife of the Grandfather Black was a Miss Letcher, and aunt of Gov. John Letcher, of Virginia, who served the commonwealth with distinction before the Civil war. The Letchers were of old Virginia stock, people of superior education and high integrity. Many of the members were, in the early days, prominent in legal and other professional circles. Later quite a number of the younger generation removed to Missouri. Although the mother of our subject, Nancy (Porter) Black, was a native of Crawford county, Ill., her

father was a Pennsylvanian, in which state he was prominent for many years in business circles. In 1837 Samuel Black, grandfather of our subject, Alexander, removed from Virginia to Missouri, bringing with him his family and many slaves. He settled in Wayne county, where he followed the occupation of general farming and stockraising. At that period the father of our subject was seventeen years of age. He continued in the business of his father until January 25, 1890, when he was called from earth, leaving a family of seven sons and six daughters.

Following the close of the Civil war the father of Alexander H. Black removed from Knox to Saline county, Mo., and it was in the public schools of the latter county that Alexander received a thorough business education. Remaining on the Missouri homestead until 1882, he came to Montana and engaged in farming. To his homestead of 560 acres, purchased in 1886 from his brother, John H. Black, he has since added 434 acres, practically all under a high state of cultivation, well irrigated and provided with every convenience for the successful prosecution of agriculture. It is located two miles from the Cottonwood river, and of its principal crops, wheat, oats and barley, Mr. Black has harvested as high as 12,000 bushels annually.

His domestic life dates from December 24, 1885, when he was united in marriage to Miss Blanche Lovely, a native of Kansas, daughter of George Lovely, of Kentucky. The latter came to Montana and located on the Yellowstone, where he died April 10, 1900. To Mr. and Mrs. Black have been born three children: Lorrain, Bessie and Bayard.

W. M. T. BOARDMAN.—The pen of the biographer has seldom a more engaging theme than the life story of a good man whose energies have been passed in the service of his fellows, and who has seen the fruits of his labor ripening among them. This was the experience of William T. Boardman, of Butte, who surrendered his trust at the behest of the Great Disposer and laid down to rest on April 16, 1901, in the full vigor of his manly powers, but with a long record of accomplished results. He was the son of William T. Boardman, a wholesale merchant of New York, and Harriet E. (Harris) Boardman, both of whom died in that city, the latter in 1855 and the former in 1878. Mr. Boardman's life began in Brooklyn, N.

Y., on June 27, 1848. His parents, while they lived, were devoted to his welfare, and saw that no educational advantage that was available to him was withheld. He attended the public schools until he finished the entire course therein, and then entered the State University near Bellefonte, Pa., for a full academic course. He was graduated therefrom with high honors in 1866 and for a year was in its faculty as assistant instructor in chemistry, the branch of physical science to which he naturally inclined, and to which he devoted the greater part of his life. In 1875 he went to Colorado as superintendent of a mine at Rosita. The next year he came to Montana and settled first in Helena, but later in Butte. For a number of years he was engaged in mining and other pursuits. Then tiring of them he turned his attention to insurance and real estate, in which he achieved a notable success. He always manifested a lively and intelligent interest in whatever pertained to the welfare of his community and state, and was ever willing to bear his share of the burdens of responsible citizenship. Impelled by this spirit, while Butte was yet in Deer Lodge county, he consented to represent her people in the state legislature for one term, to secure some specially desired legislation. He was also superintendent of the Montana exhibit at the New Orleans exposition.

While his life as a student, business man and publicist was rounding out in good proportions, the domestic side of it was not neglected. He was happily married on April 29, 1882, to Miss Elva Hoskins, a native of Illinois, but then for some years a resident of Montana. She was the daughter of John A. Hoskins, who was born in Kentucky in 1825, but removed to Illinois as a young man and there became a prosperous farmer, and dying in 1897. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, and saw much hard service in the war, but escaped without serious wounds or disability. Mrs. Boardman's mother was Sarah E. (Reeder) Hoskins, a daughter of Nathaniel M. Reeder, a prominent contractor, builder, carpenter and cabinet maker of Ohio, and Malvina Gunn, daughter of Jehu Gunn, a Virginia planter. Mr. and Mrs. Boardman had one son, Townsend Boardman, now a student at the Butte School of Mines, who gives promise of worthily filling his father's place in public esteem and mental calibre.

Mr. Boardman was an enthusiastic Freemason. He saw in the order all of its subtler and finer beau-

ties and deeper meanings. It was to him truly a code of morals speaking through symbols, wherein every symbol has its voice of wisdom for the ear attuned to its interpretation. He loved the fraternity with the ardor of a neophyte and the discriminating devotion of a patriarch. In all its branches, symbolic, caputular, cryptic and templar, he was a bright and shining light; and he had also made advancement in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. Moreover, he gave due attention and effort to the interests of the Eastern Star organization. His zeal and his intelligent contributions to their counsels soon gave him a leading position among his brothers. In grand lodge he rose rapidly and was successively junior and senior grand warden, and then, in 1890, was made grand master of the state, an office which he administered with dignity and with a wisdom and public spirit that made his name renowned among the craft. Mrs. Boardman, like her late husband, is an enthusiastic devotee of the mystic tie. She was initiated into the Order of the Eastern Star in 1880; became worthy matron of her lodge in 1893; treasurer of the grand lodge in 1892 and grand secretary in 1894, a position which she has held ever since. She dignifies and adorns every station which she occupies in the order, as she does every department of domestic and social life.

PATRICK BOYLE, of the stock firm of Hempstead & Boyle, of Pawell county, was born in County Meath, Ireland, on February 7, 1840, the son of Cornelius and Ann (Gogerty) Boyle, natives of the Emerald Isle, who emigrated to America in 1846, locating in New York on what is now 125th street, Harlem, where they resided for many years. Patrick was about six years old at the time of the family's emigration, and he was reared in New York city, receiving very limited educational advantages, as his parents were poor and he was compelled to assist in the support of the family from very early boyhood, by working in factories, etc. In 1856, when sixteen years of age, Mr. Boyle journeyed to San Francisco, by the isthmus of Panama, the trip occupying twenty-seven days. He was for two years employed in smelters in San Francisco, and in 1858 he went to British Columbia, at the time of the Fraser river gold excitement, in search of fortune, but returned to San Francisco the same winter, and was employed on Pacific coast steamboats. In the winter of 1858-9 he was in the min-

ing districts on the Feather river, and later on the Yuba river, while in the spring of 1860 he located at Jamestown. In the following fall he went to the Big-oak Flat country, where he remained until the following spring, and then for a time was employed at Aurora, Nev., whence he proceeded to the Boise Basin mines in Idaho, and there worked during the summer of 1864, then after a trip to British Columbia, he went to Walla Walla, Wash., where he passed the winter. In the spring of 1865 he was associated with John and Dick Pierce in taking a pack train of provisions through to British Columbia, where they disposed of the stock to good advantage. Mr. Boyle then came to Montana, arriving in Blackfoot City on June 15, this being at the time of the excitement caused by the discovery of gold in Washington gulch. He devoted that summer to prospecting and locating claims with the Pierce brothers, and in the fall his partners went into McClellan gulch and located three claims, one each for themselves and one for Mr. Boyle. One of these proved very rich, from \$200 to \$500 being taken out a day, while the maximum yield for one day was \$1,000.

In the winter of 1866-7 Mr. Boyle joined the stampede of miners to Leesburg, Idaho, where he purchased some claims, and was joined by his partners in the spring. This venture was a failure, and all three gentlemen found their finances at the lowest possible ebb. They afterwards were located at Bannack for a time, from whence Mr. Boyle went to Argenta, Beaverhead county, later returning to Leesburg, where he secured more mining grounds, from which he secured good returns, thus evening up old scores with that district. In the fall of 1868 he returned to Washington gulch, and mined during the winter, while in the following summer he prospected in the Blackfoot and Bigfoot districts and on the Boulder river, locating some very good properties on the Boulder. That winter he brought an adequate water supply to his claims and began operations in the spring of 1870. He continued placer mining here successfully until the spring of 1873. He then disposed of his claims and bought some mining property on Elk creek, which he worked until the summer of 1875, when he was joined by John Hempstead. They sold out in the fall and bought a ranch in Deer Lodge county, as is told in the sketch of Mr. Hempstead's life elsewhere in this work, and to which we refer the reader for a fuller description of their operations. They have been very successful in stockraising, and are num-

bered among the representative men of this section. Mr. Boyle is a man of energy and business sagacity, and the success which he has attained is the result of his own efforts, while his actions and bearing have been such as to win respect and esteem. In politics he was an unswerving Republican. On July 27, 1881, Mr. Boyle was united in marriage to Miss Annie Peterson, who was born in Utah, the daughter of Nels and Christina (Olson) Peterson, natives of Denmark, and a sister of Mrs. Hempstead. Mr. and Mrs. Boyle have six children, John, Catherine, May, Ethel, James and Martha.

FREDERICK BOTTLE.—Meriting consideration as a pioneer of Montana whose knowledge of the mountain fastnesses and the excellent sport afforded in hunting in early days is particularly intimate, Frederick Bottler has served as guide and attained an enviable reputation as such and as a mighty hunter on many expeditions. He is today one of the representative stockgrowers of Park county, his well-improved ranch being located four miles south of Fridley, his postoffice address, while here he also raises large crops of hay and grain. Mr. Bottler is a native of Summit county, Ohio, born on April 10, 1843, the son of Ernst and Catherine Bottler, natives of Bavaria, Germany. They emigrated to America and to Summit county, Ohio, in 1838, where the father was a manufacturer of brick and tile. The family removed to Indiana in 1847, and thence in 1855 to Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Bottler are now dead. Their family consisted of six sons and five daughters, three of the sons being heroic soldiers of the Civil war.

Frederick Bottler accompanied with his parents until he had attained his majority, receiving instruction in the schools of Indiana. On May 15, 1865, he started for Montana overland with horses and wagon, making the journey with the outfit of the Montana Quartz Mining Company. They were harassed seriously by Indians, four men being killed, but without further casualties they reached their destination in Alder gulch in September, 1865. Mr. Bottler soon proceeded to the Gallatin valley, where he followed ranching about two years then removed to Yellowstone valley, still continuing in the same enterprise. In 1872, as guide and hunter, Mr. Bottler was connected with the United States geological survey, the expedition starting from Bozeman, going up the Yellowstone and visiting

the various lakes. In 1873 he accompanied Lord Dunraven's party on their trip through the Yellowstone National Park, his lordship manifesting a high appreciation of Mr. Bottler's services and companionship. For fifteen years hunting occupied his time almost exclusively. In 1868 he made a permanent location on his present ranch and settled down to a pastoral life in the sheep industry, and here in 1872 he kept the first store and postoffice on the Yellowstone. His ranch comprises 960 acres, 200 acres under effective irrigation, so that he secures fine yields of hay and grain. He has now 6,000 head of sheep and contemplates soon engaging extensively in the raising of cattle. Mr. Bottler erected a fine modern residence on his ranch in 1893, one of the few buildings erected in Montana in that year of financial depression. This house is supplied with an individual water system and other conveniences.

Mr. Bottler is identified with the Republican party and his particular eligibility and personal interest led to his being retained as a school trustee for a number of years. On October 26, 1880, Mr. Bottler married with Miss Josephine Shorthill, born in Huntingdon county, Pa., the daughter of David R. Shorthill, of whom specific mention is made on other pages of this work. They have two children, Maud, who was finely educated at the Montana Wesleyan University at Helena, and Floyd. The daughter has marked musical talent, is a fine pianist and also an effective artist in water colors, the family home showing many specimens of her artistic skill.

GEORGE W. BLACKMAN.—Among the noble pioneers who pushed forward to the western borders of the frontier that he might make a home for himself and his family was George W. Blackman, who stood "four-square to every wind that blows," and whose life was one of integrity and earnest endeavor. Such men merit enduring place on the pages of history, and none are more worthy of this than Mr. Blackman, who was long one of the representative citizens of Madison county. He was born on October 23, 1839, in Illinois, the son of James H. and Mary (Pardee) Blackman. His parents were pioneers of Illinois, whence they removed to Iowa, where they lived useful lives, died and were buried. Here the father engaged in farming and stock raising and merchandising.

George W. Blackman attended the public schools

of Iowa, and in 1857 located in Kansas, where he was identified with agriculture until 1859, when he made the overland journey to Colorado, where the gold excitement was then at its height. He remained there a few years and returned home for a visit and then, in 1864, accompanied by his wife, he started with horse teams on the overland journey to Montana. They made the journey from Colorado in the same train with Major Boyce and Charles Curtis, whose names are familiar to old timers. Locating in Nevada City, Mr. Blackman engaged in placer mining in Alder gulch, the great gold camp, until 1868, when he came to the vicinity of the present village of Silver Star, where he continued mining and took up a tract of land and engaged in general ranching. Devoting his attention to agriculture and stock growing and also engaging in merchandising, Mr. Blackman was actively employed until his death, which occurred on the 27th of February, 1892. The place and business has since been in charge of his sons, who are enterprising and capable young men.

Mr. Blackman always took an intelligent interest in politics and gave an unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party. Fraternally he held membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He commanded uniform respect and esteem and had the confidence and good will of the community where he made his home for nearly a quarter of a century. In Colorado, on April 28, 1864, Mr. Blackman was united in marriage with Mrs. Augusta (Stewart) Chase, who was born in Michigan and who survives him, as do also three of their four children: George C., engaged in ranching in this county and postmaster at Silver Star during Cleveland's second administration; Addie B., the wife of J. R. Cochran, of Silver Star, and Charles S., who remains on the old homestead.

WILLIAM J. BORTHWICK is one of the eminently successful ranch men of Madison county, and was born at Ottawa, Canada, on August 21, 1870, the son of James and Matilda (Marlin) Borthwick, both natives of Ottawa, Canada, where his father followed first blacksmithing and later successful merchandising. He met his death in 1896 by being thrown from a vehicle while the team was running at a high rate of speed. He was a brother of William Borthwick, mayor of Ottawa. His Scotch paternal grandparents, Thomas and Margaret (Tem-

pleton) Borthwick, natives of Edinburgh and Glasgow, emigrated to Ottawa where Thomas Borthwick built the first house in the city. Later he followed farming about six miles from Ottawa, and there discovered the celebrated Borthwick mineral springs. This water has had an extensive sale, and been shipped in large quantities to Europe. Thomas Borthwick died in 1895 aged ninety-five years and the business is being conducted by William Borthwick, his son.

William J. Borthwick received his education in the excellent public schools of Ottawa, and in 1885, at the age of fifteen, he became an assistant to his father in the store, but shortly afterwards the family removed to Butte, Mont. Here he was employed in a saw mill, and after a few months became a clerk for a short period, soon associating himself with his father in conducting a large restaurant. Six months later they disposed of this enterprise and opened a blacksmith shop, which for ten years was operated successfully. In 1898 Mr. Borthwick enlisted in Company G, First Montana Infantry, and went with his regiment to the Philippines, gallantly participating in all the engagements in which his regiment had part. At the battle of Calocan, on February 10, 1899, he was wounded in the left arm, and was in the hospital until April 5, when he joined his regiment at San Tomas, continuing to take active part in all engagements and the arduous service in which his regiment participated until July 3, 1899, when they returned to Manila. One week later his company was ordered to Sapoty Bridge, where it did reconnoitering and again returned to Manila. On September 20, 1899, the regiment arrived at San Francisco and in October it was mustered out of service. Mr. Borthwick is a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans.

Mr. Borthwick then returned to Butte, and for four months was engaged in the Lowland Mining Company, after which he entered the grocery business with his brother, Thomas G., which in July, 1900, they sold and purchased the Defiance ranch at South Boulder. Here they are profitably engaged in stock raising, having a most eligible location, and they are progressive and enterprising. Thomas G. Borthwick, the younger brother, was born on August 8, 1877. He joined his brother in Montana in 1886, and has since been associated with him in business enterprises, he continued the grocery business established by his father, and on his brother William's return from Manila he associated him as a partner with him in the great "Cash 333

Grocery" in Butte, and he is now also an equal partner with him in the ranching enterprise in Madison county, near Jefferson Island, the firm being Borthwick Brothers. The mother and a sister came to Montana in 1886 with Thomas G. Borthwick.

HON. WM. W. MORRIS.—The descendant of two old Kentucky families of distinguished ancestry, and long prominent in the civil, military and mercantile history of that state, Hon. William W. Morris, of Pony, Madison county, in force of character, masterful self reliance, breadth of culture, courtesy of manner and general good citizenship, well bears out the suggestions of his lineage and typifies the excellence of his family.

He was born in Clay county, Mo., April 19, 1840. His parents, John and Emily (Warder) Morris, were natives of Mason county, Ky., where his two grandfathers, David Morris and Walter Warder, were both prominent and influential men, the latter being a renowned Baptist preacher. His father married in Kentucky and removed to Missouri early in the 'thirties, locating on a farm three or four miles east of Liberty, in Clay county, and prospered according to the measure of agricultural success in those days. But, with the ambition which characterizes the men of his type, he was on the lookout for something better; and when the gold fever was started by the news from Col. Sutton's millrace near Coloma, in California, he became a "Forty-niner," crossing the plains as an argonaut in an expedition which occupied three years of his time and rewarded his quest with moderate success. Some years later he made another trip, but did not remain long, and soon after his return died in 1866, having survived his wife, who died in 1855. The family consisted of three sons and four daughters. Two of the sons offered up their lives on the altar of their country in the Civil war, one dying under the flag of the Confederacy at the battle of Wilson's creek (the first one fought in his native state), and the other soon after the close of the war, from the effects of a cold contracted in service under the flag of the Union.

William W. Morris, the only surviving son, passed his early days and secured his elementary education near Liberty, in his native county, finishing with an academic course at William Jewell College, after which he engaged in business in

Kansas City, remaining and prospering for about three years, from 1859 to 1862. Then, being a pronounced southern sympathizer, he found the atmosphere of Kansas City unfavorable to his business and not conducive to his personal safety. On August 25, 1862, he left the place, with almost nothing but the clothes on his back, and went to Santa Fe, N. M., where, after a year, he became a traveling salesman for a St. Louis wholesale drug house. While in this service he sold a bill of goods to John D. Clayton, who was contemplating a removal to Montana. They talked the matter over and decided to make the trip together, coming overland from Nebraska with mule teams. Trains before and after them had trouble with the Indians, but they experienced none. They traveled by way of Forts Bridger and Laramie and the old California route, arriving in Virginia City June 18, 1864. Here they remained until 1888, starting first in the drug business by opening a drug store in the building in which Jack Gallagher, Boone Helm and the rest of the Plummer gang were hanged. Mr. Morris still owns the building and the beam from which the outlaws were suspended is still there and plainly visible. During these years Mr. Morris was always more or less interested in quartz mining, meeting with varying success. He had an interest in the Broadway mine, which he had acquired in the 'seventies, and was very profitable. He sold it in 1881, and the year following bought into the Strawberry, Willow creek and Ned mines, located a mile and a half north of Pony. Since that time he has given his attention almost exclusively to developing mines in and near Pony, some of which he owns in equal conjunction with the Elling estate. The properties extend three miles up the range, and include the Clipper and Tweed mines, which have been successfully worked for seven or eight years, and others in active operation.

Mr. Morris has been very active and useful in the development of the commercial, civil and social affairs of the county and state, and justly holds high rank among the leading citizens of the commonwealth. He was treasurer of Madison county for seven years, represented the county in the state senate three terms, has been school trustee for a long time, and in 1900 was one of the presidential electors for the state, and was deputized by the electoral college to take the vote to Washington. He is a Democrat in politics, and fraternally is a member of the order of Elks. He was married



W. W. Wood

February 21, 1867, to Miss Adeline Winifred Chew, a native of Missouri, daughter of Dr. Joseph Chew, a Virginian, who removed from his native state when a young man and settled in Missouri, where he rose to eminence in his profession and in the affairs of the state, being several times chosen to the state legislature, and called to fill other important positions. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have three children. Of the sons, W. C. was educated at William Jewell College, and C. E. at the Ogden Military School. Both are in business with their father, the latter is an assayer and mining engineer and is the assayer for the mines in which they are all interested. He was married February 24, 1897, to Miss Nina Aileen, daughter of R. B. and V. J. (Jordan) Wampler, of Pony, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this volume. The daughter, Mary Leah Morris, is a young lady of unusual promise and accomplishments. Throughout her life she has diligently improved her opportunities, and has thereby become a well informed and cultivated lady in scholastic and social lines, and has also acquired great skill in the graceful and dainty handicraft by which ladies make home attractive. Of all the children it is but fair to say that they are worthy followers of the parents who have trained them, and exemplify in their lives the fine old southern chivalry, as well as the enterprise, thrift and business acumen, for which their progenitors are so highly and so justly esteemed.

THOMAS D. BOYLE.—Since our race is not yet thoroughly harmonized in feeling, exalted in purpose or convergent in effort, and the robber, and the murderer, and the petty criminal still skulk and prowl among us, insulting the lone majesty of night by revealments of their hideous work, rendering the presence of numerous police and tipstaves necessary, no class of public servants is deserving of greater consideration than those engaged in the administration of its police system—the conservators of the peace and guardians of life and property. Among the men who exhibit in this department the most agreeable conjunction of qualities for its best results is Thomas D. Boyle, justice of the police court in Butte. He was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, on April 13, 1847, both his parents, Martin M. and Catharine (Sause) Boyle, being natives of the same county. When he was a year old they emigrated to America, and settled in Pennsylvania.

There his father engaged in mining until his death. They had eleven children, Judge Boyle being the tenth. He attended the district schools of the neighborhood until he was sixteen years old, and then enlisted in Company C, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and went into active service in 1863.

His regiment was a part of the Ninth Army Corps in Burnside's command, and his first battle was that of Knoxville, Tenn. He was wounded at Shady Grove Church on June 3, 1864, and sent to the field hospital. But not considering the wound serious and eager to be in the midst of the fight, lame as he was, he hobbled to the front and joined his regiment in time to be deep in the deluge of death at Cold Harbor and to go through all the subsequent bloody struggles of that campaign. For, although wounded again in August in front of Petersburg, he continued with his regiment with only a week's intermission, and was in every campaign to the end of the war, being mustered out of the service on July 28, 1865, as a private and next to the youngest in the regiment. He then returned to Pennsylvania and engaged for ten years in mining. In 1876 he removed to Colorado, stopping first at San Juan county and after a few months going to Leadville. In 1880 he went to Arizona and mined and prospected for a while, later returning to Colorado, there joining the stampede to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, where he remained until 1884, when he changed his base of operations to Butte, which has become his permanent home. He was measurably successful in his mining, having owned some of the largest mines in Colorado.

In Butte he also engaged in mining with success, but in 1896 he accepted the position of city jailer, which he held until 1901, when he was elected judge of the police court of the city, and is now serving in that capacity. He was the candidate of the regular or straight Democracy and received a plurality of 462 votes over three opponents. It is almost needless to say that with his preparation for work by his varied and arduous experience and the naturally judicial turn of his mind, he is administering the duties of his office in a manner which is winning him the approbation of all the best elements of the community, and the respect as well as the righteous fear of all the worst. Off the bench he has all the geniality, ready wit and other social qualities of his race, and a great fund of entertaining and instructive information. Judge Boyle was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Call, a native

of Pennsylvania, before he left that state. They have three daughters, Annie, born in 1872, now Mrs. Smith; she has four children; Mary, born in 1874, now Mrs. Bert Carr, and Katie, born in 1876, who abides with him and aids in making the parental home a pleasant one. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic, zealously attentive to his church duties. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was at one time senior vice-commander of Lincoln Post No. 2, of Butte.

R. T. REV. L. R. BREWER.—That "Righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people," has the sanction of Divine authority and long centuries of human experience. If the zeal and devotion of her missionaries and clergy, the spirit and vigor of her church organizations, the industry and earnestness of her congregations and the liberality and loyalty of her individual communicants of all denominations, be any gauge of the religious condition of a state, Montana, new, wild and undeveloped as she is, gives abundant proof of righteousness among her people. It is true that the graceful spire or lofty dome, the vaulted roof or storied window, the plain pediment or polished pillar, indicating the place of some sacred altar, does not confront them at every turn, as in older communities. "The sound of the church-going bell" is not always in their ears, as in those denser populations. For the field is large and, though it may be white with the harvest, the laborers are few in comparison with sections long settled and civilized. But the spirit of conquest and consecration is present, and the gratifying evidences of progress are everywhere manifest to the discerning eye. Of the evangelizing forces among her people, none is wiser in counsel, more assiduous in effort, more resolute in endurance or more prolific in good results than the Protestant Episcopal church, under the direction of Bishop Leigh Richmond Brewer, of Helena. This organization, while not the first on the ground nor the most voluminous in force, has nevertheless accomplished a work highly creditable to the agencies the church has been able to employ, and which has set in motion widening streams of beneficence throughout the commonwealth.

The first Episcopal service within the limits of Montana was held at Virginia City on July 18, 1867, by Bishop Tuttle, then just arrived from the east as missionary bishop of Montana, Utah and

Idaho, assisted by Rev. E. N. Goddard. But before the anniversary of this date, St. Paul's church was built at a cost of about \$3,500, and on May 24, 1868, it was first used for worship. Progress was necessarily slow, and many times those most interested almost lost heart. But that good seed was sown and that much of it fell on fruitful ground, can be shown by a comparison of conditions. During his first year Bishop Tuttle visited only two places in Montana, and in the fourth year the number was but twelve. His record for 1874 gives thirty-four baptisms, thirty-one confirmations, 116 communicants, seventeen Sunday-school teachers and 141 scholars. Three months were occupied in his visitation and services were held in twenty-eight places. For 1879 the record shows fifty-one confirmations, 368 communicants and 487 Sunday school scholars. Four and a half months were consumed in his visitation. This was his last report, for the next year, in compliance with his urgent and oft-repeated appeal, Montana was set apart as a separate missionary field. He chose Utah and Idaho as his part of the divided jurisdiction, and the Rev. Leigh Richmond Brewer was elected missionary bishop of Montana. He was consecrated in December and reached his field of labor two months later, in February, 1881.

Bishop Brewer was born at Berkshire, Vt., on January 20, 1839. His parents were Sykes and Laura (Crawton) Brewer, also natives of Vermont, where his father was a prosperous farmer. There were eight children in the family, of whom the future bishop was the fifth. He attended the public schools at Berkshire and Enosburg until he was sixteen years old, then at Canton Academy prepared for Hobart College where he was graduated in 1863. After leaving college he taught school two years, acting as a private tutor and studying theology at the same time. He was graduated from the General Theological Seminary in 1866, was admitted to the diaconate by Bishop H. Potter in the Church of the Annunciation, New York, on July 1, 1866, and was advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Coxe in Christ church, Oswego, N. Y., on June 16, 1867. He was the next six years in charge of Grace church at Carthage, and then became rector of Trinity church at Watertown, where he remained until elected missionary bishop of Montana. There he was consecrated in his own parish church on December 8, 1880, by Bishops Huntington, Tuttle, Bissell, B. H. Paddock and B. Victor Morris. In 1881 his alma mater, Hobart

College, conferred upon him the degree of S. T. D. Since his arrival in Montana the Bishop has resided in Helena, and has given himself wholly to the work of his bishopric. The church has grown under his tireless and skillful ministrations with gratifying steadiness, if not always with desired rapidity. He has witnessed its healthy development through the primary stages, first the blade, then the ear, and is now laboring, as earnestly, as sedulously, as conscientiously as ever, to bring forth the full corn in the ear. He found four church edifices and two rectories, worth in all about \$23,000, belonging to the church when he came. Besides himself there were eight clergymen, reaching eighteen places with services, and the number of communicants was less than 400. In his first visitation he traveled more than 4,000 miles, only thirty of them by rail, held services in fifty-two places, and had forty-seven confirmations. During the year he paid off a debt of more than \$2,000 on St. Peter's church at Helena, consecrated the church and purchased a rectory. He also built St. John's church in Butte, at a cost of \$13,000, and began work in a new field in Beaverhead county under the ministrations of Rev. E. G. Prout.

Twenty years of toil always arduous, of struggle sometimes seemingly hopeless, of disappointments often keen and privations ever pressing, have passed since then, and they have registered a steady and substantial growth. The number of clergymen besides the bishop in Montana has increased to twenty-four, church buildings to twenty-nine, rectories to fourteen, communicants to more than 2,500 and the value of the church property to more than \$300,000. There are four parishes and forty-three organized missions where regular services are held and more than twenty additional places reached by occasional ministrations. A bishop's house has been purchased and endowments for the future diocese, starting in 1883 with an offering of \$12 and now amounting to about \$20,000, have been secured. Moreover, a parish school and a hospital have been put in active operation and conducted with the best facilities available for their work. The hospital, St. Peter's in Helena, was erected in 1887 at a first cost of \$30,000, and, after thirteen years of noble work in ameliorating human suffering and caring for the sick, it was destroyed by fire on March 16, 1901, thus laying the church and the friends of humanity under tribute for an additional sum of \$5,000 for its restoration to usefulness. This has been provided and the hospital has been

rebuilt. But both it and the parish schools are yet totally inadequate to the demands upon them, which grow in volume as the population increases. It is proposed to build a new hospital in the immediate future to cost the church more than the old one.

Throughout all the difficulties of his situation Bishop Brewer has preserved the *mens aequa* in arduis which characterizes men of heroic mold. Every detail of the work in all the vast scope of his territory has passed under his critical review. To the schools and the hospital he has given the closest and most constant personal attention. To his coadjutors in ministerial and parochial labor, he has applied with a judicious hand stimulus where zeal was flagging and restraint where prudence slept. To the body of the church he has communicated his own energy, enthusiasm and cheerful faith in ultimate results. To the liberal friends of the organization elsewhere he has appealed for aid with dignity, discretion and good returns. And to men of all classes, creeds and conditions around him he has been gracious, helpful, tolerant and obliging. He was married at Canton, N. Y., on July 10, 1866, to Miss Henrietta W. Foote, daughter of Henry and Amelia Foote, of that town, and has one daughter, Jennie E., now the wife of Richard Mead Atwater, a mining engineer living in Australia.

VIRGIL F. BLANKENBAKER.—The gentleman to whose career we now direct attention traces his lineage to stanch old southern stock and he is today one of the representative young stock-growers of Choteau county, where he has extensive interests and is held in the highest estimation. Progressive and ambitious, he has discerned and taken advantage of the opportunities presenting, and has won success worthy the name. Mr. Blankenbaker is a native of Missouri, having been born in Howard county, on October 20, 1864. His father, Andrew S. Blankenbaker, was born in Madison county, Va., in October, 1832, and was but three years of age when his parents removed to Missouri, his father, Jonas Blankenbaker, being a pioneer of that state, where Andrew S. was reared and educated and where he has been identified with agricultural pursuits from his youth. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Knox, is a native of South Carolina, where she was born in 1842, and she accompanied her parents to Missouri in her childhood.

Virgil F. Blankenbaker attended the public schools of Howard county, Mo., and completed his education in the Hooper Institute at Clarksburg, Mo. In March, 1886, he came to Montana, and for about three years was employed on the sheep ranch of his cousin, Robert Blankenbaker, near Great Falls. In the fall of 1889 he located Homestead and Desert claims on the Missouri river, near the present station of Big Sandy, on the Great Northern, the place being then known as Coalbank Landing. Here he now has a fine ranch property of 1,500 acres, in addition to which he has a large amount of excellent open range for grazing purposes, and gives his entire attention to the sheep business, handling a high grade. Success has attended his operations, which are constantly increasing in scope. He is also interested in the cattle business with the Blankenbaker Brothers and with R. L. Thompson & Co. The station of the Great Northern located on his ranch was named Virgelle, in honor of himself and his wife, from a combination of the first syllables of their first names. Mr. Blankenbaker takes an active interest in local affairs, and is a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party. In Howard county, Mo., on October 27, 1897, Mr. Blankenbaker wedded Miss Ella M. Chancellor, who was born in that county on December 8, 1866, the daughter of Brown M. Chancellor, a prominent farmer of that county and a native of Virginia.

JOHN BRADY is one of the most successful stockraisers of Jefferson county, Mont., where he resides near the town of Finn. He was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in August, 1824, the son of Philip and Mary (Rouke) Brady, both natives of Ireland, and farmers. John Brady remained with his parents in Ireland until he was twenty-one, receiving his education in the national schools. In 1845 he came to the United States, landing at New Orleans and soon going into the northwestern country, first stopping at Kansas City, Mo., where he remained until 1861. Great excitement then existed in reference to gold discoveries in the vicinity of Denver, Pike's Peak and California gulch, now Leadville. Mr. Brady made his way thither and remained two years, mining and prospecting with indifferent success.

In 1863 Mr. Brady came to Montana, locating at Alder gulch about the time of the richest discoveries

at that famed Eldorado, and here he remained five years, diversifying his mining operations by conducting a hotel. In 1868 he located on the fine ranch near Finn, in Jefferson county, where he now resides, and here he has been very successful. In 1861 Mr. Brady was married to Miss Ann Gillick, daughter of Philip and Catherine (Nelson) Gillick, both natives of Ireland. The father was a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Brady have two children, Philip and Sarah Ann, now Mrs. D. D. Twohey, of Anaconda. Mr. Twohey is a railroad conductor, and also proprietor of a drug store and of a livery. They are the parents of two beautiful young twins.

F M. BRICKER, prominent as a rancher, and successful as a business man, was born in Jackson county, Ind., also the birthplace of his mother, on March 22, 1845. He is the son of Anthony and Melinda (Sullander) Bricker, the father a native of Ohio. They had four sons and six daughters, and the family removed to Iowa in 1850. F. M. Bricker, in 1864, at the age of nineteen years, enlisted in Company K, Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry, and served with his regiment on garrison duty, at Helena, Ark., where he was honorably discharged in the fall of the same year. He then engaged in mining until 1866, and in that year started with an ox team for Montana, having joined a train escorted by Col. Black. The journey was monotonous, but not unpleasant or dangerous.

Mr. Bricker arrived in Virginia City on August 3, 1866, and engaged in mining and freighting, continuing so employed for ten years. He then removed to Madison county, and took up government land as a homestead near Jefferson Island, and began ranching on rather an extensive scale. Later he purchased 400 acres of land and two other ranches a few miles up South Boulder river. One of these he recently sold to the Borthwick Bros. Mr. Bricker usually winters 200 head of cattle and horses. His properties are in fine, eligible locations, supplied with substantial and modern improvements, and are in excellent condition for the carrying on of the business he so successfully conducts. He is highly esteemed in his community, enjoying the confidence of a large circle of business and personal associates.

DANIEL BRION.—Driven from the smiling green valleys and vine-clad hills of their native France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, the Brions, a Huguenot family, belonging to that oppressed people who formed the most moral, industrious and intelligent part of the French population, immigrated to America, and settled among the peaceful and liberty-loving Quakers of Philadelphia. From that time forth they have been among the pioneers of the country, always ready to brave the dangers and hardships of frontier life in order that they might see the work of their hands growing into fruitfulness and beauty around them. George Brion, the great-grandfather of the subject of this review, took an active part in the war of the Revolution as a member of the Pennsylvania line which followed the great commander of the Colonial armies and shared his triumph at Trenton and on many other hard-fought fields. He was a tiller of the soil in times of peace, and extracted a good livelihood from the ground on which some of the most aristocratic residences and most pretentious business houses of Philadelphia stand today. His son, George, was a pioneer in Union county on the Upper Susquehanna, and his grandson, Jacob, father of our subject, was one in Tioga county, on the border of New York state. Here Daniel Brion was born, January 1, 1834, his mother being Hannah (Ranck) Brion, a native of Lancaster, Pa., where her family had lived from early times. The father lived to the age of eighty-eight, and then died in 1896 where he had spent all of his mature life, among the picturesque hills of Tioga county. He was a prominent man in the county and took a great interest in public affairs.

Daniel Brion spent his school days in this county, finishing his education at the academy at Wellsborough, the county seat, where he was graduated in 1853. He then taught school for some years, clerking in a store between the terms, always in his native county. This he continued until the Civil war was well under way, when he enlisted as a member of Company E, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Col. Robert C. Cox. He was mustered into service at Harrisburg as sergeant of his company, and then marched to Bermuda Hundred, where his regiment was assigned to the Eighteenth Army Corps, under Gen. B. F. Butler. After two months' service in that corps they were transferred to the Ninth Corps, under Gen. Parke, and saw active service at Fort McConihe and the battle of Fort Steadman, in

March, 1865. They were also in the fight near Blackwater, Va., and the terrible general assault on the intrenchments before Petersburg, which they carried at the point of the bayonet. They then followed Lee to Appomattox and were present at the famous surrender of his army to Gen. Grant. Soon after they were honorably discharged from the service at Alexandria, Va. After his discharge he returned to Pennsylvania and engaged in farming for a time. He made a trip to Montana to see the country, and being pleased with it and its prospects, he returned home to close up his affairs so that he could settle in the northwest. He was detained there some four or five years, however, and in the meantime was appointed census enumerator in 1890. In 1892 he returned to Montana and engaged in farming, first on state land which he leased.

Mr. Brion was married January 26, 1861, to Miss Sarah Sechrist, a daughter of Christian Sechrist, who had come into Tioga county, Pa., as a pioneer from Union county. Mr. and Mrs. Brion have nine children, namely: Margaret Jane (now Mrs. Martin Rising), of Columbia Falls, Mont.; Morris L., mining at Arnot, Pa.; Daniel, Jr., and George O., mining in Gebo, Mont.; Sarah E. (now Mrs. Samuel Owens), of Gebo; Lucy (now Mrs. Charles L. Hughes), of Arkansas; Alice (now Mrs. James P. Kent), of Iowa; and Jacob J., who came to Montana in April, 1891, to engaged in farming and was joined by his father and family the next year. In 1894 they bought 480 acres of state land four miles from Bozeman, on the Fort Ellis reservation, which is all bench land and produces fine crops of spring and fall wheat, hay and oats. They usually have some fifty head of cattle and numbers of fine horses. In Pennsylvania Mr. Brion took an active part in public affairs, having been assessor, tax-collector, school trustee and director of the Liberty Mutual Home Fire Insurance Company. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Since coming to Montana he has retired from active life and placed the management of his affairs largely in the hands of his son, who is caring for the property and profitably. All the family are highly and universally respected.

E T. BROADWATER.—In a new country like our great northwest, where development follows fast on the foot of discovery and events crowd one another in a jostling procession which makes

history rapidly, men often and quickly change their ambitions, their pursuits, their very natures; conditions surrender to the law of sequence between the rising and the setting sun; and even words vary from their long established import and take on new significance or shades of meaning. The term pioneer, for instance, has for generations in American thought, especially in the older states and cities of the country, implied something remote in time as well as distance. Here, however, it is foreshortened by the pace at which we move and loses, in a measure, its sense of age. E. T. Broadwater, of Havre, the interesting subject of this sketch, has been less than twenty years a man, and yet he is properly accounted among the pioneers of Montana, the makers of Choteau county, the founders of the prosperous and promising little city of Havre. He was born at Memphis, Scotland county, Mo., November 22, 1861. His parents are Thomas and Martha A. (Smoot) Broadwater, both of whom are still living at the family homestead in Memphis, where the father was long prominent in business but is now retired. He is a native of Virginia, but removed to Memphis at the age of twenty-one, and has there lived ever since. He was an architect and builder by profession, and was also engaged in the stock business, furnishing the Diamond R Freighting Company with mules under contract. The mother was born in Scotland county, Mo., where she still resides.

Mr. Broadwater attended the schools of his native town until he was fifteen years old, and then entered a clothing store as clerk, remaining five years in the employ of the same firm. May 15, 1881, he went to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., where he was engaged for ten years as bookkeeper and cashier in the post-trader's store at Broadwater, McCulloh & Co. In 1891, in company with Simon Pepin, he inaugurated a general mercantile business at what is now the city of Havre. They conducted business in a tent for a time on the ground where the Great Northern Railway yards now are, but donated the ground to the railway company on condition that the point should be made a division headquarters; and this was the real start of the city. The firm then put up a substantial store building, and this and Mr. Broadwater's residence were the first buildings of the town. The firm has won the due meed of its nerve and enterprise. For ten years past, with its stores at Havre and Browning, it has ranked among the largest and most imposing mer-

cantile concerns in the state; but its affairs have not absorbed all the energies or activities of either of its members. Mr. Broadwater, like his partner, Mr. Pepin, is extensively engaged in stockraising, they being jointly interested in ranches near Havre consisting of about 19,000 acres, he sharing with his brother William the ownership and products of another of about 1,000 acres near Pacific Junction.

In politics Mr. Broadwater is a consistent Democrat, and while he does not seek office, he is always deeply interested in the success of his party. In October, 1890, he was married at Cape Girardeau, Mo., to Miss Sadie Moon, a native of that place and daughter of Dr. Henry B. Moon, one of the prominent dentists of the city. Her brother, Maj. H. G. Moon, of the Twentieth United States Infantry, now recruiting officer at Philadelphia, Pa., was stationed at Fort Assiniboine several years. He was in active service in the Cuban war, and was seriously wounded at the battle of Santiago. Mr. and Mrs. Broadwater have two young children: Marian and Kathlyn. They are highly respected people and have hosts of friends.

LAFAYETTE S. BRIGGS.—One of the influential farmers and stockgrowers of Madison county, Mr. Briggs was born in Clinton county, Mich., on August 24, 1846, the eldest of the three children of Artemus and Sarah (Tyler) Briggs, both of whom were born in New York. The father went to Michigan about 1840, becoming a pioneer of Clinton county, where he developed a fine farm. Now venerable in years, he is passing the evening of his life on the same place where he made his home more than half a century ago. His wife died in 1851.

In 1852 Mr. Briggs entered the Lansing Academy, in the capital city of Michigan, and there completed a three-years thorough course, and this attendance was supplemented by a year of study in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Mr. Briggs then became a teacher in his native state, where he taught successfully for several years. He was for three years superintendent of schools for Eagle township, Clinton county, and his interest in educational affairs has ever been intense. He was also identified with the farming interests of Michigan during his residence there. In 1882 Mr. Briggs disposed of his property in Michigan and came to Montana, locat-

ing on a tract of 1,000 acres in Madison county. This estate is now a part of his present valuable ranch property, which is located five miles northeast of the village of Ennis, his postoffice address. He controls about 3,000 acres of land and is one of the prominent sheep growers of the county, running an average of 10,000 head. He also raises cattle upon a moderate scale and keeps about seventy-five horses. He secures large crops of hay annually. He uses advanced methods in his industrial operations, employs scientific principles and labors to promote the best interests of the sheep husbandry of the state and he is now sheep inspector for Madison county. He is a Republican, and a public spirited and enterprising citizen and capable business man.

On the 9th of March, 1871, Mr. Briggs was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Imes, who was born in Morrow county, Ohio, her parents being pioneers of that state, while three of her brothers rendered valiant service as Union soldiers during the war of the Rebellion. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs have one son, Arthur, who was born December 26, 1877, and who assists in the management of the homestead ranch, being one of the prominent and popular young men of this section of the state.

WALTER BROWN.—The land of "brown heather and shaggy wood," prolific in song and romance and in all that goes to make up sturdy manhood and noble womanhood—bonnie old Scotland—has furnished a valuable element in the complex social makeup of the great American republic. A Scotsman and a typical representative of his sterling race, Walter Brown has been successfully identified with the industrial and productive activities of Montana, and is well worthy to be classed among the progressive men of this new and vigorous commonwealth.

Mr. Brown was born in picturesque old Lanarkshire, Scotland, the date of his nativity being May 30, 1856. The family had been established in that section for many generations and there, in the year 1821, was born John Brown, the father of the subject of this sketch. There he passed his entire life, devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits; and there, in the fullness of years and well earned honors, he passed to his reward in the year 1900. His ancestors were prominent in the history of Scotland for several hundred years, and the

name is one untarnished by shadow of wrong. Ellen Brown, the mother of our subject, was born in 1820 at Dumbartonshire, Scotland, and her death occurred in 1899.

Walter Brown was afforded good educational advantages in his boyhood, pursuing his studies in the public schools of Stonehouse Lane, Scotland, until he reached the age of twelve years, and this discipline served as the foundation for the broad fund of knowledge and valuable information which came to him in later years through personal application and active association with men and affairs. He continued to assist in the work of the homestead farm until he reached the age of twenty-two years; when, in 1880, he severed the ties which bound him to home and native land and set forth to seek his fortunes in America. From New York he came westward to Minneapolis, Minn., where he worked at farming and carpentering until 1882. He assisted in the erection of the Union Depot at Minneapolis, the Hotel Lafayette, at Lake Minnetonka (destroyed by fire a few years ago and eventually rebuilt), and the fine building on the Minneapolis and St. Paul fair grounds. In 1882 Mr. Brown came to Montana, making Fort Benton his destination, and for a year he was employed on the sheep ranch of John Patterson. The following three years he was engaged in running sheep on Shonkin creek, and later was identified with the same industry on the Teton river. In 1889 he came to Box Elder and took up a claim of 320 acres on Big Box Elder creek, the ranch being located six miles distant from the line of the Great Northern Railroad. He has since made additions to his landed estate, having secured 160 acres on Duck Creek and 320 on Dry Fork, and is engaged in raising sheep and cattle upon an extensive scale, meeting with much success in this branch of industry. His property is supplied with adequate irrigation facilities and much of it is available for cultivation. He devotes about 100 acres to wheat and oats, securing excellent yields, while each year he harvests enormous crops of hay. He has made excellent improvements upon his property and is one of the substantial and highly honored ranchmen of the county, his home being located six miles southeast of the village of Box Elder, his postoffice address.

In politics Mr. Brown exercises his franchise in support of the principles of the Republican party, taking a deep and intelligent interest in the questions and issues of the day, but not seek-

ing public office of any kind. Fraternally he is identified with Benton Lodge No. 25, A. F. & A. M., at Fort Benton. In the city of Minneapolis, on May 15, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Brown to Miss Ellen Gray, who, like himself, is a native of Scotland, her birth having occurred in Renfrewshire. Of their union six children have been born, namely: Belle, John, Nellie, William, Walter and James, all at the parental home.

JAMES C. ADAMS.—The dramatic story of the brave men and noble women who endured hardships innumerable, dangers ever insistent and privations now hard to realize, never loses its interest. Here lay Montana, a wilderness in the very heart of an unbroken wilderness, with savages on every side and savages in her every pass and valley. And so it was that among the first no man ever set foot here who was not in some sense a soldier—a veteran soldier who had mustered and marched, and battled, and bivouacked, endured hunger, cold and heat, and all that the bravest and most unselfish soldier endures. There is no story more dramatic and interesting than that of the Montana pioneer. James C. Adams is a pioneer of 1863, and lived up to the full tension of the events in incidents typical of that epoch. He is now recognized as one of the representative merchants, farmers and stockgrowers of Cascade county, and has won success by his industry and well directed effort, having large mercantile establishments at Sun River and Augusta. In the latter place his store buildings were burned in March, 1901, at a loss of nearly \$20,000, but were immediately rebuilt. He has since sold the stock there, but still owns the real estate. Mr. Adams is a native of Morgan county, Ky., where he was born December 11, 1846. His parents were Lot and Rebecca Adams, born in the same state, the father being a millwright by trade. He removed with his family to Missouri in 1854, locating in Bates county, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death, in February, 1856, his widow surviving him only a short time, her death occurring in March of the succeeding year. They were the parents of seven children, of whom only one is living—James C., the immediate subject of this sketch. As James C. was but ten years old at the time of his father's death he was early thrown upon his own resources. Prior to this time his

educational advantages had been such as were afforded by the common schools of Kentucky and Missouri. At the age of ten years he began to work on the farm, receiving \$16 a month for his services, and was thus engaged until 1862. The Civil war being then in progress he was taken prisoner by the First Iowa Cavalry, under Col. Warren, and was held for a period of six weeks. In 1863 Mr. Adams secured employment in the freighting business, driving bull teams and freighting near the Platte river and to the various mining camps. The Missouri river boats often stopped at Fort Carroll and Fort Peck, but the desired destination was Fort Benton, a point which they were unable to reach at times, owing to low water; thus Mr. Adams was frequently compelled to meet the boats at points further down the river and thence transport the goods and supplies by means of the freighting teams. Food was plentiful the greater portion of the time; but there was constant menace from the Indians, and on one occasion they stole the horses of the freight train with which our subject was identified, the stampede occurring on Milk river, causing a lively skirmish in which he took part and in which a number of the redmen were incidentally hastened to the "happy hunting grounds," while one of the men in the freighting party was killed. Mr. Adams' life at this time was full of danger and vicissitudes, and he recalls the fact that he had to keep his rifle constantly at his side, as did all others who ventured away from the towns or camps. He was a fine shot, and held prestige as a "mighty hunter," taking great pleasure in hunting expeditions. While in the freighting business he handled ten teams in each train. On one occasion, in the roundup of cattle, out of 100 men only seven volunteered to assist in the work of assembling the stock owing to the hostility of the Indians, who were ever on the alert to attack the white men, and Mr. Adams was one of the seven, his spirit and experience having made him intrepid and ready to take the risk involved. From 1865 to 1875 he was connected with the firm of J. J. Roe & Co., of St. Louis, better known as the Diamond R Company. In the spring of 1866 he was promoted to the position of wagon boss, and was paid \$150 a month for his services; and in 1868 his salary was increased to \$200 a month. He continued to be identified with the freighting business until December, 1874, when he located at his present home, a mile and a half east of Sun River Crossing,



J. L. Adams

where he took up a homestead, pre-emption and desert claims to the amount of 520 acres, and to this original tract he has since added until he now has a valuable landed estate of 3,000 acres, 300 acres being well adapted for cultivation. Here he has been extensively engaged in stockraising, having given special attention to sheep growing from 1883 to 1888, when he found the business not sufficiently profitable to justify its continuance; accordingly he disposed of his stock and has since given his attention to the raising of cattle and horses with the most gratifying returns. Mr. Adams is a man of marked executive force and ability, and his judgment in regard to the most effective methods of ranching and stockgrowing is held to be practically authoritative, while his genial personality has gained for him a large circle of friends during the long years of his residence in Montana. For several years past he has successfully conducted a general merchandise business at Sun River and in Augusta, and is also interested in a quartz mining property which shows excellent prospects. His postoffice address is Sun River, Cascade county, and he makes his home on the ranch, maintaining a personal supervision of his other business interests. Upon his ranch he has a beautiful residence, and his solid stone barn is a model building of modern architectural design and equipped with the best conveniences. This attractive home is located only a mile and a half east of the village of Sun River.

In politics Mr. Adams is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party; fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Perhaps no man in this section has done more or better work in the development of the state, and none has a larger circle of valued friends. On the 5th day of January, 1875, Mr. Adams was united in marriage to Miss Evangeline Strong, a native of Illinois, the daughter of James and Orpha Strong, who came to Montana in the early days and now reside at Sun River, Mr. Strong always having devoted his attention to farming and stockraising. In politics he was a Republican, and a strong man in the community in many ways; and both he and his wife were long time members of the Methodist church. (See sketch of H. B. and M. L. Strong.)

Mr. and Mrs. Adams had five children, namely: James E., Richard E., Elmer C., Thomas F. and Alma Zay. Mrs. Adams died February 26, 1886, and on November 9, 1887, Mr. Adams consum-

mated a second marriage, being then united with Miss Laura B. Morrow, who was born in Colorado, the daughter of Malcolm and Jeannette Morrow, natives of Scotland, whence they migrated to Canada and thence removed to Iowa, where they remained several years; and thereafter residents of Colorado for six years. From there they came to Montana, locating in Virginia City, where the father engaged in stockraising until his death, which occurred June 13, 1891, his wife having passed away in 1880. He was a Republican in politics and both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. Of their thirteen children five are deceased—John, Kennett, Mary, Agnes and one who died in infancy. Those living are Belle, Malcolm, Davis, William, Jeannette, Kate, Laura B. and Martha. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are the parents of two sons and two daughters, namely: James C., Barbara B., Prudence K. and Wesley H.

JOHAN W. BROOK.—Among the pioneers of the great west who can recount many interesting tales concerning life on the frontier in the early days is Mr. Brook, who has been a resident of Montana since 1865. He was born on April 29, 1837, in DeKalb county, Ill., the son of Thomas and Hannah (Holenback) Brook, both of whom were born in Maryland, while their marriage occurred in Ohio, to which state Mr. Brook early removed, and thence to DeKalb county in 1832, where he was one of the pioneer farmers until his death. The maternal grandparents of John W. Brook were born in Wales, and emigrated to America in an early day. Thomas Brook was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was in service as a private in the Black Hawk war, in Illinois. Of his nine children John W. was the youngest.

John W. Brook, after such education as the public schools could give, in October, 1852, left Illinois for Iowa, and, having learned the carpenter trade under the direction of his father, found employment at this trade and also did some farming in Iowa. He remained in Marshall county one year, in Appanoose county two years, and next passed a year in the pine woods of northern Wisconsin. While in Iowa his work had been in connection with bridge building on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and to that state he returned from Wisconsin, and, a year later, went to Missouri, where he again became a railroad

carpenter, and for two years worked on the line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. The Pacific Railroad had been built from Elwood, Kan., about twelve miles west and abandoned. In 1861 a locomotive was sent out this line to transport it across the Missouri river, and Mr. Brook, as one of 200 men, assisted in loading the engine on the ferry-boat and also in unloading it and placing it on the rails on the west side of the river. This was the first locomotive west of the Missouri. That spring Mr. Brook started for Pike's Peak, Colo., in company with three others, outfitting at St. Joseph, Mo. They stopped at Box Elder, Utah, where Mr. Brook assisted in putting up hay for the Mossman pony express. He went on to Colorado, arriving in Denver in July. With his companions he went to the Blue River placer mines, where he remained until fall of the next year, when he returned to his old home in Illinois. In the spring of 1863 he again started for Colorado, his equipment consisting of four four-horse wagons, the freight being groceries, canned goods, flour, etc. The party started from Fort Scott, Kan., and when they had passed the Indiana ranch they were overtaken by a man who informed them of a massacre perpetrated by the Indians at that ranch, and they were ordered to either halt or push on and overtake a train, so that they might have protection. They decided to push forward, and overtook and joined a large train. Just outside of Denver they met soldiers who had found a man scalped and left with his wagon, and learned that a woman and her children had been killed on Plum creek. These events caused much excitement in Denver, and an attack by the Indians seemed imminent. The men were provided with arms, and one night great fear was caused by two drunken Mexicans who built a fire on the hills not far away and began singing loudly. The settlers supposed them to be Indians making ready to attack, but the danger was fortunately imaginary. Mr. Brook, in the spring of 1862, walked the long distance from Montgomery, Colo., to Breckenridge, packing his blankets on his back. He was accompanied by the late Nicholas Kessler, long one of the prominent citizens of Helena. In the spring of 1863, with three others, Mr. Brook started for the North Star quartz mine, above the timber line in the mountains. They placed their outfit on wagons used in hauling ore and started up the mountains. After passing the timber line they found the snow deep and heavily crusted, and,

as they continued the difficult and hazardous climbing, one of the party slipped, and, sliding down the mountain side, only saved himself from falling over a precipice by catching hold of a small fir tree. They finally reached the mine at Silver Lake, and found the ore was taken out at a depth of 135 feet and was frozen. As they could not work in the mine they turned their attention to building a house. They selected a site, cut logs for two houses, and began to throw out snow to make the ground the foundation of their structures, they dug until they could no longer throw the snow to the surface, and then, running a ten-foot pole down in the snow below without striking ground, they abandoned the work. When spring came they found that their logs had been cut off the trees twenty-five feet above ground; this shows that the snow must have been over twenty feet deep.

The party returned to the Blue river, and there found snow from six to eight feet deep over their ditch. This ditch was six miles long and every six feet they dug holes down to it and then made a channel from one opening to another by pushing holes through, thus they succeeded in getting water from the creek to their placer grounds two months earlier than any other operator in the diggings. In going from the ditch to their camp they would slide down the mountain side on shovels, traversing the snow at the rate, as Mr. Brook says, of a "mile a minute," and one of his partners was severely injured while coasting in this unique way.

On October 24, 1864, Mr. Brook started for Montana, but was caught in a severe snow storm and compelled to pass the winter at Salt Lake City, Utah. Prior to leaving Granger for Salt Lake City he met parties coming from the mines, and to one of them sold a sack of flour for \$210. The same night he visited their camp and was shown a sack of gold dust too heavy for one man to lift, many private pouches and one nugget worth several hundred dollars. In the spring of 1865 Mr. Brook and his party started for Montana, arriving in Nevada City on the 13th of April and here Mr. Brook joined the stampede to Silver Bow, where he engaged in placer mining and also had stock running on the hills that are now the site of Butte. In the winter of 1866 he joined the Sun river stampede, but returned to Silver Bow creek, and continued placer mining until August, 1867, when he sold out and went to, freighting between

Fort Benton and Helena and Virginia City. Late in the fall he went to Utah returning in December with a stock of apples, eggs and vegetables, which he sold at phenomenal prices. Apples purchased for \$2.25 a bushel sold for forty-five cents a pound. He purchased wheat at \$1.00 per bushel, had it ground, and sold the flour for \$9.00 for 100 pounds, and eggs, bought for twenty-five cents a dozen, sold at \$1.50. In 1869, in Utah, Mr. Brook traded old wagons for live stock, with a view to engaging in ranching. He returned with the cattle, but soon sold them, and in 1870 purchased more, which he drove through to Montana, then taking up land on the Beaverhead river, in Madison county, where he now has two finely improved ranches comprising 720 acres. Here he has worked at diversified farming and stockraising. His home ranch is located eight miles southwest of Twin Bridges. He also owns a fine residence property in Twin Bridges, where the family lives during the winter. Mr. Brook also has some fine gold prospects in this locality, as yet undeveloped but of indubitable value. In politics he has been an active worker in the cause of Democracy. He is a member of the board of trustees of the state orphans' home, at Twin Bridges, having recently received an appointment for a second term. On March 12, 1884, Mr. Brook was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Brown, born in Illinois. They have two children—Thomas B., born April 15, 1890, and Gladys M., born March 20, 1892.

THOMAS BUGGY.—One of the sterling pioneers of Montana and an able representative of a profession which has important bearing on the great industry which first gave prestige to this section of the Union, Mr. Buggy merits specific consideration. He is a native of the Emerald Isle, having been born in County Kilkenny in 1845, the fifth of the six children of John and Julia (Hickey) Buggy, both of them born in Ireland, where the father was engaged in agriculture until his death in 1870. Thomas Buggy, in the national schools of his native land, completed an academic course and left school in 1861 and was identified with farming in Ireland until 1863, when he determined to seek his fortunes in the United States and in 1864 he came to Montana, then on the frontier of civilization. He remained for a

time in Virginia City and thence removed to Last Chance gulch, and engaged in placer mining in Lewis and Clarke and Deer Lodge counties for a number of years. In 1878 Mr. Buggy came to Butte, having devoted careful study to assaying, so as to make it a business.

In Butte he secured a position in the assaying department of the Silver Bow mill, the largest and oldest establishment of the sort in the camp, and there he was employed for two years, becoming an expert assayer through practical work. In 1886 Mr. Buggy established himself in an assay business, in which he continues, retaining a large and representative clientele. In one of the most eligible locations on Main street in Butte Mr. Buggy owns a fine three-story business block, built of granite and Omaha pressed brick, of modern architectural design and equipments. He has been successful in his efforts and holds the confidence and esteem of the community. He has never married. In politics he exercises his franchise in support of the Democratic party, but he has never sought or desired public office.

CHARLES BROWN, familiarly and affectionately known as "Old Charlie Brown," was for nearly two score years identified with Montana history, being a pioneer of 1861, a man of sterling character, a keen judge of the springs of human action, charitable in his judgment of his fellow men, and one whose life was one of "ceaseless toil and endeavor." On the roll of the "old-timers" who now rest from their labors his name merits an enduring place. The data regarding his early years is meagre, but he was born in Germany, where he lived for nineteen years, when he came to America in company with Carl Schurz, the distinguished editor and statesman. Remaining for some time in the east, shortly after the memorable gold excitement of 1849 in California he went thither in the early 'fifties. Thence he went to Colorado, and in 1861 crossed the plains to Montana, then almost a terra incognita, on the outmost borders of civilization. He arrived there before the discovery of gold in Alder gulch, and was one of the first to work in its famous placer mines. Later he was one of the party which gave the suggestive title to Last Chance gulch, the site of the present capital city of the state, and was among the first prospectors in that gulch. He devoted

years to prospecting and mining in the state and was a good type of the sturdy old-timers.

Mr. Brown finally returned to Sioux City, Iowa, where he married Mrs. J. Manderchien, and they afterward removed to Moorhead, Minn., where he was engaged in the livery business for six years, when, in 1876, Mr. Brown returned to Montana and became a wagon boss for the United States government. He was with Custer's trains, waiting to bring them up, at the time of the historic Custer massacre. In 1878 Mrs. Brown and their children joined him at Miles City, where he was engaged in business for many years, there rearing his family of four children, Flora, now the wife of George Ulmer, of Miles City; Laura, the widow of John I. Zook, now county superintendent of schools of Custer county; Emma, who is engaged in cattle raising in Custer county; Adolph, now in Valdes, Alaska. In 1898 Mr. Brown went on a prospecting tour to Valdes, Alaska, and there his death occurred on the 9th of October, 1900. He was survived by his wife and the four children above mentioned. His remains were brought home by his son and interred October 26, 1901, in the cemetery near Miles City.

JAMES BROWN.—Left without a father's care when but three years old, but from that time carefully nurtured by his devoted mother until he was twelve, when she too passed away, James Brown, of Butte, has exhibited in his useful life the qualities of self-reliance and resourcefulness engendered by his early dependence on himself and the correct, upright and progressive manliness developed by his training. He was born at Oroville, Butte county, Cal., on August 18, 1857. His father, William Brown, was born in England and came to America, locating in San Francisco, when he was a young man. He died on board a ship bound from San Francisco to the West Indies in the year 1860. His wife, Winifred May (Raney) Brown, was born in Ireland and died at Colfax, Cal., in 1877.

Mr. Brown was educated in the Colfax public schools and at the convent school in Grass valley, Cal., also at St. Mary's College and the Pacific Business College in San Francisco. At the age of twelve he accepted employment in the general store of R. S. Osborn, at Emigrant Gap, Cal., remaining twelve years. During that time he was

also engaged in mining in Nevada county, and had a better knowledge of ores than any man in that state. In 1883 he came to Butte and worked in the mines for about five years, after which he was connected with the Butte daily newspapers as reporter, circulator, and in other capacities until 1894, when he, with Gen. Charles S. Warren, J. G. Courtney and W. G. Van Eman, together established *The Basin Times*, at Basin, Mont. In 1895 Mr. Brown purchased the interest of Mr. Van Eman and Mr. Courtney, and in 1896 that of Mr. Warren, and the same year he merged *The Times* into *The Butte Times*, which he has since published in Butte. The paper is independent in politics, and has been potential in many campaigns, giving its support to the cause and the candidates that were best approved by the judgment of its proprietor, without regard to political or personal considerations. Mr. Brown has prospered in his business in every line of effort, and owns valuable real estate in Butte, consisting of a number of residence properties and the office in which his paper is published. He also has interests in promising mines in different parts of the west. He stands well where he is known, having the confidence and esteem of the people, being always ready to render them efficient service in any good enterprise. He was secretary of the Butte Miners' Union and the Trades and Labor Assembly of that city for years. He also aided materially in organizing the Butte Workingmen's Union in 1892-3 and other labor organizations, being prominently identified with labor during these years. He was married at Boulder, Mont., in May, 1896, to Miss Anna Virena Page, a native of Oakland, Cal., where she was born. They have one child, Dudley James Murray Brown. In both his business career and his private life Mr. Brown has exemplified the best features of American citizenship, and has justly won the high place he holds in the regard and good opinion of his fellow men.

THOMAS BRYANT.—Born in Cornwall county, England, on September 22, 1863, and reared amid mining interests, going to work at mining early in his life himself, and following both inclination and necessity in seeking a knowledge of the subject in all its bearings, Thomas Bryant has come honestly by his expert knowledge of mines and mining, and his skill in manipulating mineral products

and the men who bring them into marketable form. He is the youngest of seven children of Robert and Mary (Knight) Bryant, the former a native of Devonshire and the latter of Cornwall. When he was two years old his parents removed from Cornwall to Wales, and five years later emigrated to the United States, settling in New York state, where they remained one year and then removed to West Fairlee, Vt. Thomas at nine years of age was compelled by the necessities of the family to go to work, which he did at concentrating ores. In 1872 he was transferred to the copper regions of Michigan, and there was allowed to go to school until he was sixteen years old, finishing at Bryant & Stratton Business College in Detroit where he was graduated in 1877. He was then employed as a bookkeeper for a mining company and in 1878 went to Leadville. He has been in the far west ever since. He passed some time in the San Juan country, Colo., and came from there to Butte in 1881, and after working there in the mines for fifteen months, went to Colorado, for two years and then returned to Butte. He worked in the mines again for two years, was then made foreman of the Neptune and later took charge of the Gambetta mine and the original. He was also superintendent of the Stewart mine for six or seven years, and in 1898 was made superintendent of all the Clark mineral properties in Butte, embracing the mines owned and those leased. Mr. Bryant was married in January, 1884, to Miss Ellen Driscoll, a native of Michigan. They have three sons and one daughter. In politics he is a firm and zealous Democrat, and in 1895 was elected alderman from the Second ward. He was the oldest member of the council and was chosen its president. In fraternal relations he is associated with Mount Moriah Lodge No. 24, A. F. & A. M., and the Order of Elks, and is also a member of the Overland Club, of Butte. Mr. Bryant's high standing in the community is well deserved. He has superior technical knowledge of his business, all the characteristics of a good and useful citizen, and engaging social qualities which commend him to the residents of the city without regard to class or party.

sufferings of the Revolutionary ancestor who fought as a captain under Washington, contending for fortune's favors in a half dozen different states, winning success here and suffering failure there and turning his hand to various vocations, the career of Darwin Butler, of Avon, presents many attractive features. He was the son of Jonathan and Lavina (Schermerhorn) Butler, of Lexington, Greene county, N. Y., was born December 19, 1832, and where his parents, after long and useful lives, were laid away to rest. He attended the public schools of his native town, remaining at home until he was twenty-one years old, when, catching the gold fever which discoveries in California had made epidemic throughout the older states, he started for the distant Eldorado in 1854, going by way of Panama and up the Pacific coast to San Francisco, arriving there in April of that year. He gave his entire time and energy to the work he had come to do—mining for about eleven years, but with indifferent success. At the end of that time he crossed the mountains to Colorado, arriving at Denver in 1865, then a mere hamlet. He remained there but a short time, and then renewed his journey, going to Missouri. On reaching Fort Kearney, Neb., the prospects being favorable, he remained there over winter. In the spring he accepted employment on the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, which kept him employed for four years, although he spent a portion of the time on a ranch near Grand Island. In December, 1869, he returned to San Francisco by rail, making the trip in a week. He did not linger in San Francisco, but went to San Diego with the hope of securing employment on the Southern Pacific Railroad, then being built. Being disappointed he returned to San Francisco, and the following year went to Utah, anticipating work on a railroad bridge outfit, but failing to get the job he went to Corinne and chartered a four-horse outfit, and in company with seven others started for Montana, where he arrived in March, 1870. The party suffered terribly on the trip. The weather was very cold most of the way, and they sometimes almost despaired of their lives. In fact, at one point on the route, they found a number of Chinamen frozen to death. But the end of their trials and hardships came at last. They reached Deer Lodge on April 3, where they found permanent shelter and employment. Mr. Butler went to work on a ditch in process of construction under Col. Thornton, near race track, although the snow was four feet deep. He worked on this ditch until

DARWIN BUTLER.—Born and reared in the Empire state, the son of a carpenter and millwright, with his childish fancy quickened and his patriotism kindled by the stories of the deeds and

July 4, 1871, when again he began prospecting, and kept at it until near the close of the year. Not succeeding to his satisfaction, he went to work in a saw-mill at Dog Creek gulch for Albert and Reinold Kleinsmith, now leading merchants of Helena. In July, 1872, he purchased a ranch in Little Blackfoot valley, about two and a half miles from Avon, remained thereon for five years, and then rented it and went to Butte, but in 1882 he returned to the ranch. He now owns about 500 acres of land and makes a specialty of raising fine stock. Mr. Butler was married on May 10, 1893, to Isabella Hartz, a native of Scotland, but for twenty years a resident of Montana. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and has been since the birth of the party. He was one of its organizers in California, and voted with enthusiasm for its first presidential candidate, Gen. John C. Fremont.

MARTIN BUCKLEY.—Among those intimately identified with that great productive industry which gave Montana prestige and through which her magnificent development has been conserved—her mining enterprises—is Martin Buckley, now in charge of the Kenwood mine, located in the attractive suburb of the capital city from which the mine derives its title. Mr. Buckley claims the grand old Empire state as the place of his nativity, since he was born in Essex county, N. Y., on March 6, 1860, the third of the seven children of John and Mary (Russell) Buckley, natives respectively of Ireland and the state of New York. John Buckley accompanied his parents to America about the year 1820, settling in the state of New York. He was a miner by occupation for many years and was employed as mine superintendent, but during the later years of his life he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. Martin Buckley was educated in the public schools of his native state and early became identified with the mining industry, securing employment at the iron mines at Palmer Hill, in Essex county, N. Y. In 1871 he removed to the Lake Superior mining district in the upper peninsula of Michigan, where he remained several years in the copper mines, removing thence to Leadville, Colo., and was there identified with mining for some years. He has followed mining almost continually from his boyhood days. Mr. Buckley was located in Utah, then at Salmon City, Idaho, where he held the position of superintendent of the Blackbird

group of mines, and from that place went to Butte in 1899, maintaining his residence in the Montana metropolis for a number of years, within which time he was superintendent, foreman and shift boss at many different mines. Under his direction the first set of timbers were installed in the shaft of the Green Mountain mine; while in the employ of the Anaconda Company he had charge of a larger corps of workmen than any other superintendent ever retained by that corporation. Later he became identified with the Clark and Heinze interests. From 1893 until 1896 he had charge of the Hope mine, at Basin, Jefferson county, and in December, 1900, he moved to Helena to assume the superintendency of the Kenwood mine, with which he is now identified. Mr. Buckley has devoted his life to mining, and is thoroughly familiar with all practical details of this industry. He has shown himself an able executive and has ever had the confidence and esteem of those by whom he has been employed and the respect of the men working under his direction.

In politics he is ever active in the cause of the Democratic party, taking a deep and intelligent interest in the questions and issues of the day, but always independent in thought and action. In 1897 he was elected to represent Jefferson county in the lower house of the legislature, of which body he was an active and valuable working member. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, or the "best people on earth," as the initials have been generally interpreted by some appreciative member of the order, and while a resident of Butte was a member of the Parnell Rifles. He finds his chief diversion in athletic sports and frequent excursions with rod and gun, being an enthusiastic sportsman and a man of unfailing geniality, his personality being such as to win the friendship of those with whom he comes in contact in a business or social way. In 1882, Mr. Buckley was united in marriage to Miss Mary Mangan, who was born in Michigan, and of their seven children three are living, namely: James H. Buckley, Leo M. Buckley and Olive B. Buckley.

ABRAHAM BUOL.—The free air of the mountains has always been considered an inspiration to the soul of liberty, and if it be so Abraham Buol, the subject of this review, has been under that inspiration during almost the entire term of his life. He was born in Switzerland July 8, 1849,

the son of Caspar and Margaret Buol, also Swiss by nativity, and the parents of fourteen children, of whom our subject was the seventh in order of birth. He attended the public or national schools until he was sixteen years old, and was then apprenticed to a cabinetmaker. In 1870 he immigrated to the United States, spent a year in Iowa, two in Chicago, and one in San Francisco, coming thence to Montana in 1875 and locating at Butte where he was employed in doing carpenter work for the mines, and in this way spending twelve years in the service of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. He has been industrious and thrifty; has invested his earnings with excellent judgment, owning now some of the best business property in Butte and a handsome residence on West Quartz street. In 1897 Mr. Buol purchased a fine ranch in the Bitter Root valley, containing 160 acres, now improved with a comfortable and commodious dwelling house, furnished with all modern conveniences and decorated with superior taste. The farm contains a large and fruitful orchard and all the necessary buildings and appliances for its complete equipment. Here he and his family spend their summers, living in Butte during the winters.

In politics Mr. Buol is a Republican, but is not an active partisan. In fraternal relations he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married at Butte in 1883 to Miss Tillie Wiebel, of Iowa. Of the two children which have blessed their union, but one, Miss Emma, is living. She enlivens their home with the sunshine of her presence and her entertaining and cheerful companionship, and aids in making it attractive to their numerous cordial and admiring friends, who find it a center of refined and pleasing hospitality. Mr. Buol has been very successful in business and is a gentleman of affluence and of influence. He is an ornament to the community, and a fine example of the better class of American citizens.

THOMAS F. BURNS.—The subject of this sketch first saw the light of day in what is now the beautiful, picturesque and highly improved Fairmount Park, of Philadelphia, Pa., a portion of which was at the time a dairy farm belonging to his parents, William and Catherine (Whalen) Burns, natives of Philadelphia. Mr. Burns was born May 16, 1865, and was educated in the public primary and grammar schools of Malvern, in his

native state, but was obliged to leave school at the age of fifteen and assist his father with his duties on the farm during the next two years. At the age of seventeen he went to Florida and followed the carpenter's trade for a year and a half. He then spent a year at home and in 1884 went to Mexico and later to San Francisco, Cal., being engaged in various occupations in these places for about four years. In 1888 he came to Montana, and located at Butte, where he worked in the mines for a year, and in 1889 took up a homestead in Milk river valley fourteen miles from Havre. Some time after he took up a desert claim of forty acres, bought 160 on Clear creek, and the two, with a homestead of 160 acres taken up by his wife, make a ranch of 520 acres, all of which is devoted to raising high grade thoroughbred sheep and cattle, and fine crops of grain and hay, he being very successful in the business. Mr. Burns was married at Chinook, March 24, 1894, to Miss Hattie Luce, a native of Iowa, where she was born in 1863. They have two interesting children, Harry and Russell, and are held in high esteem by all who know them for their sterling qualities of head and heart.

WILLIAM B. BURKET.—It is a pleasure to enter record in this work concerning young men who have through their own efforts attained success in life and worked their own way to positions of public trust and responsibility. We now turn attention to the life history of the popular postmaster and representative citizen of Bozeman, William B. Burket. He was born on October 12, 1866, in Iowa, the son of David and Eliza J. (Goff) Burket, the former a native of Ohio, while the mother was born in Tennessee on August 25, 1828. The father, born March 4, 1823, was one of the pioneers of Indiana, where he made his home in an early day, later removing to Iowa, where he passed the residue of his life. He died on February 27, 1891, at Oskaloosa, Iowa, while on a visit to a son who resided there, and was then sixty-eight years of age. His home at that time was in the northwestern part of Iowa, and there he had been engaged in farming until he retired in 1883. His wife passed away on the old Iowa homestead, at the age of about forty-four years, when her son William was a child of six years.

William B. Burket was reared under the sturdy discipline of the farm, and aided in the cultivation

of the Iowa homestead until he was eighteen. His scholastic advantages to this time had been only those of the district schools, but he desired an education of higher order, and determined to supplement his acquired knowledge as soon as he could do this. In 1884 he came to Montana, where his brother Charles R. had preceded him and was proprietor of the Pipe Stone Hot Springs, in Jefferson county. After six months passed in the employ of his brother, William matriculated in the college at Deer Lodge, where he completed a thorough classical course, graduating in the class of 1891. This short statement gives but little idea of the struggle and the vicissitudes encountered by Mr. Burket in obtaining his collegiate course. He met the expenses by his personal endeavor, and that his self-denial, assiduous application and determinate courage did not waver is indicated by the fact that he did not graduate until the end of seven years, having to devote intervals of time to such individual efforts as would yield him funds to continue his college work. After leaving college Mr. Burket engaged in business in Deer Lodge in a general store and also conducted the college boarding department. He remained there until 1894, when, selling out, he removed to Bozeman and opened a book store, being the managing partner in the enterprise. After he later disposed of his interests here he became agent for Prof. W. W. Wylie's tourist transportation business in the Yellowstone National Park. (See sketch of the life of Prof. Wylie on another page of this work.)

In 1897, while thus employed, Mr. Burket received from President McKinley the appointment to the office of postmaster at Bozeman, and he has since been the incumbent of this important position, having done much to improve the service and having the good will and endorsement of the people by reason of his efficient administration and his unflinching courtesy. He has shown marked business and executive ability, and his popularity in Bozeman is unmistakable. He gives unwavering support to the Republican party, his first presidential vote having been cast for Gen. Harrison in 1892, the first presidential election after the admission of Montana to statehood. While in college Mr. Burket met Miss Mary A. Roe, the lady who became his wife. Their marriage was solemnized at Dillon, Mont., on July 22, 1891, the year of his graduation. Mrs. Burket was born in Bannack, the first territorial capital of Montana, and she is a daughter of that prominent pioneer

and banker, the late Isaac Roe, of Bannack, of whom individual memoir is entered elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Burket have had two children. One died in infancy, the survivor being Alonzo D., who was born in Dillon, on August 29, 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Burket are zealous members of the Presbyterian church, and he is a deacon in the church at Bozeman. They are prominent and active in the best social life of Bozeman, and their home is one in which refined courtesy is ever in evidence.

THOMAS E. BRADY, a prominent attorney of Great Falls, numbers among his clientage many of the largest business firms in the state. His aspiration seems to be to rank with the highest in his profession. Perhaps it is to this loyalty that he owes so much of the undoubted success which he has achieved. His birthplace is the parish of St. Antoine, County Huntingdon, province of Quebec, where he was born on July 31, 1857. His father, Philip Brady, born in Ireland in 1819, at the age of sixteen came to Canada and located in Huntingdon county, where he married Miss Mary Murphy, a native of Canada and of Irish parentage. Philip Brady then settled on a farm, annually added to its improvements and there reared a family of eleven children, of whom Thomas E. was the seventh. Two of the number have died. On April 11, 1892, was celebrated the golden wedding of the honored parents, and they are still living lives that have been characterized by honest industry and devotion to the Catholic church.

Reared on his father's farm and educated in the common schools and St. Theresa College, Mr. Brady graduated from the latter with the class of 1880. Under the instruction of the firm of Palmer, Weed & Smith, of Plattsburg, N. Y., young Brady began the study of law in the year of his graduation. He was an industrious as well as a most capable student, enthusiastic in his love for his chosen profession, and in due time was admitted to the bar and began practice. He remained in Plattsburg until November, 1886, when he came to Helena, Mont. He remained in that city six months, removing to Great Falls on May 16, 1887. His professional career has been one of continued success, for with his legal ability Mr. Brady combines rare business judgment, and his various in-



Yours truly
Thos E Brady

vestments have proved almost uniformly profitable. Mining and sheepraising have proven very lucrative under his touch. At one time he with his associates had over 12,000 head of sheep. His early life on a farm inspired him with a keen love for horses of superior breeds and he has indulged his fancy for fine horses and has some of the Belmont trotting stock of which he may be justly proud. At the time of Mr. Brady's first location in Great Falls he made a number of judicious investments in real estate. This land has greatly advanced in value. He erected the residence in town which he and his wife now occupy and here they are surrounded by the comforts and luxuries of life. In the year 1889 at Plattsburg, N. Y., Mr. Brady was married to Miss M. E. Chauvin, daughter of E. Chauvin, of that city. They have three children, Lillian M., William T. C. and C. Lucile, all born in Great Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Brady are active members of the Catholic church. Though in no sense of the word a professional politician Mr. Brady is a pronounced Democrat and has served as chairman of the Democratic city committee. Yet notwithstanding his strong political convictions he declined at all times nominations tendered him, content to remain a leader in the legal profession that he loves so well. He is the oldest attorney in years of practice in Cascade county. Mr. Brady was associated with Mr. Freeman in 1897-98 in the practice of law. At present he is the general solicitor for the Great Falls & Canada Railway, the Galt Coal Company and other corporations. He is a prominent stockholder and promoter of the Neihart Water Company, which owns and operates the electric lighting system which was started in 1892. He is also secretary of the company. Of this his brother William and himself obtained the franchise for the water works and constructed the entire system. He is also largely interested in the land and irrigating plant at Ashfield, in Valley county. It is the largest one in the state and will have a storage reservoir covering 8,609 acres, forty-three miles in circumference, and which will irrigate 26,250 acres. This is a private company, composed of Jacob Switzer, of Helena, David W. Bateman, of Great Falls, and Mr. Brady. They also own several thousand acres of land upon which they are starting a large cattle ranch. Some of the mines in which Mr. Brady is at present interested are producers. He has large interests in Teton county in the line of cattle ranches, also in several coal mines in the state.

ROCCO CAMPANA.—A native of the glorious little republic of the Alps, the land of Winkelried and William Tell, whose people draw in the spirit of liberty with the very air they breathe, Rocco Campana, late of Butte, whose untimely death at the full maturity of his powers, left a void in the circle of his acquaintances which will not soon be filled, brought to the land of his adoption a heart well attuned to the atmosphere of freedom and the genius of productive labor which characterize it. He was born in Switzerland on May 21, 1852, the son of Philip and Johanna Campana, also natives of Switzerland. His father was a skillful tinner, and a man of standing, being mayor of his town and occupying other positions of authority. Rocco was graduated at the public schools and attended the college at Lugano. At the age of sixteen he came to San Francisco, working first in a tinner's shop, having partially learned the trade with his father. Later he worked at Salt Lake City for about a year, then returned to San Francisco and engaged in business for himself. Two or three years later he removed to Reno, Nev., in 1877, and there conducted a hotel. From Reno he went in 1878 to Eureka and carried on a saloon for four years. After this he was engaged in various kinds of business at different places until 1885, when he came to Butte, Mont., and opened a saloon. Two years later he sold the saloon and started a grocery, which he conducted until a short time prior to his death, which occurred on February 13, 1898, since which time it has been carried on vigorously and successfully by his widow.

Mr. Campana was a much esteemed member of several of the secret fraternities. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In political affiliations he was a Republican, took an active interest in its welfare, but was not an office seeker. He was married in 1875 to Miss Pellegrina Pescia, a native of Italy. They had twelve children, of whom Lizzie, William and Elizabeth V., are deceased, and Clara, Walter R., Eugene, Lena, Sylvia, Rocco, Jr., Frank, Philip and Clementine are living. Mrs. Campana has proven herself to be a courageous and resourceful woman, not pining over her bereavement and the difficulties of her situation, but taking firm hold of the business left by her husband and the duty of raising her large family properly and has put into each enough energy, common sense and heroic endeavor to win marked success and the approbation of her friends and neighbors.

FELIX CALLANTINE.—The son of a martial family, a native of Grant county, Ind., where he was born December 14, 1861, Felix Callantine had his childhood and its home darkened by the dense shadow of the Civil war, wherein his father and three uncles were battling in defense of the Union. His parents were David and Martha Ann (Girton) Callantine, both natives of Ohio, where his grandfather was also born, removing to Grant county, Ind., in the spring of 1848, and there engaging in farming during the remainder of his life. The father of our subject, at the beginning of the war, enlisted in the One Hundred and First Indiana Volunteers and served actively until the siege of Vicksburg. He was then taken sick, but after a suitable furlough returned to his regiment and took part in all its subsequent engagements, at the end being honorably discharged. His eldest brother, Henry J., served in the Fortieth Indiana, under Col. Blake, enlisting in 1864 and was honorably discharged in 1865. Evan, the third brother, volunteered and served throughout the war, being in Gen. Burnside's command. William, the youngest brother, was in the Eighth Indiana, under Col. Shunk, and was wounded at the battle of Winchester. At the close of the war our subject's father removed with his family to Iowa, where Felix received his elementary education, finishing at the Pleasantville, Iowa, high school, after which he went to farming and continued at the business until 1880, when he came to Montana and secured employment in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. In 1882 he quit the service of the railroad and began freighting and farming, which he followed until 1888. In that year he bought another person's right, homesteaded the claim, and thus laid the foundation for his present extensive ranch of 1,640 acres, and has a water right by means of which he irrigates his meadows, gardens, etc., and with which he could supply the necessary water to a large tract of country. The Pass creek runs directly through his land, whereon he has made many improvements, including shade trees planted according to a systematic plan, a comfortable residence, good barns and other outbuildings.

Mr. Callantine was married August 10, 1885, to Miss May Coffman, a native of Missouri and daughter of Henry Coffman, who came to Montana with his family in 1880, locating on Pass creek. Their children are David Henry, Blanche May, Felix Earl, Dewey Miles and Dorothy Marie.

Mr. Callantine is a progressive, representative man, with a fine home, a fine ancestry, a fine family and an unblemished record for integrity. He has served for years as school trustee, and been a leading man in his neighborhood. His principal crop on his farm is fall wheat; but he usually has from 100 to 300 head of well-bred Durham cattle.

ANGUS CAMERON.—As the full patronymic of our subject indicates, he comes of stanch old Scottish lineage, and possesses those sterling traits of character which have made the Scottish race a prominent factor in the march of civilization, and it is not difficult to recall many of the deeds related in song and story touching the clan of Cameron in the land of brown heather and shaggy wood. Mr. Cameron is one of the representative and influential ranchmen of Deer Lodge county, and has been conspicuously identified with mining in different localities and at different intervals. He is a native of Stormouth, province of Ontario, Canada, where he was born on the 10th of May, 1836, being the son of Hugh and Catherine (McIntyre) Cameron, both of whom were born in Scotland. The father came to Canada when a young man, and there devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1889. His marriage to Miss McIntyre was solemnized in Canada, where she still maintains her home.

Angus Cameron was reared and educated in Canada, whence he came to the "states" in 1868, remaining for a time in Minnesota; thence making the long journey across the plains to Montana in company with a large party of emigrants who had made the city of St. Paul their rendezvous. The trip was made in the year 1869, and was enlivened by many adventures and incidents peculiar to such expeditions in the pioneer days. Mr. Cameron made his headquarters in Helena for some time, and at varying intervals for a number of years he devoted his attentions to mining operations, being well known as a successful miner in various sections of the state. In 1888 he began farming and stock-raising in Lincoln valley, Deer Lodge county, where he now has a finely improved and very arable tract of 800 acres, his ranch being located six miles southwest of Lincoln postoffice. He has brought to bear the most progressive methods in his ranching operations and his efforts have been attended

with success. He is one of the most popular citizens of this section of the state, his genial personality and sterling character having made him friends equal in number to his acquaintances. He is unmarried, but at his ranch home a most cheery hospitality is extended, and there is usually someone there to enjoy the same, as Mr. Cameron finds much pleasure in entertaining his friends. His brother, Alexander, is a neighbor also engaged in ranching, and among his friends bears the Scotch cognomen of "Sandy," evidencing his popularity in the community. In politics Mr. Cameron supports the Republican party and has served as notary public.

JACOB CAROLUS.—This successful, progressive ranchman and farmer, and up-to-date, wide-awake citizen, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born March 20, 1856, the son of John P. Carolus, and of an excellent mother whom he lost by death when he was eight years old. His father removed to America in 1864, and located at St. Joseph, Mo., where he remained four years working at his trade of shoemaking. He then removed to Montana, coming by steamer up the Missouri to Fort Benton, and from there overland to Helena, where he again began working at his trade; but after a short time changed his residence to Radersburg. Here he opened a shop and did good business until about 1880, for three years of the time being also postmaster of the town. In 1880 he determined to use the profits of his business in some other enterprise, which had accumulated to a good sum. Accordingly he engaged in stock-raising, making his headquarters at Horseshoe, near Magpie, where he had a hay ranch, barns, corrals and other necessary appliances for the purpose. He continued in the cattle business until 1899, often having on his ranch at one time more than 500 head. In that year he sold out, and since then has not pursued the business actively himself, leaving it to his son. He has, however, been adding to his possessions, having bought, in 1900, the Aldrid ranch, four miles from Bozeman, also the Radford place in the same district. He now owns 320 acres of upland, on which the principal crop is winter wheat, that is produced in great abundance.

Jacob Carolus, the subject of this narrative, spent his school days at St. Joseph, Mo., and on leaving school engaged in farming until the spring of 1870, when he and his brother came to Montana by boat

and joined their father at Radersburg. Some time after arriving there he learned the blacksmith's trade, and started to work at it in Helena, remaining there some three or four years. In 1876 he joined an expedition to the Black Hills, but his health began to fail and he remained but four months, returning to Minnesota, where he resided two years. August 21, 1878, he was married to Miss Mary Strong, a native of New York state, of German parentage. They have five children: George, Charles, John and Rose and Alice, twins. Another daughter, Barbara, died in infancy. By a second marriage to Miss Marie Specht, of Minnesota, which occurred February 12, 1898, he has two children: Arta Marie and William H. In 1880 Mr. Carolus returned from Minnesota to Montana and joined his father in the cattle business, taking up a ranch of his own on the Flathead, which he worked until 1894, then sold it and located on the Fort Ellis reservation, also purchasing state land, having now 200 acres in wheat. In addition he cultivates his father's land, and has 100 acres of that in wheat.

Mr. Carolus belongs to the Woodmen of the World and the American Yeomen. He is a man of energy, intelligence and progressive methods, has a fine property, improved with first rate buildings and equipped with all the necessary machinery and appurtenances of a well ordered farm, and is doing his part in all respects to make it productive and profitable. He also gives due attention to all matters affecting the welfare of the community, and is regarded by his fellow citizens as a good, substantial and enterprising man, worthy of high and cordial esteem.

EDWARD CARDWELL.—A Canadian by nativity, and showing in his career the productive and progressive traits of the thrifty people of his country, Edward Cardwell has proven to be one of the useful and enterprising citizens to whom Montana owes so much of her past progress and present prosperity. He was born near Peterborough, Ontario, February 18, 1850, the son of William and Catherine (Wilson) Cardwell, natives of Ireland, who came to Canada when young. There the father followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1897, at Mt. Forrest, Ontario, where the mother is still living. He attended school at the village of Drew, near Mt. Forrest, remaining at home assisting on the farm until he was twenty

years old; and then, in 1871, crossing into the United States, locating at Lapeer, Mich., where he passed one winter working in the lumber camps, after which he came to Montana, making his way across the plains by driving the loose stock of Simon Pepin, a Montana pioneer now living at Havre. From his arrival in Montana in the spring of 1872 until 1874 he worked on the ranch of his uncle, Edward Cardwell, at the mouth of Boulder river, and from there he went to Alder gulch, and passed his summers in mining and his winters in the cattle business for six years. In the meantime, in 1878, he placed 300 head of his cattle at Sweet Grass, Gallatin county, near Big Timber, moved them in 1879 to White Beaver, and in 1880 to Countryman's Bottom, near Merrill, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, forty-nine miles from Billings. Here he located a homestead, and has since purchased surrounding land until he now has a magnificent ranch of 20,000 acres devoted to raising high grade sheep and cattle, he being one of the largest stock producers in this section of the state. He also has 700 acres four miles west of Billings, on which he raises hay and grain for his stock. His residence is in Billings, where he has a pleasant home that is a center of generous hospitality.

In politics Mr. Cardwell is a Republican, and has done yeoman service in behalf of his party. He has not sought office, but served as county commissioner of Yellowstone county from 1893 to 1897. He was united in marriage with Sarah Conolly, a native of Harrison, Ontario, where the marriage was solemnized in 1884. They have two children living: Edna, aged fifteen, and Zella, aged five. Another daughter, Martha, died at her birth in 1886.

GEORGE W. CARTER.—The progressive, wide-awake and enterprising citizen and ranchman of Gallatin county whose name inaugurates this sketch is a native of Sullivan county, Mo., where he was born April 20, 1858, a son of John C. and Elizabeth (Mathews) Carter, the former a native of Clinton, Ohio, and the latter of Ontario, Canada. His father as a young man removed from his native state to Keokuk, Iowa, where he was married and remained some six or seven years, going from there to Sullivan county, Mo., remaining some years, working at the trade of carriage making which he had learned in Ohio.

In 1860 he gathered his family and effects together and made the long trip across the plains to Colorado, locating about thirty-five miles from Denver. For ten years he was actively and successfully engaged in farming and mining, and at the end of that time returned to his old home in Missouri. In 1876 he started overland, by means of a mule team, to Montana. The Indians were fighting ninety miles north of his route but gave him no trouble. He came direct to the Gallatin valley, and located on a farm four miles west of Bozeman, having first spent some time in saw-milling. He remained on the farm four years and then sold out, again engaging in mining and prospecting, first on Red Bluff and later at Butte. Here he was very successful after some eight months, striking the Ground Squirrel copper lode, in which he and a partner had a half interest which they disposed of for \$75,000. He then went to Casper, Wyo., and spent the summer searching for a mine which he had discovered some years before, but although finding, after considerable difficulty, the cabin he had previously occupied, he was unable to find any trace of the lead. He is now engaged in expert work for prospectors and miners in the neighborhood of North Yakima, Wash., for which he receives a large salary, being recognized as an authority on matters of mining property.

George W. Carter, the immediate subject of this review, was educated in the public schools of Colorado and Missouri. In 1878 he started in business for himself, taking a contract to furnish charcoal for a smelter at Glendale in this state, but only held the job a short time owing to an accident which destroyed the sight of one of his eyes. After this he spent four years in freighting in different parts of the country with good profit; one year in running a threshing outfit near San Diego, Cal., and one at lumbering in Humboldt county, Cal. At this time he returned to Montana, and engaged in running a threshing outfit for the next three years, then sold out and went to farming, locating first on a ranch of 480 acres on the west side of the West Gallatin, which he sold in 1896; rented for a year and, at the end of that period, leased the Dawes ranch of 320 acres near Salesville, on which he is still living, prosperous in securing the rewards of his skillful labor and intelligent husbandry in large crops of wheat, oats, barley and hay.

In 1888 he was married to Miss Mary C. Todd,

a native of Missouri, but descended from distinguished old Tennessee stock. They have one son, Arnold B., born November 14, 1889. Her uncle, Jerry Mitchell, was in a party which crossed the plains in 1863 to Virginia City, of which a tragic occurrence is related. One man in the party declared he would kill the first Indian squaw he saw. The others paid but little attention to the threat, but he carried it out. Then the Indians came to the train in force and demanded his surrender, and although his father and brothers were in the train they were obliged to give him up. The Indians took him a short distance from the train and skinned him alive, then brought the quivering body back to his friends. He was still alive and lived long enough to tell them that the skinning about the finger nails was the most painful part of the operation. He died a few minutes later and was buried on Rawhide creek in Wyoming.

Mr. Carter belongs to the Woodmen of the World and the American Yeomen. He has taken a lively interest in local affairs and is serving at this time as a school trustee. He is a very progressive citizen, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. Recently he has purchased the Gaskell farm, three miles west of Salesville, which he is improving for the purpose of stockraising. He usually keeps 100 head, shorthorns being his favorites in cattle and Hambletonians in horses.

ing many distressing phases of suffering humanity, he determined to devote his life to the relief of that suffering, and in 1888 entered upon the study of medicine in the University of Vermont.

He was graduated in 1891 with a better preparation for his work than have most young physicians because of his extensive hospital experience. Even during his attendance at the university he passed his vacations working in the hospitals of Boston. When the doors of his alma mater closed behind him, and the wide world spread out before him with its multitude of places wherein to locate he made choice of the great new state of Montana and purchasing a second-class ticket, which almost exhausted his slender means, he arrived in Butte in the spring of 1892, with good health, good spirits and high hopes, but with no money. Passing a creditable examination before the state medical board, he entered at once upon active medical practice. He was truly educated for his work. He knew how to do, what to do and when to do, and stood ready with a hearty will to do whatever came his way in the line of duty. The result was that he was soon established as one of the largely useful, not to say indispensable, factors of the community, growing into popular favor and a fair share of its rewards. He is assiduous in devotion to his professional work in his rapidly increasing practice, not only giving all the time necessary to its daily details, but expending much of the residue in study and research.

DONALD CAMPBELL, M. D., of Butte, one of the most eminent and extensive practitioners in the Butte country, was born in Inverness county, Nova Scotia, on November 1, 1862, the son of Hugh E. and Catherine (McDonald) Campbell, natives of the shires of Inverness and Southerland, Scotland, and brought to Nova Scotia in infancy, where they were reared, educated and married. The father is a farmer, still living on the homestead. The mother died in February, 1894. The Doctor was the sixth of ten children. He grew to manhood in his native place, working on the farm in summer and attending the nearby district schools in winter. When he was twenty-one years old, he longed for something different from life on the farm and set out to find it, armed only with his limited education, stout heart and resourceful mind. He went to Massachusetts and secured employment in the hospitals for the insane at Worcester and Danvers. Being engaged in this work for six years and see-

ing many distressing phases of suffering humanity, he determined to devote his life to the relief of that suffering, and in 1888 entered upon the study of medicine in the University of Vermont.

He was graduated in 1891 with a better preparation for his work than have most young physicians because of his extensive hospital experience. Even during his attendance at the university he passed his vacations working in the hospitals of Boston. When the doors of his alma mater closed behind him, and the wide world spread out before him with its multitude of places wherein to locate he made choice of the great new state of Montana and purchasing a second-class ticket, which almost exhausted his slender means, he arrived in Butte in the spring of 1892, with good health, good spirits and high hopes, but with no money. Passing a creditable examination before the state medical board, he entered at once upon active medical practice. He was truly educated for his work. He knew how to do, what to do and when to do, and stood ready with a hearty will to do whatever came his way in the line of duty. The result was that he was soon established as one of the largely useful, not to say indispensable, factors of the community, growing into popular favor and a fair share of its rewards. He is assiduous in devotion to his professional work in his rapidly increasing practice, not only giving all the time necessary to its daily details, but expending much of the residue in study and research.

He has always been an earnest believer in frequent communication among the members of any craft, comparison of views, relation of experiences and interchange of thought. And therefore he has welcomed everything in the way of a serviceable organization of the medical fraternity, both local and general. He is a prominent member of the American and Rocky Mountain Interstate Medical Associations, having been recording secretary for the year 1900 in the latter, and delegate representing the state in the former for the last four years. He is also a charter member of the Silver Bow County Medical Association, of which he is the vice-president. During the last four years he has been the local surgeon for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and is a member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York and of the Brotherhood of International Railway Surgeons. He is also medical examiner for the Equitable and the Mutual Life Companies of New York, and for the Massachusetts Mutual. He is a member of the Masonic

fraternity in blue lodge, chapter and commandery, and is a noble of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs also to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. He affiliates politically with the Republican party. Dr. Campbell was married March 15, 1893, at Bozeman, Mont., to Miss Jessie F. Jeffrey, a native of Nova Scotia, reared and educated at Hartford, Conn. They have an adopted son, Edward (Lyman) Campbell.

JOHN A. CANNON.—The annalist with a spark of imagination in his soul never tires of recounting the story of the redemption of America's primeval wilderness and its reduction to fruitfulness under the vigorous hand of the hardy pioneer. Westward, always westward, moved the army of axemen, and still before them bowed the century-crowned monarchs of the forest and still receded the unreturning tide of Red Men. At first the untrodden fields of Ohio were the far frontier; then the Mississippi stopped the onward course for a day. But now all lands between the mighty oceans have been laid under tribute to man's necessity, and all are yielding generously at his command. James and Mary (Trimble) Cannon, the parents of John Alexander Cannon, were children of two of the early settlers in Harrison county, Ohio, and were born and reared on adjoining farms. The Cannons were emigrants from Maryland, and the Trimbles from Pennsylvania, being of Scotch descent. The farms on which they settled were held sacredly in the families for generations, there being only one transfer of the Cannon farm prior to its coming into that name and none for a long time afterward. James Cannon was a farmer all of his mature life. He was a member of the state militia at the beginning of the Civil war, he went with his company into active service in defense of the Union; but serious illness brought his early discharge. Three of his brothers served with credit throughout the war. He died on the old homestead on February 13, 1899, where his widow is still living.

On this old homestead J. A. Cannon was born and reared. He first saw the light of day there on September 2, 1853. The public schools furnished his preliminary education, which was supplemented by a course at Franklin College, an institution of great local celebrity, located at New Athens in his native county of Harrison. In April, 1877, he

started for Yreka, Cal., going by rail as far as Omaha, and there taking an emigrant train, reaching his destination after ten days of monotonous journeying. After remaining there only a month, he started overland with cattle, sheep and horses for Montana, having a small interest in the herd. He arrived at Bannock on his birthday, September 2, and remained there about a year, caring for the stock. When the Utah Northern, the first railroad in Montana, was under construction, he moved a building from Watson, at the mouth of the canyon, to the present site of Dillon. This was in August, 1880, and his was the first house on the town site, and was put there before the railroad reached the place. He stayed there about a year, very profitably furnishing meat for the men employed on the railroad. In July, 1881, he removed to Butte and began contracting and building, frequently employing as many as thirty-five men. In this business he was very successful, and accumulated a snug sum of money. But in the winter of 1883-4 he joined the disastrous stampede to Couer d'Alene. He got back to Butte on Easter Sunday, in April, 1884, having lost all his money but counting himself fortunate in having saved his life. And, as if fate were trying him by a series of misfortunes, on the 4th of July following, at the grand stand on the race track, he fell and broke one of his legs, incapacitating him for any great activity or manual labor.

The next year he started a real estate business which he has since followed with close attention and devotion, and has been rewarded therefor with large returns. Property has come to him apparently as a matter of course, but in reality as the result of careful business methods and judicious investments. He has always had an abounding faith in the future greatness of Butte and in its steady progress toward that end, and has recommended it as a good place to others. He made his faith good by putting his money into its development, and has helped more people to homes by selling out additions to the city than any other man. Silver Bow Park, Mayflower, South Park and South Park No. 2, are among the additions he has made to the area of the city. He still has interests in all of them, and in the last he owns the greater part. It is within two miles of the center of the city, has street car facilities and other improvements in progress. He owns an interest in 2,200 lots there, but does not expect to hold them long, as the location is in the vicinity of new mines which are rapid-

ly developing. His business covers a very large number of transfers, but there has never yet been found a flaw in any deed, it being his unvarying rule to so conduct his transactions as to leave no room for complaint or criticism. He is also largely interested in mining operations, having more than 100 acres of quartz lands patented to him in different localities.

In politics Mr. Cannon is an ardent and active Republican. He is always connected with the management of his party and always giving its affairs earnest and intelligent attention. In the hot fight for the location of the state capital he was chairman of the committee at Butte which had charge of the Helena interests, and the good work he accomplished in that contest can be inferred from the result. He also consented in 1887 and 1888 to forego the urgent demands of his business in a measure and serve his people as treasurer of the city. He administered the affairs of the office in a way which met the approval of citizens without regard to political or other affiliations. He is a member of the Order of Elks, and a thirty-second-degree Mason, being also a noble of the Mystic Shrine of Algeria temple at Helena. All the social, charitable, educational and mercantile interests of Butte have Mr. Cannon's zealous and helpful support. His citizenship is of the kind which carries a dual blessing. It builds and it adorns, it is productive and elevating.

JOHAN V. CARROLL, M. D., of Fort Benton, holds prestige not only as one of the leading physicians and representative citizens of Choteau county, but is also so prominently identified with the material and industrial interests of this section of the state. Dr. Carroll is a native son of the national metropolis, having been born in New York city, on February 14, 1854, the son of James and Mary B. (Welch) Carroll, natives of the Emerald Isle, whence they emigrated in 1846, and located in New York city, where they passed the residue of their lives.

John V. Carroll received his early education in the public and parochial schools of his native city after which he continued his studies for one year in St. Francis Xavier's College, and later matriculated in Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., where he continued his literary educational work for one year. Having determined to make the practice of medicine his vocation

in life he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1886; in the meanwhile attending the clinical lectures at Bellevue Hospital for four years. Thus thoroughly prepared for the practical work of his profession, Dr. Carroll entered upon his professional career under conditions not usually attending the young practitioner. From 1879 until 1888 he was in the employ of the government as physician and surgeon at Fort Assiniboine; but later, on July 18, 1888, he assumed a position in the Indian service at Fort Belknap Indian reservation, where he engaged in the work of his profession until September, 1894, when he resigned and returned to New York. There he completed a post-graduate course in New York University and University of Michigan. In 1895 he returned to Montana and located at Fort Benton and again entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which he is still engaged, being recognized as one of the most thorough and skillful physicians and surgeons in the state and retaining a fine and lucrative practice. The year in which he located at Fort Benton the Doctor was elected vice-president of the Stockman's National Bank, of which he is one of the principal stockholders and at the present time is president of the Fort Benton Sheep Company, which is engaged in growing sheep upon a most extensive scale. The Doctor is also individually engaged in the raising of cattle, while his real estate interests in the county are of wide scope. He owns much valuable realty in the village of Chinook, being one of the purchasers of property in that town at the time of its foundation.

The Doctor served three years as county physician; in 1899 he was the Democratic candidate for the office of county clerk and in 1900 was prominently mentioned as a candidate for state treasurer. He gives an unswerving allegiance to the Democratic party, and has contributed materially to the promotion of its cause in a local way; he being prominent in its councils, not only in Choteau county but also in the state. In religion Dr. Carroll holds to the faith of the Catholic church, in which he was reared and of which he is a communicant, and is actively engaged in the work of St. Clare's Hospital, at Fort Benton, conducted under the auspices and direction of the Providence Sisters. The Doctor is a man of fine intellectual and executive powers, is a thorough devotee of his profession, which he has honored by his able

and worthy services, and as a business man his alert and progressive ideas have conserved the success of every enterprise with which he has identified himself. On September 25, 1882, Dr. Carroll was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Simpson, daughter of Simon and Mary I. Simpson, of St. Paul, Minn., and they are the parents of four children: John V., Jr., Charles S., James M. and Grace M.

HON. TIMOTHY W. BROSNAN was for many years one of the prominent residents and business men of Great Falls. He was the son of John and Kate (Neehily) Brosnan, and was born at Athens, Ohio, on December 13, 1854, natives of Ireland. John Brosnan was born in the picturesque and classic Killarney, and in 1852 came to the United States, and was employed on the Hocking Valley Railroad during its construction, and for many years thereafter he was a pioneer contractor in the railroad operations of the middle west and in Minnesota. His death occurred March 31, 1899.

Timothy W. Brosnan was an only child and his mother died when he was four years old. He attained manhood in its different stages in Tennessee, Massachusetts and southern and eastern states. In 1881 he came to Leadville, Colo., but shortly afterwards came to Helena, and was at first employed on a ranch in Prickly Pear valley. In 1882 he went to Chicago and remained three years, engaged in the shoe trade. In 1885 he removed to Minneapolis, where he was in the same business until 1889, and then came to Great Falls, which was just emerging from the rural conditions of an embryotic western town. Here he opened a retail clothing house, popularly known as the "Hub," under the firm name of Thisted & Brosnan, and successfully conducted this profitable enterprise until his death on August 13, 1897. He was also interested in mining properties in the vicinity of Barker, and he also owned a valuable ranch on the Missouri, seven miles from Great Falls.

Mr. Brosnan was a Populist, and on that ticket he was elected to the Fourth Montana legislature as senator from Cascade county in 1894, and he was re-elected in 1896. Although one of the "merchant class," Mr. Brosnan was always an active leader in labor circles, was a prominent member of the Knights of Labor, and for three years he was master workman for Minnesota. He was

a member of the Woodmen of the World and also a devout Catholic. On November 3, 1897, Mr. Brosnan was united in marriage to Miss Mina Beushleim, of Minnesota. Her parents were Andrew and Margaret (Trump) Beushleim, both natives of Germany, who came to the United States in 1852. They at first settled in Iowa but in 1855 removed to Minneapolis, where they both died. Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Brosnan had three children, Florence E., Katherine and Gerald. The most important and successful portion of the career of Mr. Brosnan occurred in Montana. He came to the state with a total wealth of \$500, and by industry, his business ability, economy, and the action of those sterling qualities of manhood which he possessed in the highest to a measure, he accumulated a handsome fortune. In his home city of Great Falls Mr. Brosnan possessed the esteem and confidence of the community, and in the municipal welfare of that city he ever took the liveliest interest.

COL. OLIVER P. CHISHOLM, an honored citizen of Bozeman, Gallatin county, Mont., is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Hazel Green, Grant county, on September 18, 1843. His father, Robert B. Chisholm, was born in Delaware county, N. Y., and during his entire business life was prominently identified with mining operations, having been one of the first to engage in the mining of lead in Wisconsin, where he had removed in 1838. In 1852 he drove a wagon from Wisconsin to Minnesota, locating on a tract of government land in the vicinity of the present town of Oronoco, Olmstead county, and within one and a half miles from his place he discovered the first gold ever brought to light in Minnesota. In 1863 he purchased a farm in the vicinity of Elgin, Ill., removing thereto, but eventually selling the land as the site for the state insane asylum. Prior to this, in 1850, Robert B. Chisholm crossed the plains from Benton, Wis., to California, and at Salt Lake City he met Brigham Young, and remained in the city of Latter-day Saints until early in 1851, when he continued his journey to the Golden state, returning to his home the same fall. Again, in 1860 or in 1861, did he make the trip to California, returning home in 1863, and then removing with his family to Winona, Minn., where our subject and his brother, William W., learned the printer's trade, the former in the office of the old Winona



J. W. Burman

Republican, and the latter in the Argus office. In 1864 the family established themselves in a permanent home in Elgin, Ill., which the father soon left for the purpose of making another trip to the west. On this expedition he located the celebrated Emma mine, known to mining men of all countries. His identification with mining thus caused Robert B. Chisholm to frequently pass back and forth between his home and the scenes of his mining operations. In the centennial year he located, and became the principal owner of the Centennial Eureka mine in Utah, which was placed in charge of his son, William W., now president of the Bank of Commerce, Salt Lake City. William W. Chisholm really discovered the body of ore which made the Emma mine famous, since he, in company with a Swede minehelper, was engaged in drilling in the bottom of the shaft, and when the drill had passed through to a depth of about two feet it suddenly passed through and out of sight. This unexpected result led to the breaking away of the rock for the purpose of investigation, and they thus discovered the vast body of ore, from which the first silver ore was sent to Swansea, England, resulting in the sale of the mine by our subject's father for over \$350,000. Later the property was purchased by an English syndicate, paying therefor several million dollars, this transaction leading to much litigation. The other great mine, the Centennial Eureka, paid \$2,956,000 in dividends before it was sold, and at the present time negotiations are in progress for the sale of the property in England for a consideration of \$5,000,000. It may be said without reservation that Robert B. Chisholm and his two sons, William W. and Oliver P., have owned and developed mines from Mexico to the Cape Nome district in Alaska, where the brothers now have valuable claims. Not long ago Col. O. P. Chisholm was in British Columbia, and there encountered a man who had gone into Canada from California in company with his father, Robert B. Chisholm, in 1865. One of his latest mining enterprises is an investment in a great deposit of corundum and aluminum on the shore of Lake Superior. He and Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota, are associated together with others in the Minnesota Abrasive Company, owning this property. Mr. Chisholm has photographs showing the immense ore beds in sight. One of them is 1,100 feet wide, one mile long and several hundred feet high. It is estimated that there are 150,000,000 tons of ore above the surface of the ground. This de-

posit contains twenty-four per cent. metallic aluminum. It is without question the greatest deposit of mineral in the world.

The mother of Col. Chisholm died at the home in Elgin, Ills., April 26, 1878, at the age of fifty-nine years, and after the loss of his cherished and devoted companion the father disposed of the fine home and removed to California, purchasing a valuable place at Oakland, which continued to be his home until his death, June 30, 1891, at the age of sixty-nine years, his remains being taken back to Elgin, Ill., where they were laid to rest beside those of the wife and mother, who had been to him a devoted companion and true helpmeet. The maiden name of the mother of Col. Chisholm was Sarah Van Valkenburg, a native of Canada, being one of thirteen children. Her brothers were men of herculean proportions, all above six feet in height, and were considered veritable giants, so great was their strength. To Robert B. and Sarah (Van Valkenburg) Chisholm seven children were born, and of the number only two are deceased. Tracing the genealogy of our subject, we find that his grandparents in the agnatic line were William and Frances O. (Cowan) Chisholm, natives of New York, whence they eventually removed to Canada, and passed the remainder of their lives. To mark their last resting place, their only son, Robert B., erected to their memory an elaborate granite and marble monument at a cost of over \$25,000, being one of the finest monuments in the entire Dominion of Canada. The great-grandfather of the Colonel was Kenneth Chisholm, who came from Scotland to New York, where he passed the residue of his life, his death occurring in Delaware county. He was reputed to be a legal heir to the great Chisholm estates in Scotland, the same amounting to millions; but being amply successful in his business he seemingly never cared to urge his claim to a share in the Scottish estates. His descendants have also been equally fortunate in the accumulation of wealth, and have not cared to seek the favors of inheritance, great though they might prove. The will of Kenneth Chisholm, bearing date of December 6, 1791, gave to his son William, the grandfather of our subject, one-half his estate, the Colonel having a copy of this interesting and aged document. Records extant also show that Kenneth Chisholm had a fortune in gold and silver plate, the same having been burned and lost during the war of 1812. Kenneth Chisholm married a daughter of Lord Frazier, and thus were com-

bined two of the great estates of two notable families in Scotland.

The maternal grandparents of Col. Chisholm were Cornelius and (Davis) Van Valkenburg, the name being ancient and historic, while its representatives in the various generations have been notable for longevity. The maternal grandmother of our subject died at the age of ninety-three. She had two sisters who attained the ages of 103 and 105 respectively, so that it is evident that the Davis family were likewise long lived.

From the foregoing paragraphs it may be inferred that Col. Oliver P. Chisholm received his educational discipline in the various cities and towns where the family were at different times located, his advantages being those afforded by the public schools. The Colonel relates that his first mining experience came to him at the early age of six years, when he went "picking mineral" in Wisconsin—this term implying that the youngsters would visit the old dumps, particularly after a rain, and there pick up mineral, which they would carry to the smelter and receive a few pennies for their pains. At the age of nineteen years, while a resident of Elgin, Ill., Col. Chisholm enlisted for service in the war of the Rebellion, personally organizing a company. As the original captain, Edward C. Lovell, was superintendent of schools and could not give his attention to the duty, the Colonel absolutely affected the organization of Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he went to the front as second lieutenant. Because of the absence of both the captain and first lieutenant, our subject was in actual command of the company during the entire period of service, drawing pay as commander, and when mustered out, September, 1865, it devolved upon him to make the final settlement with the government in behalf of his company. He was the youngest commanding officer in the regiment at the time of his enlistment and discharge. Returning to the parental roof, he resumed work at the printer's trade in Elgin and Chicago, Ill., after which he was a traveling salesman for one year in the line of farming machinery.

On the 20th of June, 1870, Col. Chisholm was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Bishop, who was born in Illinois, the daughter of Dardanus and Saphronia J. (Steele) Bishop. Her maternal grandfather was Capt. Jonathan Steele, an officer in the war of 1812, who resided on the shores of Lake Champlain. Col. and Mrs. Chisholm became

the parents of seven children, of whom three are deceased: Charles B. is engaged in the practice of law in Chicago; Robert B. is studying music and taking a business and commercial course of study in the same city; Oliver P., Jr., is a student in the College of Mechanics and Arts, at Bozeman; and Sarah Alice is at the parental home. After their marriage Col. and Mrs. Chisholm removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he entered the law department of the University of Michigan. He left the college before graduation on account of private business in settling the affairs of the Emma mine in New York city. January 7, 1876, he passed examination before the supreme court of Illinois and was admitted to practice in all courts in the state. In August, 1871, he visited their celebrated Emma mine, in Utah, and found that one of their foremen was the late Marcus Daly, then employed at a salary of \$5.00 per day. To-day his name is known the world over, and his career shows how great may be the transitions in individual life within a comparatively short period of time. Here was a man laboring under ground at a nominal salary, and within thirty years, at the opening of the twentieth century, he passed away, known to the world as a multi-millionaire.

In 1884 Col. Chisholm settled in Bozeman, where he had been sent, under appointment by President Arthur, as register of the United States land office, and here he has continued to reside, being one of the best known and most highly honored citizens of the state. He was elected a member of the state legislature of Illinois at the general election which placed Gen. Garfield in the presidential chair. The Colonel gave his support to the principles and policies of the Republican party up to 1896, having cast his first presidential vote for President Lincoln, then nominated for a second term; but in the year mentioned he identified himself with the free-silver wing of the party, giving his support to William J. Bryan, following the same course in the election of 1900. Fraternally the Colonel is identified with and holds membership in William English Post No. 10, G. A. R., at Bozeman, having been a member of a post in Elgin, Ill., prior to removing to Montana. While residing in the east he was also identified with the Masonic fraternity and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was chairman of the Republican state convention of Montana when the split in the party occurred on the free silver issue. Mrs. Chisholm is a member

of the Congregational church, and the family hold a prominent position in the social circles of their home city.

The subject of this sketch may thus be seen to have played an important part in the history of the mining developments of the great west. He is known not only as one of the representative and progressive men of the state, but his wide business relations make him a conspicuous and familiar figure in commercial centers throughout the country.

CHARLES CHARLTON.—The honored subject of this review acquired prominence in connection with the agricultural and stockgrowing industries of Madison county, where he maintained his home since 1864 until his death, October 27, 1901.

Mr. Charlton was born in Swardeston parish, county of Essex, England, on March 23, 1817, and accompanied his parents on their immigration to the United States when he was a boy. His father, Thomas Charlton, settled in Genesee county, N. Y., where he devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits. Our subject received his early educational training in his native town in England, and after coming to America he not only gave his attention to agricultural pursuits but learned the butchering business, to which he devoted his attention for a number of years prior to coming to Montana. In 1859 he started for Pike's Peak, Colo., where he remained until 1863, when he made the overland trip to Montana and located in Bevin's gulch, Madison county, where he engaged in the butchering business, supplying meat to the various camps. He conducted business both at Virginia City and Bannack. In 1864 he took up a tract of land in the Beaverhead valley, and there he maintained his home for many years, his well improved ranch being located sixteen miles north of Dillon. From the early days he was more or less identified with mining operations, and was successful in some of his ventures.

Mr. Charlton was united in marriage to Miss Susan Pritchard, who was born at sea while her parents were enroute from England to the United States. During all the years when Mr. Charlton was in the mining districts of the western frontier his wife and children remained at Cleveland, Ohio, in order that the latter might have proper educational facilities. Mrs. Charlton died in the beauti-

ful "Forest City" of Ohio in 1890, leaving three children—Jennie I., who is the wife of Benjamin Piegion, of Twin Bridges, Mont.; Thomas J., of Cleveland, Ohio; and Anna S., who is the wife of Oliver Pfoutz, one of the successful ranch men of Madison county. Mrs. Pfoutz was born in Cleveland, Ohio, where she received educational training in the public schools, after which she devoted special attention to the study of vocal and instrumental music under the best of instructors, pursuing her studies under Prof. Stuart and developing marked technique and grace of interpretation. Her services as a vocalist were in demand in leading choirs of Cleveland and in concert work. On March 12, 1873, she was united in marriage to Dr. John J. Galentin, of Cleveland, whose death occurred in 1881. Their one child, Gertrude, who was born May 30, 1877, is the wife of Fred C. Isitt, who is in business at Dawson City, Klondike. After the death of Dr. Galentin his widow determined to come to Montana and join her father, and in the spring of 1882 she purchased the first railroad ticket ever sold for passage from Cleveland, Ohio, to Dillon, Mont., paying \$118 for the same. She has since made her home in Madison county, and here, on October 23, 1899, was solemnized her marriage to Oliver J. Pfoutz, who was born in Gettysburg, Pa., June 1, 1863, and who has been engaged in ranching in Madison county since 1896, the year of his arrival in the state. After receiving a thorough common school education he learned the carpenter's trade, and then went to Aberdeen, Kan., where he followed that vocation for four years. In 1889 he went to Louisiana, where he was employed as a stationary engineer until 1892, and thereafter devoted his attention to rice culture until the time of his removal to Montana, in the year previously noted.

MALCOLM CLARK.—The history of Montana, full as it is of stories of daring, danger, high-souled manhood, strenuous life and tragical death, will hardly present to the pen of the biographer the story of a character more lofty and courageous, a life more useful or a death more sad and dramatic than that of Malcolm Clark. He was the oldest child of his parents and their only son, born July 22, 1817, at Fort Wayne, Ind., at which post his father, Lieut. Nathan Clark, Fifth United States Infantry, was then stationed. When two years old his father was ordered to Fort Snelling, a post in

the unbroken wilderness, the home of the family for eight years. Malcolm grew to be a handsome, bright-eyed boy, brave and venturesome, high-toned and manly beyond his years, and soon began to develop a passionate taste for riding and hunting. In all his wild life as boy and man he never knew fear, and seemed incapable of doing a mean or dishonorable act. Mrs. Malcolm and her children were sent to Cincinnati to obtain the benefit of its excellent schools, and there Malcolm attended a classical school taught by Alexander Kimmont, a Scotchman of wide celebrity as an educator of boys. While at this school he developed forensic talent, and was considered the best speaker in the academy. All through life his gift of eloquence gave him power over those with whom he mingled. At seventeen he was entered as a cadet at West Point, where, owing to his early military associations and training, he soon took high rank as a capable, well-drilled soldier, and was placed in command of a company. In this position he acquitted himself in such a way as to win the approval of his superior officers and the confidence of his fellow cadets. Being dismissed from the academy for thrashing a cowardly cadet whom he had challenged to a duel for a gross insult, and who instead of accepting the challenge, took it to the commandant, he started for Texas to aid in her struggle for independence. On the voyage from New Orleans to Galveston the captain of the ship refused to keep his agreement with regard to furnishing ice and other necessities for his passengers, thereby making their situation almost unendurable. After unsuccessful efforts to bring the captain to reason, young Clark took command of the ship, placed the captain heavily ironed, in close confinement, and ran the ship to Galveston. There he released his prisoner and went immediately to Gen. Sam Houston's quarters to give himself up for mutiny upon the high seas. The old veteran considered his action justifiable, and dismissed him with high compliments on his courageous behavior, and the populace bore him on their shoulders in triumph to his hotel. He soon received a commission in the Texan army, served faithfully until the troubles were over and then returned to the home of his widowed mother in Cincinnati. Not finding in that city business to his taste he obtained through his father's lifelong friend, Capt. John Culbertson, an appointment with the American Fur Company, and went to one of their stations on the upper Missouri. At this time he was just twenty-four years old. At the time of

his death he was fifty-two. So that more than half of his life was passed in the Indian country.

"The story of his life in the far west is well known. How he traded successfully among the Indians, in all cases studying their best interests; how he came to be looked upon as a great and powerful chief; how he identified himself with them by marrying among them; how his deeds of daring, his many miraculous escapes, his rare prowess and skill and his wonderful personal influence over them, he obtained the dignity of a 'medicine man,' in whom they professed implicit faith and confidence; and how, when the eager, grasping whites encroached upon their territory, seeing before them the fate that had befallen all other tribes among whom the white men had settled, they feared that this man whose hair had whitened among them would, in the coming struggle for mastery, take part with his own people against them, and made a foul conspiracy against his life, treacherously stilling the heart that had beat with kindness and affection for them—are facts well known in his beloved Montana and need not be enlarged upon here. Above all his errors and mistakes rises the memory of his unswerving integrity; his fidelity to his friends; his high sense of honor between man and man; his almost womanly tenderness toward those whom he loved; his rare culture and refinement; his affable, genial and courteous manners; his hospitality and large-heartedness—all entitling him richly to

'Bear without abuse, the grand old name of gentleman.'"

WILLIAM ALEXANDER CLARK.—Passing nearly all his years in Montana, Mr. Clark was born in the then small mining camp of Denver, Colo., on December 16, 1862. His father, George H. Clark, a native of Ohio, came to Colorado in 1860, the gold excitement then being at its height. A carpenter and builder, he worked in Colorado until 1864, when he located at Virginia City, Mont., and continued his trade in this state until his death in 1883. In 1862 he married Miss Catherine E. Daly, who was born in Ireland, and they had two children, William A. and Ella E., who died when sixteen. The mother is now residing in Virginia City. William A. Clark was but two years old when his parents took up their residence in Montana. He attained manhood in the frontier period and is a thorough Montanian. The first

school established in the state was in Virginia City, and Mr. Clark was one of its students until 1881, when he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Here he was graduated with the class of 1887, though he was admitted to the bar of Michigan in 1886. After graduation Mr. Clark returned to Montana, and was admitted to the bar of the territory the same year and in 1893 he was admitted to the Federal courts. He established himself in practice in Virginia City in 1887 and has gained popularity in his profession and retains a large and representative clientage, being acknowledged an able advocate and a safe and conservative counsel. His practice is general in character, but he prefers the handling of civil cases and never presents a cause to court or jury without careful preparation. He is retained as attorney for many of the large corporations of Madison county and conducts their legal affairs with ability. He is also attorney for the Elling estate, one of the largest properties in Montana.

Mr. Clark is a strong supporter of the Democratic party and an able exponent of its doctrines. In 1888 he was elected county attorney of Madison county, and by consecutive re-election held the office until January, 1895. He was city attorney of Virginia City from 1891 until 1900. In November, 1896, Mr. Clark was the candidate of his party for representative, was elected by a gratifying majority and was an active and valuable member of the lower house. In 1898 he was elected to represent Madison county in the state senate, and in this, dignified body he made an enviable record. Mr. Clark accomplishes a large amount of labor in a short time. His power of application and his rapid handling of manifold details are rarely to be met with, even in the greatest masters of finance. He is president of the Red Lodge Bank, at Red Lodge, vice-president of the Elling State Bank, of Virginia City, and a director in the Union Bank & Trust Company, of Helena. Mr. Clark is a prominent Freemason, belongs to Montana Lodge No. 2, in Virginia City, has taken thirty-two degrees in Scottish Rite Masonry, and is a noble of the Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

VICTOR E. CLINE.—There are inherent qualities in some men that insure success in almost any undertaking, and this genius of adaptability has been well demonstrated in the career of the honored Montana pioneer whose name heads this re-

view. A master of expedients, in his long and intimate association with the history of Montana he has not failed to make the most of opportunities presented, and is today one of the representative farmers and stockgrowers of Gallatin county, the scene of his well-directed efforts for many years. Mr. Cline is a native of the beautiful Peninsula state of Michigan. He was born on a farm in Branch county, November 12, 1840, one of the eight children of Ephraim and Mary (Sheek) Cline, the former a native of Binghamton, N. Y., and the latter of Ohio. Their marriage was solemnized June 3, 1834. The father of our subject passed away March 2, 1872, his widow surviving until April 22, 1876, when she, too, was summoned to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." They were of sterling worth and signally true in all relations of life and commanded the esteem of those who knew them. Ephraim Cline was one of the pioneers of Michigan, having joined an uncle there in 1832, his father having died in 1828. Mr. Cline eventually became a representative and influential farmer of St. Joseph county, owning a fine farm of 320 acres, located near the village of Nottawa. Mr. Cline was reared under the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the farm, and his educational advantages were such as pertained to the district schools of the vicinity. He continued his studies in what was known as the State Academy, one of the early educational institutions of Michigan, located in the village of Colon, which lies between two beautiful little lakes. On leaving school he returned to the homestead farm and assisted in the work pertaining thereto until 1864. On April 15, of that year, Mr. Cline bade adieu to the scenes of his childhood and started for the territory of Idaho, of which Montana was then a part. He set forth in company with eight others, their equipment consisting of three wagons and horse teams. After leaving Omaha they were joined by others at the lower Platte bridge, and the typical overland train was duly organized, an experienced mountaineer and plainsman, named Hulbert, being chosen as captain, while a Frenchman who was familiar with the overland routes was appointed as guide. The long and weary journey across the plains was made by way of the Bozeman cutoff, the party having met Mr. Bozeman at the place where the organization was effected and learning through him of the new route which he had thus established. They started in advance of Bozeman's party, and their train was thus

the first to traverse the new route. On arriving at the Big Horn the party were delayed a few days on account of high water, and they awaited the arrival of Bozeman and his party, found a fording place and continued their journey to the Yellowstone river, where the two companies separated. Mr. Cline arrived in Virginia City in August and there conducted a general merchandise business for about two months, when his stock was practically exhausted. He then started with a few wagons for Salt Lake City, where he secured a stock of provisions, returning to Virginia City, where he arrived on the 12th of December and there passed the winter. On March 7, 1865, he started for Last Chance gulch, the site of the present capital city of Montana, and there passed the summer, being incapacitated for business by reason of a severe attack of mountain fever. In the spring he came to the Gallatin valley, turning his attention to farming, with occasional placer mining on Crow creek. Taking up a tract of land on Cherry creek, he remained during the ensuing winter and continued in agricultural pursuits for a period of two years, but finally disposed of his ranch and again moved to Gallatin valley, taking up a homestead claim, the same being a portion of his present fine ranch property, eligibly located three miles west of the city of Bozeman, county seat of Gallatin county. Mr. Cline's brother, Benjamin F., had also taken up an adjoining homestead claim, eventually purchased by our subject; also taking up desert land to an extent that increased his holding to 480 acres, the entire tract being supplied with adequate irrigation and all available for cultivation. He raises large quantities of oats, wheat, barley and hay. He also devotes considerable attention to the raising of high grade cattle and horses, keeping an average herd of about 100 head of shorthorn cattle and some fine specimens of the Clydesdale and Norman types of horses. For a period of four years he conducted an extensive dairy business, finally abandoning the same in order to give the regular farm work his undivided attention. Discriminating and progressive in his methods, he has gained high standing as a business man and representative citizen of Gallatin county, where he is well known and where he commands uniform confidence and esteem by reason of his straightforward course and inflexible integrity of purpose. His ranch has the best of permanent improvements, and is managed with marked business ability.

In the matter of politics Mr. Cline supports the Republican party and its principles, and takes a public spirited interest in all measures and enterprises which make for the advancement and material prosperity of the county and state of which he is a pioneer. He has rendered efficient service as a member of the board of school trustees, being the present clerk of that body. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while Mrs. Cline holds membership in the order's auxiliary organization, the Daughters of Rebekah. He is also a prominent member of the Pioneer Society of the county, having been vice-president of the same in 1900. It may also be noted that he was one of the early prospectors in what is now the Yellowstone National Park; is thoroughly familiar with Montana and its history, and one of the staunchest admirers of the great commonwealth with which he became identified when it was the frontier of civilization.

October 23, 1884, Mr. Cline was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Webster, who was born in Iowa, the daughter of Alden Webster, who came to Montana in the spring of 1884, taking up his residence in Bozeman. Mrs. Cline is a woman of gentle refinement and marked accomplishments. She is an artist of ability, as is shown in the attractive paintings that greatly adorn their beautiful home, which is a center of gracious hospitality. Mr. and Mrs. Cline are the parents of three children: Eva, Victor and Mildred.

JAMES R. COCHRAN.—Among those who have made their own way in the world from early childhood, who have surmounted innumerable obstacles, and ever had a deep respect for the dignity of honest toil and endeavor and been unflinching in industry is Mr. Cochran. His success is not of gigantic or sensational character, but it shows integrity of purpose and true manhood. He is known and is honored as an able and enterprising business man of Silver Star. James Roland Cochran was born on January 4, 1869, in Delaware, Ind., the son of John J. and Rachel (Brammer) Cochran, both of whom were likewise born in Indiana. Of their five children, Mr. Cochran was the fourth. The father was a farmer, and both he and his wife died when James R. was a mere child.

Deprived of their fostering care he was early compelled to depend upon his own resources, and

his education in schools was very limited. He began working on a farm when eleven, and when fourteen went to Labette county, Kan., where he was employed at farm work for one year, then went to Kansas City, and worked on a farm in Missouri for eighteen months, and in 1886 he set forth for Montana, arriving in Butte on the 24th of July, in a city of strangers and with his means at the lowest possible point. Relying upon his own powers, Mr. Cochran soon found a position on a ranch, assisting in haying. He continued on the ranch a year and secured a position with the Colorado Smelting Company, working on the flume. In the spring of 1889 he went to the Judith Basin with a team, but soon removed to Townsend, where he opened a photograph gallery, and thereafter traveled about the state as a traveling photographer. He returned to Butte, and after a time showed that he is a man of expedients, for he engaged in carpenter work. In this occupation he lost the sight of his left eye, which was penetrated by a flying nail.

This injury incapacitated him from September until the following spring, when he engaged in the manufacture of soft drinks, disposing of the business, however, at the end of one month. He then came to Silver Star, his cash capital being fifty cents at the time of his arrival. He secured a position as a stage driver, later was engaged in mining, and finally became a clerk in the general store which he now owns, which he purchased after one year's clerkship. He controls a good trade and is popular. In politics Mr. Cochran is an ardent Republican and in 1894 he was appointed postmaster at Silver Star, and is still in office. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. On December 6, 1894, Mr. Cochran was united in marriage to Miss Addie B. Blackman, who was born in Silver Star, the daughter of the late George W. Blackman, of whom a memoir appears on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran have one child, Hazel, born on August 24, 1896.

throughout the state. He was born at Waterville, Me., on April 9, 1830, the fourth of the five children of Robinson Cornforth and wife, both natives of Maine. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Cornforth emigrated from England, and Robinson Cornforth was the first of the family born in America. He was for many years a merchant, and his death as well as his birth occurred in Maine. His wife, whose maiden name was Young, died when Asa was a child, and of her five children three are now living.

Asa Cornforth attended the district school winters and the rest of the time assisted in the work of the parental farm. When fourteen years old he accompanied his father on his removal to Penobscot county, and remained on the farm in that locality until he had attained his legal majority, when he became the owner of a shingle mill and continued operations in the lumbering line until 1862, when he made the long journey to the Pacific coast, by way of the isthmus of Panama, and located in California until the spring of 1864, which year stands as the date of his advent in Montana. He located at Bannack, and engaged in placer mining. His positive nature and love of justice soon caused him to become a member of the memorable vigilance committee, which meted out summary justice to the odious malefactors whose actions constitute practically the only blot on the fair escutcheon of Montana.

In the spring of 1865 Mr. Cornforth removed to Silver Bow county, located a placer claim in German gulch, on which he worked for a short time, and then took up his abode in Blackfoot City. Here he continued placer mining with good success, and was associated with three other miners in the construction of the bedrock ditch in Snowshoe gulch. Selling his claims he passed the winter of 1865-6 in Helena, working in the placer mines. In the spring he joined the stampede to Sun river, returning to the Dearborn river shortly afterward and was there compelled to stay five days on account of severe snow storms. Upon again reaching Helena Mr. Cornforth resumed placer mining until May, when he worked at the head of Nelson gulch, until fall, then sold his claim and took up carpentering, and worked on a quartz mill. Later at Unionville he got out timber for the miners, who used the material in the construction of flumes and cabins. In 1869 he engaged in freighting between Helena and Fort Benton and continued at this employment until 1871, passing the winter in Boulder and com-

ASA CORNFORTH.—One of the men who came to Montana in the early pioneer epoch and who has ever since been identified with her history, Asa Cornforth is now engaged in merchandising at Rochester, Madison county. and enjoys the confidence and esteem of a wide acquaintance

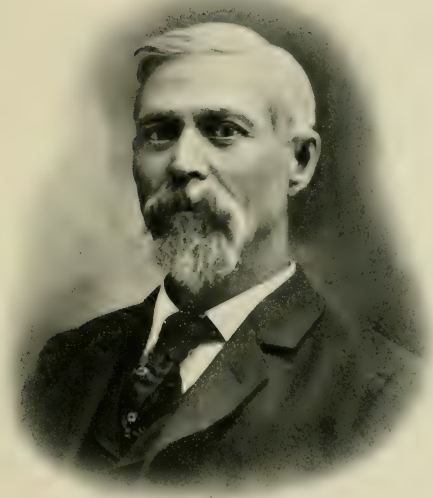
ing to Jefferson valley, Madison county, in the spring of 1872. Here he located on a ranch near Iron Rod and followed ranching and stockraising until 1888, when he removed to the village of Deer Lodge, where he resided for three years. He next conducted a meat market in Sheridan for two years, and then, in November, 1891, he opened his present general merchandise store in Rochester, where he has since continued to reside and trade.

He has a large and representative patronage, and carries a well-selected stock. In politics Mr. Cornforth has ever been a supporter of Republican principles, and was formerly an active member of the Masonic fraternity. He has never been an aspirant for political preferment. He has, however, maintained an interest in the welfare of his village, county and state, and for more than fifteen years has been a school trustee. Mr. Cornforth has been twice married. In 1852 he was united with Miss Mary Trask, a native of Maine. She died in 1854, leaving two children—Mary E., the wife of Capt. Henry Geyer, now living in South America, and William A., who resides near Iron Rod, Mont. In 1856 Mr. Cornforth married Miss Louisa Spaulding, also born in Maine. Of their two children, Cynthia is deceased and Alma is the wife of J. E. Dickey, of Rochester, Madison county.

CHARLES W. COOK.—In a really distinctive sense there are few men in Montana to whom it is more appropriate to render a tribute in a work of this nature than to Mr. Cook, and his associate David E. Folsom, since to them attaches the distinction of having been the first to make a definite exploration of the upper Yellowstone river, thus leading to government ownership of that mystic wonderland of the world, the Yellowstone National Park, whose natural marvels have excited the fervent admiration of thousands of people from this and other lands. On other pages of this work will be found a personal sketch concerning Mr. Folsom, and so intimately associated were the two gentlemen in this great work of revelation that one can not but suggest in the perusal of either sketch recourse be forthwith had to a reading of the other, though a detailed description of their expedition is naturally laid outside the province of a publication of this character. To them must due credit be given, however, in every work touching the history of the state of Montana and that of the

National Park. Mr. Cook is a native of the old Pine Tree state, having been born in Waldo county, Me., February 24, 1839, the son of Daniel and Elizabeth T. (Hussey) Cook, natives of Maine, where they passed their entire lives, the former having been a carpenter and builder by vocation and also conducted a farm. The paternal grandfather married a Miss Pope, likewise a native of Maine and representative of fine old Colonial stock. The original ancestors in both lines came from England, and both families were represented in the war of 1812.

Charles W. Cook received his early education in the schools of Kennebec, Me., and later continued his studies in the city of Providence, R. I., where he chanced to see Col. Fisk's report in regard to Montana, which induced him to start for the far western frontier. On reaching St. Joseph, Mo., he took a steamer, going as far as Omaha. From that point he proceeded overland to Denver, Colo., and thence drove a band of 125 Cherokee cattle through to Virginia City, Mont. There being only eight in the party, the danger from Indian attack was particularly great. They had six wagons and had made their way as far as Green river, near Fort Bridger in Wyoming, where they were stopped by a large band of Cheyenne and Sioux Indians, who finally held a council and decided that if the party would give them an ox they would allow them to proceed on their way. Mr. Cook accepted the terms of this proposition with utmost alacrity and promptly presented the red men with the desired steer. No serious trouble was encountered thereafter, and they arrived in Virginia City on September 22, 1864, having been nearly four months in making the trip from Denver. He remained in Virginia City until March, 1865, when he went to Last Chance gulch, the site of the present beautiful little capital city of the state, but a month later he went into Confederate gulch, where he was engaged in placer mining until 1870, also being in charge of the affairs of the ditch company which supplied water to the placer mines. In the year last mentioned Mr. Cook was appointed receiver of the Gallatin mill, and held the position for one year. He then went to California and thence to Oregon from whence he drove a band of sheep through to Montana, arriving in October, 1871, the third band to be brought within the boundaries of the present state. In 1869 was made the Folsom-Cook exploration of the upper Yellowstone, the third member of the intrepid and ventur-



C. W. Cook

some little party being William Peterson, now of Idaho. This expedition led to a later and more extended one, a member of which was Nathaniel P. Langford, the first collector of internal revenue in the territory of Montana. Of the first expedition Mr. Langford has written as follows:

"Nature seemingly delights in surrounding her grandeur and magnificence with difficulty and danger. Her wonders are hidden away from the busy haunts of man, are discovered at long intervals of time and only attain notoriety by constant warfare with incredulity and unbelief. The wonders of the Yellowstone National Park were first brought to the knowledge of the people of Montana by David E. Folsom and Charles W. Cook. Mr. Folsom had often heard vague and uncertain rumors of the strange phenomena to be seen near the headwaters of the Yellowstone and Fire Hole rivers. He was told by occasional trappers that the Indians, taking counsel of their superstitious fears, believed that region to be the abode of evil spirits, and in their nomadic journeyings they carefully avoided all near approach to it. This story so wrought upon his curiosity that in September, 1866, he and Mr. Cook made a partial exploration of the region to solve their doubts. Bewildered and astounded by the marvels they beheld, they were, on their return, unwilling to risk their reputations by a full recital concerning them to a small company whom their friends had assembled to hear the account of their explorations. Mr. Folsom, however, published a careful account of his expedition in the *Chicago Western Monthly* for July, 1870, and this, with such information as could be gleaned from him, led to the organization of the Washburn exploring expedition, of which I was a member."

Suffice it to say that Messrs. Cook, Folsom and Peterson were absent thirty-six days, a period so much longer than had been originally contemplated that their friends were considering the project of organizing a searching party, thinking they might have been overtaken by disaster. Thus for all time will be ascribed a debt of gratitude to these hardy explorers whose was the privilege to first inaugurate the investigations which led to the establishment of our great national park, in which the entire country must take perpetual pride.

Returning in October from this notable expedition, Mr. Cook passed the winter in Gallatin valley, and in the spring of 1872 he located on his present fine ranch property, which is situated ten miles

west of White Sulphur Springs, Meagher county, on what is known as the Townsend road. He here devoted his attention to the raising of sheep for some twelve years, when he disposed of the same and engaged in the cattle business. At the expiration of three years he resumed the sheep-raising enterprise, which now constitutes his chief branch of industry, and has had as high as 15,000 head. His ranch is a valuable one, comprising 10,000 acres, equipped with good improvements, including a fine residence, large barns and other necessary outbuildings, while a considerable portion of the land is available for cultivation. He is thoroughly progressive in his methods and commands the unqualified esteem of all who know him.

In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican, party, and has been called upon to serve as county commissioner and in other offices of a minor nature. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has passed the capitialar degrees. On the 6th of June, 1880, Mr. Cook was united in marriage to Miss Abbie W. Kennicott, who was born in the state of New York, the daughter of James M. and Abigail (Wells) Kennicott, natives of Rhode Island and Connecticut, respectively. John B. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Cook, was the author of the original work entitled "Every Man His Own Lawyer." Her eldest sister has a letter written by James Wells, her grandfather, to his father, on September 5, 1776, and penned while he was in camp as a soldier in the war of the Revolution, both the Kennicott and Wells families being of stanch old Colonial stock in New England. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are the parents of three children: Mary Elizabeth, Alice Josephine and Donald Hunter.

THOMAS L. COLBERN.—Descended from a sterling ancestry which came originally from Germany to the United States, Mr. Colbern is one of the most representative and enterprising ranchmen of the Gallatin valley. He unites in his immediate parentage two old families of the South, his grandfathers being natives respectively of Tennessee and North Carolina, who settled in Missouri in the early days of its history.

In Macon county, Mo., Mr. Colbern's life began in the month of September, 1873. His parents, Leonard P. and Catherine (Lydia) Colbern, were both Missourians by birth, and were engaged in

farming. In 1874 they removed with their family to Oregon, making the trip overland, escaping trouble from the Indians, although at the time some of the tribes were on the warpath and were engaged in combats with the troops along the line. The train to which the Colberns were attached, by advice of the soldiers, took the Bitter Water route, and arrived in the Gallatin valley in safety. After a residence of six years in Oregon, they came to Montana, traveling again by teams overland. Soon after their arrival they bought the ranch which they now occupy, located about two miles south of Salesville, containing 560 acres, in addition to which Mr. Colbern has a one-half interest in some 720 acres more, which adjoins the homestead. Practically all of the land is under irrigation, and is fruitful in large annual yields of wheat, oats and barley.

Mr. Colbern, the immediate subject of this review, was educated in the public schools of Montana, being only seven years old when the family arrived in the state. His older brother, Charles A., has a valuable stock ranch on Spanish creek, but he has remained on the homestead, and now has charge of it, his father having died there August 26, 1897, after a life of usefulness.

Mr. Colbern was married January 15, 1895, to Miss Etta M. Henderson, a native of Des Moines, Iowa, and daughter of S. J. V. Henderson, of Indiana. They have had two children, namely: Thomas H., now deceased, and Leonard J. In politics he is a Democrat, and in fraternal circles is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is in all respects a good, serviceable and highly esteemed citizen, a progressive and far-seeing business man, and a general favorite socially. His ranch is well located, highly improved, very productive, and has a high market value.

HON. TIMOTHY E. COLLINS, ex-state treasurer, first came to the territory of Montana in 1864, and has since become widely known and closely identified with the best interests of the commonwealth. He is a native of County Cork, Ireland, born April 25, 1844, of ancient Irish ancestry. He is a son of John and Julia (Holland) Collins, to whom were born two sons, Timothy and Jeremiah, now residents of Helena. In 1852 the family came to the United States and settled at Wabash, Ind. Here the father engaged in rail-

roading, which he continued until his death in 1863, surviving his wife for some years. Young Collins received his education in the public schools of Wabash, graduating from its high school in 1859, and later in that neighborhood he taught school for four years. In 1864, Mr. Collins made the long journey to Montana across the plains with oxen. There were twenty men and twelve wagons in the party. The Indians were then quite hostile and their train was several times attacked. They were repulsed on each occasion, but so persistent were their assaults and so troublesome did they become that the course of the train was deflected and it went to Denver, Colo. Mr. Collins was prospecting for two months, but in the fall he came through to Bannack and from there to Virginia City, Mont. Here he commenced a miner's life with moderate success. Finally, after examining and working in a number of other placer mines, he came to Last Chance gulch, and worked for the scarcely living wages of \$6 per day. Subsequently he went to Confederate gulch, and was one of the first to discover rich leads in the upper district, where he took up several claims and secured considerable gold. This was one of the richest mining districts in Montana, not less than \$10,000,000 in gold having been taken out within a radius of half a mile.

Here Mr. Collins engaged in mining developments, and with others put in a flume at the lower end of the gulch. By this proving a failure, he lost much that he had acquired. About this time he had his first experience in Montana politics. In 1869 he was elected to the lower house of the territorial legislature, and in 1872 he was elected to the council and then re-elected. During the three years in which he had thus served his pioneer constituency, he had demonstrated that he was a man on whom they could rely at all times and in all places. He had won the confidence of the rough but honest miners; and so, when he was admitted to the bar in 1872, he soon found himself in possession of a lucrative practice. Following this he was elected clerk of Meagher county for four successive terms. He was chosen probate judge in 1876, and continued in this office until 1880, still holding his legal practice. Resigning the probate judgeship in 1880, with Aaron and L. H. Hirshfield and Charles E. Duer, he organized the Bank of North Montana at Fort Benton, and in 1889 this was made a national bank. While a resident of Fort Benton Mr. Collins was elected

to the legislative council, and also a member of the first constitutional convention of 1884. A roster of the conventions of 1884 and 1889 would show a long list of the most distinguished names of Montana's history, and by no means the least of these would be Timothy E. Collins. In the founding of the prosperous city of Great Falls Mr. Collins was a prominent factor. In company with Mr. Wall he erected the first building on Center avenue and also the first brick block of the city. From the first he has been closely identified with its commercial prosperity, since 1887 has been a resident of the place and is a heavy holder of real estate in that vicinity. The First National Bank of Great Falls was organized by Mr. Collins, Col. C. A. Broadwater, L. G. Phelps, A. E. Dickerman, C. M. Webster and others. Col. Broadwater, the first president, was succeeded by Mr. Collins, who held the position from 1887 to 1893, and he is now interested in the bank. He is also vice-president of the Great Falls & Canada Railroad; and vice-president of the Galt Coal Company, of Great Falls.

While in the territorial legislature he was one of the factors in organizing Cascade county, of which Great Falls is the county seat. It was not, however, without great opposition that the measure was passed, but the ability and sagacity of Mr. Collins and other friends of the bill overcame all opposition and the organization was perfected. While serving in the two constitutional conventions Mr. Collins was chairman of the committee on finance, on revenue and taxation, and in the deliberations of these bodies he was active, energetic and efficient. His long experience in the affairs of the territory afforded him opportunities to give wise council to other members, and to see many of its wisest provisions embodied in the most admirable constitution which was adopted. Politically the affiliations of Mr. Collins are with the Democratic party, and in 1892 he was nominated for governor and was defeated by a very small plurality.

In 1874 he was married to Miss Lovina A. Higgins, daughter of Jonas Higgins, a prosperous pioneer merchant of Diamond City, and one of the locators of White Sulphur Springs. She is a native of Wisconsin, and came to Montana in 1873. They have four children: Mabel H., Lottie H., Walter E. and Timothy E., Jr. The artistic residence of Mr. and Mrs. Collins is on a commanding and eligible site on the west side, overlooking the city

and its beautiful environments. Fraternally Mr. Collins is a Mason and an Elk. In 1896 he was elected state treasurer and served in this responsible position with credit to the financial interests involved. He was president of the First National Bank of Neihart up to 1894, and of the bank of Sand Coulee up to 1897. He has continued his mining interests in the state and owns and is developing mines at Neihart and Barker. In past years Mr. Collins has been largely interested in stock, especially sheep. He was among the first to engage in the sheep industry in the territory. He amply demonstrated Montana's possibilities in this direction and for a number of years connected with the Severance Sheep Company, owning large flocks of sheep. From 1892 until 1896 he was a member of the state board of education. During his long residence in Montana Mr. Collins has won hosts of friends, by whom he is highly esteemed for his manly qualities, superior business judgment, kindness of disposition and high integrity of character.

JOHN R. COMFORT.—A son of the old Keystone state and born in Lanesboro, Susquehanna county, on April 2, 1844, John R. Comfort has been a resident of Montana from early pioneer days. His father, James Comfort, was born in the same county, whither his parents emigrated from Orange county, N. Y., his father having served in the war of 1812. James Comfort devoted his life to farming and lumbering, and was a devout Methodist. He married Mary A. McKune, born in the same county, and of their thirteen children John R. was the eighth. He received his education in the public schools and in his youth assisted his father in his farming and lumbering operations. At the age of eighteen years, in the fall of 1862, he enlisted for service in the Civil war as a private in Company B, One Hundred Thirty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry, which was with the Army of the Potomac until after the battle of Gettysburg, when it went to reinforce Rosecrans at Chattanooga, and later accompanied Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea. Mr. Comfort was with his regiment until the close of the war, and was mustered out June 18, 1865, as first sergeant.

Mr. Comfort, again a civilian, returned to Pennsylvania, and turned his attention to farming and lumbering and also became an expert blacksmith.

In 1879 he came to Montana and located at Twin Bridges, Madison county, where he has since made his home. At that time there was there one store, a saloon, a blacksmith shop, a hotel, and three families. Mr. Comfort has conducted blacksmithing since his arrival in Montana with most gratifying success, and, like Tubal Cain, he has dignified the trade. In politics he has been an unflinching Republican, and has been called upon to serve in various offices. He was elected to the legislature in the fall of 1888, the last territorial assembly of Montana, and he has served a number of terms as justice of the peace. He was chosen one of the trustees of the state orphans' home in Twin Bridges at the time of its establishment, is now serving his third term in that office, and is the secretary of the board. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Fraternally Mr. Comfort is identified with Westgate Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., of Twin Bridges, of which he was master for twelve years, and also with the Order of the Eastern Star and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He keeps vital interest in his old comrades in arms, and is now commander of Custer Post No. 5, G. A. R. He formerly belonged to the Good Templars, and was grand chief templar of Montana in 1888. On September 25, 1866, in Pennsylvania, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Comfort and Miss Frances May Watrous, the daughter of John B. Watrous, a native of Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Comfort have had five children, of whom three are living, Lynn, now postmaster of Twin Bridges; Ada Katherine, the wife of J. M. Nye, a successful stockgrower of Centennial Valley, Mont., and Phebe A., wife of L. J. Williams, of Dillon.

JOHAN CONLEY.—Born at Baltimore, Md., May 20, 1854, and educated in the public schools in the vicinity of that characteristic American city, working through half a dozen different states, farming quietly in the east and middle west, rafting on the great Father of Waters, fighting desperately under Custer and Crooks and Miles against the Indians, dealing officially, as sheriff and deputy sheriff, with the lawless elements of several counties, and having many thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes in the discharge of his duties, the life story of John Conley would furnish food for a recital as exciting and ap-

parently as overdrawn as any of Nick Carter's detective stories.

His father, Patrick Conley, and his mother, Mary (McGann) Conley, were natives of Ireland, who, like so many of the natives of that unfortunate land, came to America to enjoy greater freedom and opportunity. The father was a farmer in the old country, but after his arrival in the United States became a cattle merchant, buying the cattle and selling them to butchers in and around Baltimore, where he was located, and about twenty-five miles from which he died in 1869. John was the third of seven children, of whom five are still living. He quit school in 1871, and worked on a farm near his home for one year. The next year he tried his hand at farming in Wisconsin, and the next at rafting on the Mississippi river. In 1873 he went back east as far as Pennsylvania, and remained a year, returning west the next and locating in Iowa, where he worked as fireman on a locomotive for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company for a year and a half. In January, 1876, he removed to Cheyenne, and there went to work for the United States government, working in pack train with Gen. Crook's command, with which he reached the Custer battle field. He was soon after transferred to Gen. Miles' command and placed in charge of pack train No. 78, which he continued to run until 1882. He saw very active service in the Lame Deer fight with the Nez Percés in 1877—again against the Bannacks in 1878—and still another time in the running fight against Sitting Bull, in 1879. In the summer of 1880 he was with the Northern Pacific surveyors with soldiers in charge of a pack train in the Bad Lands. New Year's morning he was with Maj. Elges when he captured the Sioux tribe of Indians. The thermometer that morning was 60 degrees below zero, and the suffering from cold was intense. This expedition started December 4, 1880, and did not return until the following March. In 1882 he was serving the public as deputy sheriff in Miles City. The next year he worked at Livingston in the same capacity, and the next in Dawson county. In the spring of 1885 he was employed at the smelting works in Anaconda, and continued there until 1892, when he was appointed one of the guards at the state penitentiary at Deer Lodge. In 1893 and 1894 he was deputy sheriff of Deer Lodge county, and again in 1895 and 1896. The next two years he was elected constable in that county, and in the

fall of 1898 was elected sheriff of the county, an office to which he was re-elected in 1900, this time on the Independent Democratic ticket, the only sheriff in the state elected on that ticket. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and has never been defeated for an office which he sought.

Mr. Conley is much esteemed for his social qualities as well as for his sterling manhood and faithful discharge of every duty. He is a member of the Order of Elks in which he takes great interest. He has been married twice. His first wife was a Miss Hardman, who died in 1891, leaving two children surviving her. His second marriage was to Miss Isabel McDonald, of Minneapolis, and was solemnized at Deer Lodge May 20, 1893.

HON. J. M. CONROW, who represents Park county in the senate chamber of the Montana legislature, is one of the prominent business men and leading stockraisers of the state. He was born in Burlington, N. J., on October 21, 1845, the son of Mark and Kizzia (Hilliard) Conrow, also natives of Burlington. The maternal grandfather, Samuel Hilliard, was a captain of militia and took active part in the war of 1812. For several generations the Hilliard family were residents of New Jersey, the emigrant ancestors coming from Wales. The paternal grandfather, John Conrow, was born in New Jersey, and his ancestors came from the north of Ireland. Mark Conrow was a carpenter and builder during all the years of his life's activity and continued this labor in New Jersey until his death.

J. M. Conrow received his primary education in the schools of Burlington county. He was a patriotic youth, and school could not keep him from serving his country. At the early age of seventeen he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-third New Jersey Infantry, and he was mustered into the service at Mount Holly. The company was sent to Virginia and incorporated with the First Brigade of the historic Sixth Army Corps, Gen. Sedgwick commanding. With his regiment he took part in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and then the regiment was mustered out. In 1864 Mr. Conrow again enlisted, this time in Company C, New Jersey Cavalry, under Col. Janeway. He participated in all the heavy engagements of the Army of the Potomac from Petersburg to Appomattox, and he was on the

line of battle when Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant. After this the regiment went to Washington, where Mr. Conrow was honorably discharged on June 7, 1865. He had done gallant service for his country and been spared for future usefulness. He passed the next winter at his home in New Jersey, and in April, 1866, started for Montana, going by ox team from St. Joseph, Mo. The journey was not perilous, although there was ever an anxiety concerning the possible aggressions of the Indians, who were by no means friendly.

On August 10, 1866, Mr. Conrow arrived at Virginia City, Mont., and two months later he journeyed to Salt Lake City and the San Pique valley, Utah, where he remained until the spring of 1867, then driving a herd of cattle to Virginia City. Engaging in placer mining until the spring of 1868, he removed to Radersburg, then in Jefferson county. Here he passed two summers, wintering at Last Chance gulch. In the spring of 1870 Mr. Conrow removed to North Boulder, where for eighteen months he was ranching for other parties, and there he engaged in the business for himself, and quite profitably too, until the fall of 1874. Thereafter he went to the Gallatin valley and directed his attention to general farming, selling out in 1877 and removing to the Yellowstone valley, his present home. He at first took up a homestead, and he has added to this until his ranch now contains 1,200 acres of fine pasturage. He has also extensively engaged in dairying, and owns a large number of Holstein cows. In the stock industry he is largely interested, usually wintering 500 head of cattle. Mr. Conrow's ranch is supplied with commodious buildings, and is well-equipped in every respect. On March 29, 1874, Mr. Conrow was married to Miss Frances Gasskill, a native of Burlington, N. J., born on August 18, 1856. She is a daughter of Franklyn Gasskill, a native of that state. Their eleven children are: Mark, Samuel B., in charge of the ranch; Charles Price Blakely, Phineas, Roscoe, John J. R., Joseph, David B., Frank, Helena and Frances.

Mark Conrow received his early education at Livingston, and continued this with a thorough course at that excellent institution, the University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis, and he was graduated from the law department in 1900, synchronously being admitted to the bar of Minnesota. On his return to Montana he was admitted to practice and has established himself in a representative legal practice at Kalispell. He is highly respected and gives promise of becoming one of the legal lights of

the commonwealth. In 1892 J. M. Conrow was elected sheriff of Park county, as a Democrat, and in 1898 an appreciative constituency sent him to the state legislature, where he was one of the most distinguished members. The fact that he was in 1900 elected as state senator from a county strongly opposed to him politically, strengthens the statement just made. Fraternally he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Freemasons and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has ever taken an active part in educational matters, and for many years has been a school trustee. The story of Mr. Conrow's life is the history of one of the most progressive and intelligent men in the state.

HUBERT COTY.—The scion of an old and well established family of Canada, with an estate of considerable value, entailed for the benefit of those who remained on it and thus be handed down from generation to generation, as it has been, with a widely known and honorable name attached to it, Hubert Coty, the subject of this narrative, cheerfully surrendered his right to all interest in the patrimony for the freedom and independence of making his own way in the world; and although practically penniless at the time, left home at the age of fifteen and sought employment on a farm for the purpose of supporting himself until he could do better. He was born on the homestead near Montreal, June 14, 1842, one of the seven children of Gabriel Coty, and, having lost his mother when he was six years old, did not get much of the attention boys of his age required, and received no schooling worthy the name, except what he got from the severe school of experience. In 1877 he left his native land and went to Fall River, Mass., and tried working in a cotton factory there for two years, but finding the work ruinous to his health, he was obliged to give up the job and seek more favorable if not more remunerative employment elsewhere. In the meantime he had married and had a family of children growing up around him. The hour was dark and unpromising, but he was a man of fortitude and his family shared his spirit. Amid the gloom which surrounded him, he heard the voice of the great northwest calling for volunteers in her army of industrial progress, and with a faith in himself which seemed almost audacity, he determined to answer the call, although he had scarcely the means necessary to pay the expenses of the trip

to the new field of labor, to say nothing of provision for the family he was obliged to leave behind him. In 1879 he started for Montana, traveling by rail to Omaha, Neb., and thence by an emigrant wagon train to Helena, arriving in May, after being fourteen days on the plains. He soon found work in the Prickly Pear valley, farming and burning coal, and after two years of industry and thrift he was able to send for his family. They joined him in the fall of 1881. He then rented a ranch, opened a boarding house, and worked to such good purpose with the assistance of his wife and the older children that in two years he was able to locate on a part of his present home, the only habitation being a small cabin, in which they huddled as best they could, with no great comfort, but with light hearts and high hopes. The mountain air and outdoor life had brought back strength and suppleness to his muscles and a good fresh color to his cheeks; so that surrounded by his family, who were ready to aid in any work there might be to do, with health in his body and courage in his heart, he felt able to challenge Fate herself into the lists and meet her on almost equal terms. He now owns more than 1,000 acres of excellent land, as good as any in the state; has it well improved with a comfortable and commodious residence and all necessary outbuildings, and brought to a high state of cultivation by assiduous attention to its needs and skillful farming. Along with his general agricultural products, he raises numbers of fine cattle and horses which have a high reputation in the market and are much sought after. He is a self-made man essentially, and one of the most substantial and prosperous in the county. He is a model of thrift and wisdom in agriculture, and his farm is a silent but most effective preacher of the benefit of forecast, calculation, thorough knowledge and faithful application.

Mr. Coty was married January 6, 1868, to Mrs. Huphrosine Arnold, nee Sancier, also a native of Canada, where she was born September 22, 1829, a daughter of George Sancier. They have five children: Alice, now the wife of Albert McGowan; Hector, Henry, Lewis and Albertus, who married Ethel Scott. Mrs. Coty was the widow of Joseph Arnold, a native of Canada and a farmer by occupation. By that marriage she became the mother of three children: Valeria, deceased, became the wife of Dennis Lendri; Victoria married Frank Mareeus, and Ellen is the wife of Felix Herbert. Mr. Coty and his family are devoted members of the Catholic church. The sons are all grown, but, contrary to

the usual rule, are still at home, contributing their best efforts to the welfare of the entire family, the improvements of the property and the comfort of their parents and one another. All of them are superior marksmen, one in particular being a great hunter. In politics both father and sons are independent, but lean to the Democratic faith. No family in their vicinity stands higher or enjoys a more general respect and esteem among the people where they are known.

REV. A. R. COOPMAN.—“Religious enthusiasm,” says Bancroft, “colonized New England, and religious enthusiasm founded Montreal, made a conquest of the wilderness on the upper lakes, and explored the Mississippi. Puritanism gave New England its worship and its schools; the Roman church created for Canada its altars, its hospitals and its seminaries.”

The story of that “conquest of the wilderness on the upper lakes and exploration of the Mississippi” is an oft-told tale. It sparkles in Bancroft’s brilliant pages, is the very theme of Parkman’s luminous narratives, and runs like a thread of gold through the works of other chroniclers. And yet it grows not stale or threadbare. It strikes the fancy of each new writer with as much force and kindles his imagination with as much fervor, as if he were the first to touch it with his pen. And in truth it is a wonderful story. From the eventful morning when, in the persons of Joliet and the meek Marquett, France and Christianity first stood in the valley of the Mississippi, to this dawn of the twentieth century, when what was to them a boundless wilderness given up to the buffalo and the savage, is the home of a civilized, prosperous and happy people, and alive with the hum of their mighty industries, every period is replete with thrilling and dramatic interest. And the achievement is in its inception wholly, and in its accomplishment largely, the work of the Roman Catholic church. Nor is it too much to say that the new regions which the faith and zeal of her missionaries, triumphing over the most appalling obstacles that man and nature could present, combined with science and the spirit of adventure, laid open in the heart of this vast continent, are still a part of her vast dominion; and that she is caring for them with the same assiduous fidelity that she exhibited in wresting them

from savage wildness. She is supplying her altars with priests as devout, as zealous, as resolute, as were her missionaries in the early day, although their functions are not so arduous and do not require so much sacrifice of personal comfort. On the long list of her faithful servants of this era, few are worthy of higher or more general commendation than the Rev. A. R. Coopman, pastor of St. Peter’s Roman Catholic church at Anaconda, who at the age of twenty-two determined to devote his life to this work, and made especial preparation for its requirements. He was born in Belgium April 21, 1863, the third of the five sons and one daughter of Joseph and Theresa (Delbar) Coopman, natives of Flanders. The father was a well educated man, in good circumstances for his location, owning his own home and filling it with an atmosphere of culture and refinement. He finished his earthly labors some years ago and was laid to rest. The mother still lives in Belgium.

Father Coopman had superior educational advantages. After careful preparation in excellent private schools, he pursued a full academic course of instruction at St. Louis College, in Menin, near the French border, following this with a course at Roulers Seminary as a preparation for the university. He was graduated from Roulers with high honors in 1885, and at once entered the American College at Louvain with the intention of fitting himself specially for the work of the priesthood in the remote western American states, and bent all his efforts to this end during the three years of his stay at this college. In August, 1888, after being ordained, he bade adieu to the land of his birth and started for faraway Montana, where he arrived September 13, following. He spent the first year at Helena, living in the episcopal residence and giving his attention to the outside parishes of the diocese, preaching regularly at Bozeman, Livingston, Great Falls, and other places. It was a busy year and brought him business cares as well as religious duties. The diocese was greatly in need of church buildings, parochial residences, cemeteries and other properties, and without sufficient means to secure them. His most important tangible achievement during the year was laying the foundation for the present fine church at Great Falls. In 1889 he was transferred to Bozeman, where he remained a year and a half, finishing a house for the priest which had been begun there, and securing a cemetery for

the parish. He also built a church edifice at White Sulphur Springs. The next year he spent six months at Miles City, with Park, Yellowstone, Custer and Dawson counties in his parish. From there he was sent to Livingston, where a portion of the foundation for a church had been built. He completed the church at a cost of \$10,000, all of which he collected and paid out, and also built a priest's house. During the same time he built a church at Red Lodge in Carbon county, and paid off a large debt on one at Billings. In January, 1899, he was put in charge of St. Peter's church at Anaconda, which at that time was unfinished and had a debt of over \$4,000. He has paid the debt, finished the church and procured for it the finest bell in the state. The congregation of St. Peter's is increasing rapidly in numbers, maintaining constantly a high degree of enthusiasm, providing liberally for needed charities, reaching out eagerly for additional improvements—in short, giving every evidence of a vigorous, vigilant, healthy and loyal vitality. The indomitable spirit of the pastor has been communicated to the church. In August, 1901, he was transferred to St. Paul's church in Anaconda.

This sketch is occupied mainly with the business side of Father Coopman's work. It should record also that his spiritual ministrations have been active, helpful and fruitful, just as his building and financial achievements have been numerous and substantial; and that while his constructive genius is remarkable, his scholastic and ecclesiastical attainments are no less so. He is obliged to use four languages in his church work at Anaconda, and he speaks them all fluently.

In 1897-8 he made an extended tour of Europe, in the course of which he visited Rome and had while there the great favor of a special audience with the Holy Father.

Father Coopman's labors are highly appreciated by their beneficiaries and by the authorities of the church. He is greatly beloved by his own flock, and by his liberality of opinion, courtesy of manner and genial disposition has endeared himself to all classes in Anaconda without regard to sect or creed.

given a position of prominence and it is but fitting that he be given representation in this work, whose province is defined most clearly in its title, "Progressive Men of Montana." William Edward Clowes is a native of the province of New Brunswick, Canada, where he was born on March 27, 1852, the only child of Edward and Caroline (Humphreys) Clowes, natives of Canada, where the father died in the year 1871. He was a man of fine intellectuality and devoted his life to the legal profession, in which he attained high prestige and a position of prominence. His widow now makes her home with her son, the subject of this review. The paternal grandfather was Theodore Van Wyck Clowes, who was born in the state of New York, of sturdy and distinguished Holland ancestry. In his youth he removed to Canada, where he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and where he passed the residue of his life.

The early educational privileges afforded William E. Clowes were somewhat limited, but in the private schools of his native province he laid the foundations for that broad and exact fund of knowledge which has since come to him through wide reading, personal application and active association with men and affairs. At the age of sixteen years he entered upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, devoting three years to this work and becoming a skillful artisan. He then removed to Boston, Mass., where he was engaged in the work of his trade for several years, and then made his way westward by degrees, working as a journeyman in various localities. He was for some time in North Dakota, and thence he came to Montana in 1884, locating in Butte, where he found his services as a carpenter in ready demand, finally engaging in contracting and building on his own account and constantly expanding the scope of his operations, which have been attended with most gratifying success and through which he has gained a competence. He has invested in real estate and made improvements upon the same, building houses and placing the property on the market. At the present time he is the owner of twenty houses, while he is ever alert to take advantage of opportunities afforded for the acquirement of eligible properties and adding to their value by improvements of the character noted. He is regarded as one of the enterprising and substantial citizens of Montana's metropolis and as a business man of distinct sagacity and executive ability, having materi-

WILLIAM E. CLOWES.—Among the progressive business men of Montana who have been essentially the architects of their own fortunes, this well known citizen of Butte may be



W. E. Clawa

ally contributed to the upbuilding of the city, in whose advancement he maintains a public spirited interest.

In politics Mr. Clowes exercises his franchise in support of the Republican party; socially he affiliates with the National Union and the Fraternal Union. The year 1883 witnessed the marriage of Mr. Clowes to Miss Cora G. Miles, who was born in Canada, as were also her parents, Thomas, O. and Nancy (Perley) Miles, the former being a successful farmer. Mrs. Clowes was summoned into eternal rest on April 9, 1891, leaving three children: Mabel, Theodorus and Edna, the two daughters being at the attractive home in Butte, while the son is pursuing a course of study in the law department of that celebrated institution, the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

THOMAS F. COURTNEY.—In the death of Senator Thomas F. Courtney, on March 4, 1901, the state of Montana sustained the loss of a public-spirited citizen and a man of sterling integrity of character; one who had impressed himself upon the public life of the commonwealth and had brought to bear a strong individuality, a fine mental equipment and a signal honesty of purpose in the various positions of trust to which he had been called. Mr. Courtney was a native of the old Keystone state, having been born in the city of Pottsville, Pa., on April 4, 1856, being the eighth in order of birth of the nine children of Dennis and Margaret (Griffin) Courtney, of Irish lineage. Dennis Courtney was born in the Emerald Isle, where he was reared and educated, being a member of a representative family and having excellent advantages in his youth. He was unfortunate in his financial affairs in Ireland, and lost practically his entire patrimony prior to his immigration to America in 1849. He located in Pennsylvania, where he was identified with mining until his death. His wife likewise was born in Ireland, coming of a prominent and well-to-do family. She also died in Pennsylvania.

To the public schools of his native state was Thomas F. Courtney indebted for his early educational privileges, and there laid the foundation for that broad fund of knowledge which he subsequently gained in the practical affairs of life. He possessed alertness of mentality, and his powers of absorption and assimilation enabled him to

profit to a greater degree than in the case of the average individual. His initiation into the practical duties of life was with the mining industry in Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1880 when he came to Montana, located in Helena and was engaged in mining for a brief interval and then removed to Butte, where he was identified with mining interests until 1883. He then established himself in the grocery business and continued in the same until the time of his death, building up a successful trade and gaining a distinct local popularity. Mr. Courtney had a strong hold on the hearts, as well as the confidence, of the laboring classes, and he ever showed the deepest appreciation for the dignity of honest toil and an abiding sympathy for those who contributed in any capacity to the industrial activities of the state and the nation. Naught of assumption or ostentation characterized his course at any time or in any position; and as a true-hearted, broad-gauged man he well merited the esteem in which he was uniformly held in private and in public life. Not only did Senator Courtney manifest the courage of his convictions, but he was able to defend them and to give a reason for the faith within him. Early becoming a supporter of the Democratic party, his study of its principles and of the questions and issues of the day resulted in his unbending allegiance to the cause, from which he was never deflected. It was but a natural sequence that such a man should come forward in connection with public affairs in the community in which he lived; and thus, in 1888, we find Mr. Courtney a candidate from Silver Bow county for representative in the territorial legislature, then on the eve of securing the dignity of statehood. He was defeated but not destined to pass from public view, since we find him a member of the constitutional convention of 1889, by which was framed the present constitution of the state; and was also a member of nearly every state convention of his party thereafter until death closed his labors. He was chairman of the Democratic convention of Silver Bow county in the first county campaign after the admission of Montana to statehood, and was nominated for the lower house of the legislature. His election was among those contingent upon the count of the ballot in precinct 34, and through this he failed to secure his seat. Higher political honors were to his portion, however, for in 1898 he was elected to the state senate by an overwhelming plurality for the

full term of four years, which he did not live to complete. Of his services in the senate the records of that body indicate the able part he took in its deliberations and work, and his labors have become an integral portion of the history of the state in whose progress and material prosperity he ever took so deep an interest. He introduced and championed many important bills, and the spirit of his every action was born of his interest in the welfare of the people of the state. He introduced the bill which grants to veterans of the nation's wars the privilege of peddling in the state without license, pushing this bill through to enactment, and in many other ways showing his deep concern in the cause of those dependent upon their own efforts in the struggle of life. On the last day in which he occupied his seat in the senate Mr. Courtney made an eloquent and convincing speech in regard to the retail liquor law, and recited with effectiveness Jeremiah M. Vinton's beautiful poem, "If I Should Die To-night," the same making a profound impression, which was intensified among the individual members and others who heard the effort when, only a day or two later, his eyes were closed in the tranquil sleep which knows no waking. Senator Courtney never married, nor held membership in secret organizations. His religious faith was that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared. Senator Courtney, after only a few days' illness, succumbed to an attack of pneumonia on March 4, 1901, his death occurring in St. John's hospital in the capital city, just prior to the final adjournment of the legislature in which he had served with signal fidelity and ability. On the occasion of his death the *Montana Daily Record*, of Helena, spoke of him as follows: "Courtney had been a universal favorite. He was a man of positive views, but one whose position was never misunderstood. He had many warm friends, and those who opposed him politically admired his methods. He was open and above-board; a man to be implicitly trusted anywhere." He was an earnest supporter of Hon. H. L. Frank, of Butte, in the memorable senatorial contest which resulted in the election of Hon. Paris Gibson to the senate of the United States, in March, 1901, and Mr. Frank, as his long-time friend and admirer, paid the following spontaneous tribute to the man: "He was honest, and loyal, and true-hearted. No one can say too much for him. The world is poorer that he is gone." Mr. Courtney entered into eternal rest on

Monday, and his funeral occurred from St. Patrick's church, in Butte, on the following Friday, being attended by a large majority of his confreres in the senate and the house of representatives, and by a large assembly of devoted friends who could not but feel a sense of personal bereavement. His remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery in the city where he had so long maintained his home, and where none knew him but to honor and admire. What more need be said in regard to the life and labors of Thomas F. Courtney? He was a good man and true; and now he "rests from his labors," and the sting of death is robbed of all virulence. He left three brothers and two sisters to mourn his untimely death.

ANDREW J. COWAN.—Residing in Montana for nearly thirty years and numbered among the progressive farmers and stock-growers of Park county, his position as a citizen and his ability in business will entitle Andrew J. Cowan to representation here. He was born in Somerset, Pulaski county, Ky., on May 1, 1855, the son of John D. and Nancy (Newell) Cowan, both born in Kentucky and the parents of five sons and two daughters, the father being a farmer. The grandfather was John Cowan, who belonged to an old Virginia family.

Andrew J. Cowan, after an education in the public schools of his native town, in 1872 started for Montana with a carload of horses, disembarking them at Corinne, Utah, whence he drove them to the Gallatin valley in Montana, where he delivered them to his uncle, Louis P. Cowan, who had located there in 1866. He remained here about eighteen months and passed a winter in hunting on the Yellowstone river, after which he worked one year for his uncle and then engaged in freighting for one season. His uncle died in 1875, and Mr. Cowan took control of his interests in the Gallatin valley, purchasing a band of horses and engaging in raising this line of stock. Three years later he purchased the Cockrell tollbridge across the Gallatin river and the store and hotel connected therewith and conducted the triune enterprise until 1882 when he engaged in farming and cattle raising on the Gallatin river, selling everything in the fall, and then passed a year in Arizona, again returned to the Gallatin valley where he purchased a farm and there continued in farming and stockraising until

1898 when he sold his cattle and entered into partnership with his brother in the sheep business, this association continuing until 1900, when Mr. Cowan disposed of his interests in ranch and business and came to the Shields' river district of Park county, and purchased the J. H. Martin ranch of 4,000 acres, where he is now extensively engaged in sheep raising, having about 5,000 head and conducting operations with ability.

Mr. Cowan gives his support to the Democratic party, and served for a number of years as school trustee; fraternally he is identified with the United Workmen. On January 26, 1882, Mr. Cowan married Miss Laura McCreary, born in Kansas, the daughter of Thomas J. and Angelina (Rea) McCreary, both natives of Pennsylvania, their offspring being two sons and four daughters. Both the paternal grandfather and great-grandfather of Mr. Cowan were Pennsylvanians of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Cowan have four children, Jefferson, a student in the State University at Bozeman; Minnie, attending Bozeman high school; Rea and Lora. Walter Cowan, a brother of Andrew J., was born in Somerset, Ky., in 1852, and was there reared and educated. He came to Montana in 1876 and located in the Gallatin valley, where he still resides, an active farmer and stock grower. In 1891 he married Miss Fannie McCreary, a sister of Mrs. Andrew J. Cowan, and they have four children, Harry, Edwin, Mattie and Helen.

DAVID COWAN.—As one of the extensive farmers and stockgrowers of Choteau county and as a representative and progressive business man of the thriving village of Box Elder, Mr. Cowan is well worthy the high esteem in which he is held in the community as a man among men. Mr. Cowan is a native of the Dominion of Canada, having been born in county Norfolk, province of Ontario, on February 5, 1850. His father, William Cowan, of staunch old Scotch lineage, was born in the same county in 1826, and there devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits for a long term of years, but is now retired from active business, maintaining his home near Langton, full of years and esteemed as one of the sterling pioneers of the dominion. In his declining years he is not denied the companionship of his cherished and devoted wife, whose maiden name was Priscilla Fink, and who was born in the vicinity of the beautiful city of Hamilton, Canada, in 1827.

David Cowan had such educational advantages as were afforded in the public schools of his native county, and continued his studies until attaining the age of eighteen years, after which he assisted in the cultivation and management of the old homestead farm until he was thirty years of age, ever according his parents the deepest filial solicitude. In 1880 Mr. Cowan removed to Winnipeg, Canada, where he was engaged in the agricultural implement business for a period of about six years. In 1886 he removed to Battleford, Northwest Territory, where he conducted a general merchandise store until 1888, when he came to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., where he remained for a year and then took up homestead and desert claims in Choteau county, on Box Elder creek and adjoining the present town of Box Elder. His original ranch comprised 410 acres, but as prosperity has attended his efforts and with increasing appreciation of the great advantages afforded for personal advancement through industrial enterprise, he has added to his holdings, and in addition to the original ranch now owns another fine farm of 2,500 acres on Big Sandy and Sage creeks. Mr. Cowan is largely engaged in the raising of sheep and cattle, and his success is the result of close application and choice selection of grades of stock. His ranch property is supplied with an effective system of irrigation, the water being supplied from a reservoir covering a tract of 200 acres and deriving water from Big Sandy and Sage creeks. Thus he has not only excellent grazing land, but a large tract is also rendered available for cultivation and from which he secures fine yields of hay and grain. He has made the best of improvements on his property, and his energy and enterprise have placed him among the leading farmers and stockgrowers of northern Montana. In the village of Box Elder Mr. Cowan conducts an extensive general merchandise business, having a large and well equipped establishment which derives its support from an extended territory tributary to the village. In this business he is associated with his son, William, the enterprise being conducted under the firm name of D. Cowan & Son, the same dating its inception back to 1889, so that it figures as one of the pioneer business institutions of the county. In the store is located the postoffice of the town.

In politics Mr. Cowan gives his support to the Republican party, in whose cause he takes a lively interest, though not an active partisan nor an

aspirant for official preferment. In Norfolk county, Ontario, Canada, on November 27, 1872, Mr. Cowan wedded Miss Jane McKim, who was born in the same county in 1848, a member of one of the representative families of that section. Of this union five children have been born, namely: William, who is a capable young business man and is associated with his father as a member of the mercantile firm of D. Cowan & Co.; Minnie is the wife of Albert Thompson, who is engaged in the livery business at Glasgow, Valley county, Mont.; and Grace, who is at the parental home; two are deceased. The family are prominently identified with the social life of the community and their friends are to be found throughout the county.

the time principal, and was graduated therefrom at the age of sixteen years. He had determined to prepare himself for the medical profession, but was compelled to depend upon his own resources, defraying his expenses by teaching schools at various places in Ohio, steadily prosecuting his technical studies as opportunity presented, first under the preceptorship of Dr. R. W. Walters, of Chagrin Falls, while later he attended lectures at the Homeopathic Hospital Medical College, of Cleveland, part of one session. He then decided that it was expedient to change from the homeopathic to the regular school of practice, and he continued his medical studies under the direction of Dr. E. W. Hawley, of Wakeman, Huron county, Ohio, engaging in pedagogic work during the greater portion of this time. He eventually attended a course of lectures in the medical department of the Wooster University at Cleveland, and, through this means and his private study and investigation, eventually fortified himself amply for the work of his chosen profession, and in recognition of his ability as a writer on medical topics Dr. Crain has received an honorary certificate, appointing him a member of the staff of physicians and surgeons at St. Luke's Hospital in Niles, Mich. The Doctor began active medical practice at Butler, Branch county, Mich., where he remained for three years, when he located in Antigo, Wis., where he was located for three and one-half years and then came to Montana, establishing himself in Missoula on November 16, 1888. As has been previously stated, he was one of the first physicians to be examined and to secure a certificate entitling him to practice in Montana after her admission to statehood, passing the examination with a grade of ninety-six. He has been very successful in Missoula practice and controls a large and representative business, while his personal popularity is of unmistakable and unequivocal character.

EDMUND A. CRAIN, M. D.—Among the able and popular representatives of the medical profession in Missoula is Dr. Crain, who was one of the first physicians examined for admission to practice in the new state. He has been a close and zealous student, has achieved success as the result of his own efforts and well merits the prestige which he has gained as a physician and as a man among men. Edmund Augustus Crain was born at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, on February 23, 1853. His father, Orville S. Crain, is a native of Pennsylvania and a representative of that sterling stock called Pennsylvania Dutch. He was taken to the Western Reserve of Ohio by his parents when a mere child, and was reared with and was a lifelong family friend of Gen. James A. Garfield. He was engaged in the hardware business at Auburn and other Ohio towns, and was later with D. H. Row & Co., of Chicago, in the same line of enterprise. He is now living in retirement at Cleveland, Ohio, at the age of eighty-one years. His father, John Crain, was likewise a native of the old Keystone state, and he died at Chesterfield, Ill., at the venerable age of ninety-three, the family being notable for longevity. The mother of Dr. Crain bore the maiden name of Hulda A. Wood, and she was born near Tiffin, Ohio, her death occurring in May, 1900, at the age of seventy-two years, her maternal grandfather having been ninety-four years of age at the time of his demise.

Dr. Crain, while still a mere lad, entered the commercial department of Hiram College at Hiram, Ohio, of which President Garfield was at

Doctor Crain has ever manifested a lively interest in political affairs, and until the past year has been prominently concerned in Montana politics, having been a delegate to every state Republican convention. He was coroner of Missoula county in 1894. He has always labored zealously for the promotion of the Republican cause, and his influence in the political field has been significant. He is at present giving most of his attention to surgical diseases of women and abdominal surgery. Doctor Crain has been twice married, his

first union having been consummated in 1872, when he wedded Miss Myra Hadden, a native of Lake county, Ohio, two children being born of this union: Grace E., who resides in Butte, and Frederick O., a clerk and law student in the office of Teller & Dorsey, a prominent law firm of Denver. In 1897 Dr. Crain was united in marriage to Mrs. S. Mary Deane, nee Clark, who has one son by her previous marriage: Harry Edmund Deane.

SAMUEL N. COWAN.—A native of Kentucky, born December 1, 1841, in Pulaski county, where his family had flourished for generations, Samuel N. Cowan, of Bozeman, Mont., has been life and studied men in various places and under a great variety of circumstances. His parents were James D. (always known to his friends as "Daisy") and Nancy (Newell) Cowan, who were both of the same nativity as himself. His father, who was born in 1810, lived in Kentucky, engaged in farming until 1882 when he came to Montana, where he lived retired from active business until his death on January 23, 1890. In his native state he was a man of consequence with high social connections and political influence. He had a potential voice in local affairs, and served as sheriff of his county. He and his wife were the parents of five sons and two daughters. Of the seven children Samuel was the first born. He received preparatory training in the public schools, and just as he was about to take a full classical course of instruction the Civil war broke out and he enlisted in Capt. Roberts' company of the Confederate army, afterward Company H, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, in Gen. John H. Morgan's command. He was taken prisoner on July 20, 1863, in the great Ohio raid made by this command, and was held in captivity until June 12, 1865, covering in his imprisonment all the territory between Lake Erie and the Savannah river. After his discharge he returned to Kentucky and located at Mill Springs, Wayne county, where he taught school for a time; then got married and engaged in farming and stockraising. In 1882 he came with his family to Montana and located in Gallatin valley, where he renewed his farming and stockraising operations. In the fall of 1896 he was elected county assessor of Gallatin county, and entered upon the duties of his office in January, 1897, and has since made his home in Bozeman.

In politics he is a staunch Democrat and takes an

active interest in the party's success. In Kentucky, on December 11, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Lanier, of that state, daughter of Lloyd A. and Amanda (Brown) Lanier, the former a native of Alabama who removed to Kentucky when he was a young man and there engaged in business as a farmer and wholesale merchant. His wife was a native of Wayne county, Ky. Their family consisted of four sons and five daughters, of whom Mrs. Cowan was the second in order of birth. She was educated at Huntsville College, Alabama, and Nazareth College, Kentucky. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Cowan are: Addie L., now Mrs. John Murphy, of Bozeman; Lulu Lee, now Mrs. Frank Nelson, of Bozeman, and William F., Luke Allen and Julian Lanier, all at home. In war Mr. Cowan followed his convictions at the risk of his life; and in peace he has been serviceable to his community and state at the cost of his personal comfort and interests on more than one occasion. He is a man of firm convictions and resolute courage in maintaining them.

R. M. CRALLE, county surveyor of Jefferson county, and deputy United States mineral surveyor, is one of the prominent residents of Boulder. He was born in Lynchburg, Va., on December 11, 1846, the son of R. K. and Elizabeth (Morris) Cralle. The father was a talented lawyer and at one time private secretary for the eminent John C. Calhoun. The mother also descended from distinguished ancestry, and was a daughter of Judge Morris, of Hanover, Va. R. M. Cralle remained in the cultured parental home, receiving there and in the subscription schools a thorough preparation for the classical studies of Hampton-Sidney College, which he entered in 1860, not long to enjoy its advantages, however, for patriotism overcame the desire to early complete his education, and, in 1861, on the call for state troops, he enlisted in the first company organized in his state, the Henrico Light Dragoons. He served through the war, and was mustered out in 1865, at the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox.

Mr. Cralle then remained one year at the old home with his mother, his father having died in 1864, and was engaged as a civil engineer on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, in which vocation he continued until 1870. He was then attached to the United States engineers' department for the improvement of

the Tennessee river until 1876, when he moved to Kentucky and was chief engineer of the Covington, Flemingsburg & Pond Gap Railroad. In 1877 he went to Colorado, and took part in the surveys of the Union Pacific Railroad through Colorado and Utah. He was next resident engineer of the Northern Pacific, his field of operations lying between Terry's Landing and Billings. In 1882 he was placed in charge of track building and bridges on the Northern Pacific, and in 1884 he went to the Coeur d'Alene mines, Idaho, and engaged in mining and the grocery business in Thompson Falls, Mont.

In 1886 Mr. Cralle came to Boulder and assumed charge of the Helena & Boulder Valley Railroad as engineer. This position he resigned in 1888, and took up his residence in Boulder. He was appointed county surveyor of Jefferson county in 1898, and in 1900 was elected to succeed himself. This position he now fills with superior ability and to the satisfaction of the public. In 1885 he was appointed postmaster of Thompson Falls, and for a number of years he has been deputy United States mineral surveyor. During a year in 1895 and 1896 he had charge of building the flume and mill at the Quigley mine in Granite county. On April 2, 1883, Mr. Cralle was married to Miss Mary Wall, daughter of Dr. John and Elizabeth (Dudley) Wall, of Kentucky. Mrs. Wall was the daughter of James Wall, of Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Cralle have been born three children, Richard M., Elizabeth Wall and an infant deceased. For a number of years Mr. Wall was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr Cralle has been successful in official and social relations, and is an example of the best elements of American citizenship, while his home is a center of attraction to numerous friends.

ALVIN A. CROSSMAN.—The vitality which so unmistakably marks the west springs from the infusion of young blood into its industrial, political and social life, and the young man is a distinctive factor in nearly every community. This is notably true in the virile young state of Montana, and in this publication, whose province is consideration of the progressive men of the state and its founders and builders, will be found mention of many young men who are conspicuously identified with its industrial, political and official affairs. Alvin A. Crossman classifies under this category, as he is incumbent of the office of auditor of Silver Bow

county, and is administering the duties of the position with ability and discrimination. He was born on March 30, 1862, in Keokuk county, Iowa, the youngest of the four children of Joel and Cynthia (Marsh) Crossman, both of whom were born, reared and educated in the Empire state, and whence the father removed to Iowa in 1849, becoming one of its pioneers, and developing and cultivating a farm. He was prominent in public affairs as a Republican. For thirty-seven years he served there as county surveyor. He came to Montana in the early 'eighties, and here he resided until his death, which occurred in Butte on February 21, 1901. His active business life was devoted to farming and civil engineering, and he served at one time as a member of the board of commissioners of Silver Bow county. His wife died in Iowa on April 1, 1892.

Alvin A. Crossman was educated in the public schools of Iowa, supplementing this tuition by a course of study in the high school at Sigourney, the capital of Keokuk county, where he was graduated with the class of 1882. Soon after this he accompanied his father to Montana, and soon afterward became identified with the great mining enterprises in Butte, with which he was connected for nine years, when he was engaged in the grocery business for eight years. During this time he formed a wide acquaintanceship and gained a distinctive personal popularity, which had bearing on the support accorded him at the polls when he was chosen auditor of the most populous county in the state. In November, 1900, Mr. Crossman's name appeared in connection with the candidacy for this office. His political belief is Republican, but at this election elements of expediency and policy swept away partisan lines, and Mr. Crossman's endorsement of the eight-hour movement as a Republican candidate procured his nomination on a Fusion ticket, and he received a majority of 364 over two other candidates for the office. He is giving a most satisfactory administration, he being thorough and discriminating and having marked executive ability. He is a member of the Butte Clerks' Protective Union and the United Artisans, and his religious predilections are in favor of Christian Science, of which he has made a careful study. On November 26, 1891, Mr. Crossman was united in marriage to Miss Eva L. Denny, who was born in Des Moines, Iowa, the daughter of Francis and Priscilla Denny, a prominent farmer and contractor of Iowa. They have three children, Clyde Edgar, Eva L. and Alvin L.

W^M. L. CROWLEY.—While the general use of the typewriter in the rush and hurry of our business life, has in a large measure depopularized penmanship and thrust it from its once proud place as "queen of the arts," there is always something peculiarly attractive about the beautiful accomplishment and it can always find a ready market. William L. Crowley, of Butte, was highly favored by nature with the agreeable conjunction of faculties—the power to conceive correct ideals and the skill to produce them—so necessary to superiority in this species of handiwork. But the gift, although he has turned it to good account for revenue on occasions, is only one of the ornamental features of a mind which has strength for the sterner claims of business in abundance. He was born at Towanda, Bradford county, Pa., on May 1, 1865, the sixth child of Peter and Ellen (Kéif) Crowley, natives of Ireland, who came to America in early life. The father first located in New York, and later settled in Bradford county, where he married and followed farming until he died in 1879, his wife surviving him but four years.

Mr. Crowley attended the public schools at Rome, Pa., until he was seventeen or eighteen years old, then entered Susquehanna College at Towanda, and after pursuing for a time the prescribed course of study, was engaged as teacher of penmanship in the institution, occupying this position for two years. He then worked on the home farm until 1884, when he concluded to try his fortune in the far west and made his way to Denver, Colo., and there was employed as a bookkeeper and clerk until he was ready to go into business for himself, which he did a few months later by opening a commission house. But as the business was not to his taste he quit it at the end of a year and went to Ogden, Utah., where he was two years in the service of the California Powder Company, then after a short stay in Sacramento he was engaged in contracting and building at Redding, Cal. About 1887 he removed to Butte, and while he was awaiting business opportunities he conducted a confectionery store. In 1888 Mr. Crowley began the successful career in mining wherein he has acquired large mining interests in Montana, and also in Arizona adjoining the United Verde property of United States Senator Clark. He is also interested very largely in oil properties in Wyoming. In 1891, having put his mining and oil interests in such shape that they did not require all of his personal presence, he again began operations as a confectioner on North Main street and has

ever since been engaged in it, supplying to a growing and appreciative body of patrons the beautiful and toothsome creations of his art, which not only tickle the palate, but contribute to a decided improvement in the artistic taste of the community. In political relations, Mr. Crowley is a Republican of unyielding convictions and of zealous activity in behalf of his party, but he does not allow political affairs to interfere in any way with his business or with his personal friendships.

J^{OH}N H. CURTIS, of the firm of Curtis & Majors, was born in the village of Tyrone, about eighteen miles from the city of Cork, Ireland, on October 26, 1839. At the age of ten years he, with parents, came to America and settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he attended the Christian Brothers' College for many years. Before leaving school young Curtis was offered by Bishop Kendrick, of St. Louis, the opportunity to study for the priesthood, which he declined, preferring a business life. At the age of sixteen years he was compelled to make his own living, and secured a place in a store at \$8.00 per month, working hard all day. His education being limited he felt the necessity of a good business course and secured a scholarship in Jones' Commercial College at St. Louis, attending the night sessions until he graduated. After that it was comparatively easy for Mr. Curtis to obtain employment in almost any kind of business. Young Curtis is the third of five children. In 1860 he began the study of law, and after completing a course he was denied admission to the bar for his refusal, after examination, to take the iron-clad oath of allegiance, believing as he did and sympathizing with the cause of the Southern Confederacy, then being a member of the Missouri Cadets, a school organization, and in which he had been well drilled.

On May 10, 1861, he was captured at Camp Jackson and paroled under oath not to take up arms against the United States government. But believing there was no United States he gave his aid to the south until the close of the war. In 1866 the Montana fever seized him and he took passage on the steamer Waverly and landed at Fort Benton in May, 1866. Coming to Helena with but \$5.00 in his pocket, he secured a clerkship in a grocery house and worked six months for his board until a vacancy occurred, and finally succeeded to the position of bookkeeper at a salary of \$250 per month and

board. He remained with the house until his savings enabled him to engage in the business for himself in the fall of 1868. By close application to business he was very successful, and increased his facilities to meet the growing demand. In 1873 he visited his old Missouri home and there captured Miss Mattie Fant, of Fulton, one of the fairest daughters of Calloway county. They are the parents of four children: William H., George D., Sophie M. and John H., Jr. Willie and Sophie died in early life, while George D. and John H. are able assistants to their parents. In 1878 Mr. Curtis retired from business in Helena, and with his family visited Old Mexico, owing to his wife's declining health. On her recovery he returned to Montana and settled in Butte in 1880, where he engaged in real estate and insurance with Green Majors, a son of the well-known Alexander Majors, long engaged as a freighter for the government. In the early days Mr. Curtis had several encounters with the road agents and Indians, but always managed to protect himself. His success in the city of Butte, where he has been engaged in the business for twenty-one years, is an assured fact, and he enjoys the confidence of numerous friends and a large patronage. He was admitted to the bar in 1882, and was one of the first to help build the Catholic church at Helena, of which he is a member. He is a sound Democrat, and an active worker for any enterprise that promises well for the prosperity of the city.

The Standard of April, 1901, says: "Hon. John H. Curtis, who is being urged by the business men of this city to be a candidate for mayor, is one of the city's oldest residents and is the city's heaviest taxpayer, and has put up a greater number of blocks in the city than any other citizen. If elected he would make a splendid and admirable administration."

WOLCOTT CURTIS.—It is eminently consistent that in this work be entered a memoir of this honored representative of one of the pioneer families of Gallatin county, for here he lived and labored to goodly ends. By industry and good management he accumulated a fine property in Gallatin county, and thus not only left his family well provided for in a temporal way, but also that best of all heritages, an unblemished name. Wolcott Curtis was born in Rutland county, Vt., on September 21, 1838, a son of Joseph W. and Abigail (Hayward) Curtis, natives of Vermont and New Hampshire.

His father became one of the pioneers of Wisconsin, whither he removed in 1848 and where he was a farmer until 1863, when he once more turned his face westward and in coming to Montana gained title also as a pioneer of this now great and prosperous commonwealth. He made the journey across the plains with his three sons, Wolcott, Robert C., and William W., the last mentioned having an individual sketch on another page. The tedious and perilous journey hither was made with horse teams, and, though parties preceding and following had serious trouble with Indians, the train of which Mr. Curtis and his sons were members escaped molestation. The father and three sons were among the first to make permanent settlement in Gallatin county, and here the father was engaged in farming and stockraising for three years, when he returned to Wisconsin, where he passed the remainder of his life.

Wolcott Curtis took up a tract of land in the Gallatin valley, now a portion of the present fine homestead, located about one mile west of Central Park and three miles from Manhattan, which is the postoffice address. The ranch now comprises 480 acres, all practically under irrigation and it is one of the most eligibly located and valuable places in this beautiful valley. Mr. Curtis made the best of improvements on the ranch, including an attractive residence, and here devoted his attention to farming and stockgrowing until his death, which occurred on December 10, 1886, since which time his widow has maintained her home here and continued the enterprise inaugurated by her husband. The place is devoted principally to the raising of hay and oats, of which large yields are secured. Mr. Curtis was a man of noble characteristics, was thoroughly public spirited and held in the highest esteem as one of the prominent representative citizens. His political belief was that of the Democratic party, and in his religious faith he was a Methodist. It may be noted here that his wife's brother, Ralph L. Palmer, was a valiant soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, having enlisted on the first call for volunteers for three months' service, and thereafter re-enlisting for three years. He was first a member of the Third Wisconsin Regiment, and during his second term was a member of the Fourteenth Regiment, from which he received his honorable discharge as second lieutenant.

Mr. Curtis returned to Wisconsin in 1869, and there, on August 31 of that year, was solemnized

his marriage to Miss Carrie A. Palmer, who was born near Buffalo, N. Y., the daughter of John W. and Henrietta (Boies) Palmer, natives of New Hampshire and New York, the latter being a sister of ex-Governor Boies, of Iowa. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Curtis were Warren and Rose (King) Palmer, natives of England, whence they early came to America, the former first engaging in farming in New Hampshire and later in New York, in which state both passed the residue of their lives. John W. Palmer removed with his family to Wisconsin in 1850, and was one of the pioneers of that state, where he was engaged in farming until his death. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Curtis made their residence on the present homestead, which is hallowed by the associations and companionship of years. Here Mrs. Curtis still maintains her home and is held in deep affection and esteem by her wide circle of friends. Of their children we enter brief record: Jessie A. is the wife of Herbert Baker, of Manttan, this county; Paul W. is a resident of Dillon; Lillian E. is the wife of Willard Halbert, of Ferguson county; Bishop Tuttle, named in honor of the pioneer bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in Montana, is deceased; J. W. has the management of the homestead ranch; Sadie M. is at the old home; while Wolcott, Jr., is deceased.

CHARLES J. CUTLER.—As the American republic stands to-day pre-eminent among the nations of the globe in its capacity for conducting affairs of great breadth and scope, so does the magnificent enterprise of the New York Life Insurance Company stand as a conspicuous example of the truth of this statement. The character and extent of this undertaking is to be comprehended only by the noting of its extraordinary business, successful management, accumulated assets and large surplus. Charles J. Cutler is general agent for this great insurance company, in which connection he has built up a large and profitable business. He maintains his headquarters in Butte, and is known as an able executive and a progressive business man, while he has made a reputation not confined to state boundaries as one of the most successful of underwriters.

Mr. Cutler was born in Chelsea, Mass., on August 15, 1861, the son of Nathan and Margaret (Mc-

Ginnis) Cutler, the former of whom was born in Scotland and the latter in Massachusetts, where their marriage was solemnized. The father followed a seafaring life, and at the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the United States navy, and was thus engaged when occurred his death, in 1865. Thus deprived of a father's care while a mere infant, Mr. Cutler was reared under the solicitous direction of his mother until nine years of age, when his mother died. He was then removed to Bay City, Mich., while he was still a child and was reared by another branch of the Cutler family on the father's side until about seventeen years of age, when, after a common school education, he was for two years employed on a farm, then engaged in selling goods in the farming districts of Michigan a number of years; finally extending his operations into other states and far-off sections of the Union. In 1881 Mr. Cutler went to Colorado, and was engaged for a time in prospecting in that state, as well as in Idaho and Montana.

Mr. Cutler became identified with the insurance business in 1884 with the firm of Mantle & Warren, of Butte, and he has devoted much study and thought to this profession, carefully considering the various plans and methods involved and becoming an authority on life insurance. From 1890 until 1892 he was located in Chicago, in the employ of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, and in 1893 he again located in Butte, as the representative of the New York Life, for which company he is now general agent. Mr. Cutler is interested in several promising mining ventures in the state, and in his political allegiance he supports the Republican party, while fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, being a member of Butte Lodge No. 22, A. F. & A. M., Deer Lodge Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.; Montana Commandery No. 3, K. T., and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was formerly a member of Company G of the Montana National Guards. Mr. Cutler holds the honor of being vice-president of the largest life insurance club in the world, the "\$200,000 Club of New York," which title and honor was won by his having written the largest personal business for the New York Life Insurance Company in the year ending July 1, 1901, of any man west of the middle states. On June 5, 1894, Mr. Cutler was united in marriage to Miss Madeline Chatelle, who was born in Montreal, Canada, a represent-

ative of one of the prominent old French families of the Dominion, and they have two children, Rhea Madeline, born April 1, 1895, and Margaret, born June 9, 1899.

WILLIAM W. CURTIS.—Although born in the far distant Green Mountain state, Mr. Curtis has been identified with the interests of Montana since his early manhood and the pioneer epoch and has shown himself possessed of those sturdy qualities which characterized the majority of those who solidly laid the foundations of the present prosperity of this great state, of which he may be classed as one of the founders and builders. The family has been one of prominence in Gallatin county, and on other pages of this work will be found mention of his brother, the late Wolcott Curtis, one of the honored pioneers and prominent citizens of the county, where his death occurred.

Mr. Curtis was born in Mendon, Rutland county, Vt., on March 23, 1841, the son of Joseph W. and Abigail (Hayward) Curtis, the former born in Rutland county, while the latter was a native of New Hampshire, both being representatives of old New England stock. The father of Mr. Curtis was engaged in agriculture in Vermont until 1848, when he removed with his family to Wisconsin, where he was one of the pioneer farmers. There his wife died, and in 1863, in company with his three sons, he started with horse teams on the long and then dangerous journey across the plains to Montana. The company had no serious encounters with the Indians, though they met several war parties and were only one day's journey in the rear of an emigrant train which was attacked with disastrous results. The father and sons came directly to Gallatin county, being the first to make permanent settlement in the Hamilton district, and here they turned their attention to farming and stockraising, both of which lines of industrial activity were then in embryonic state in Montana. Three years later the father returned to Wisconsin, where he passed the residue of his days, his death occurring in 1885. He was a man of strong individuality and utmost probity, and his name is worthy of being inscribed on the roll of Montana's honored pioneers. William W. Curtis made the trip east with his father and after a short visit in Wisconsin returned to Montana and took up a homestead in the Gallatin valley, an integral

portion of his present fine ranch property, which comprises 840 acres and is located four miles northwest of Manhattan, which is his postoffice address. In this favored section of the state he has one of the favored places, the land requiring little irrigation and producing large crops of hay, while he has also engaged extensively in the raising of highgrade cattle, his average herd numbering about 500. The permanent improvements include a substantial and commodious residence and barns, with other suitable outbuildings, and by his progressive methods Mr. Curtis has gained a due measure of success and is held in high esteem as one of the representative men of this county. In politics he accords allegiance to the Democratic party, and during his long residence in Montana he has shown an abiding interest in all measures and projects bearing upon the material and social progress of the county and state, and is essentially public spirited in his attitude. On November 22, 1882, Mr. Curtis led to the hymeneal altar Miss Annie B. Cole, born in Carroll county, Mo., the daughter of Alfred Cole, a native of Ohio, who came to Montana in 1880, remaining here for a few years, after which he made a trip to Indian Territory, eventually returning to Montana, where his death occurred in 1897. The maiden name of Mrs. Curtis' mother was Mary Freeman. She was born in Pennsylvania and is now residing in Park county, Mont. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have an interesting family of four daughters and two sons, Irene, Queen, Laura C., Ouida, Thomas and Ernest C.

FRANCIS E. CURTIS, late of Butte, who ended a useful and productive life in that city on October 23, 1900, was born at DeRuyter, N. Y., on January 25, 1833. While he was yet an infant, the family removed to Fayetteville, in Onondaga county, and there he received his education in the public schools and academy. He learned the trade of carriage making, and, in 1855, having served his full apprenticeship, started for the west, stopping first at Kalamazoo, Mich., and going from there to Chicago, where he worked at his trade for one dollar per day. From Chicago he went to St. Paul and worked on a contract making cutters and light sleighs until he had \$200 in the hands of the firm for which he was working. Then the firm failed and he lost his savings after which he started with a party for Pem-

bina on the Red river of the North, where he remained for two years and then returned to St. Paul. In the spring of 1862 he joined an outfit of ox teams, with seventy-two men and a boy in the party, and made the trip overland from St. Paul to Montana, hiring halfbreed Indians to guide them across the country by Devil's lake and through northern Montana to Warm Springs in Deer Lodge valley, where the party disbanded and went to their several destinations. This was actually the first train to cross the country by the northern route, although the Capt. Fiske train, which was about a month behind them and followed their trail most of the way, escorted by United States soldiers, has always claimed to be the first.

At the separation in Deer Lodge valley, Mr. Curtis and a small party, among whom was Philip Lovell, now a resident of Beaverhead county, went to what is now Bannack City, then in eastern Idaho, and located. This was in the latter part of September, 1862, after which time Mr. Curtis resided continuously in Montana until he died. In 1866 he engaged in the stock business on Beaverhead, and in 1870 changed his operations in this line to Jefferson valley. In 1883 he removed to Butte and engaged in the grocery business, continuing that and his stock and ranching enterprises until his lamented and untimely death. At Bannack, on October 8, 1864, Mr. Curtis was married to Miss Emma Whitcomb, better known as Emma Zoller. The ceremony was performed by Rev. George G. Smith, the first ordained Presbyterian minister of Montana.

Mrs. Curtis was the daughter of Vitruvius and Mary Ann (Terfery) Whitcomb, natives of England, where she also was born. Her mother died while she was yet a child, and soon after, in 1845, her father emigrated to America, locating at Brooklyn, where he continued the fur business in which he had been engaged in England, and also conducted a profitable crockery business until 1863, when he enlisted as a member of a New York regiment, playing the snare drum in the regimental band during the greater part of his service in the Civil war. After the war he returned to Brooklyn and engaged in the coffee business. During the later years of his life he was employed by his brother-in-law, Charles George, in a manufactory. The mother of Mrs. Curtis having died in England soon after her arrival in America she was adopted by Henry Zoller, with whose family she lived until

her marriage. She is a lady of energy and public spirit, conducting her business affairs with industry and success, and in addition taking part in the proceedings of the Order of the Eastern Star and the Independent Order of Good Templars, and in the latter she has served as vice-grand templar of the state. In 1896, four years before the death of her husband, she suffered a serious bereavement in the death by typhoid fever of her youngest daughter, Bertie May Curtis, a very attractive young lady of great popularity. This leaves only three of her nine children surviving to comfort her declining years.

JOHN W. DALE.—One of the leading educators of Montana, active and serviceable in several of her public schools as principal and forceful in her school councils as an enlightening and stimulating factor, John W. Dale, principal of the Garfield school in Butte, brought to the discharge of his important and delicate duties the fruits of a long and exhaustive course of preparation and the power of a well ripened judgment. He was born at Toronto, Ontario, October 14, 1855, the son of Matthew and Mary (Dodsworth) Dale, the former a native of Toronto and the latter of York, England. They are now living retired at Toronto after a successful career at farming. Mr. Dale received a thorough education, attending the public schools of Toronto, which he followed with a full course in the academic department of Collingwood Collegiate Institute, from which he was graduated in 1877. The next year he was graduated from the New Market Model School, and in 1881 from the Teachers' Normal School of Toronto. Thereafter, until 1886, he was a teacher in the Ontario public schools. He then removed to Pontiac, Mich., and later to Leonard, Mich., where he served as principal of the public schools for seven years. In 1893 he came to Montana and, settling at Forsyth, was principal of the schools for eight months, at the end of which he removed to Elkhorn and there held the same position for a year, and after that held it for two years at Boulder. In 1897 he took up his residence at Butte and became principal of the Meaderville school, but two months later was made principal of the Garfield school, a position he has since continuously filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the patrons of the school.

In politics Mr. Dale is a Republican and takes

an active interest in the affairs of the party. Fraternally he belongs to Pontiac Tent No. 47, K. O. T. M. He has also been closely and potentially connected with the labor organizations of the city and state, and was president of the Workingmen's Union five consecutive terms, the oldest labor organization in the city, and from it is formed the Trades Assembly. Mr. Dale is secretary of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, and for a number of years has been a delegate from the Workingmen's Union to the State Central Council. He was married at Hamilton, Ontario, in 1882, to Miss Mary Ashbury, a native of that city, where she was born in 1862. For twelve years she was a teacher in the schools of Michigan and Montana. They have two children: Harry, aged eighteen, and Lily, aged sixteen.

WILLIAM H. DAVEY.—Recognized as an able and discriminating executive and as one of the leading business men of Butte, it is certainly incumbent that specific mention should be made of Mr. Davey. He was born in Louisville, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., on August 1, 1862, the only child of Thomas and Elizabeth (Gilmore) Davey. Thomas Davey, likewise a New Yorker, descended from ancestors resident of the state for over a century. An active man of affairs, he followed various vocations and was successively a hotel keeper, a merchant and a farmer. Both Thomas and Elizabeth Davey died in New York, where she was also born and where her father located shortly after the close of the Revolution.

William H. Davey, after receiving a good education in the public schools, engaged in teaching. He started westward in 1881, and passed two years in the Michigan lumbering districts, then went to Wisconsin, locating at Washburn in the confectionery and restaurant business, continuing in this employment in that state until 1889, when he went to the Pacific coast, locating at Spokane for a time and coming to Butte in 1890. Here he established a restaurant business in which he has continued, having now one of the most attractive resorts in the city, catering to a representative patronage, the enterprise having grown to be one of the most important of the city. Mr. Davey enjoys a distinctive personal popularity, palpable evidence of this was given at his election as mayor, when he received the support of the citizens almost irrespective of political affiliations. He is a stanch

Democrat, and in 1896-7 he represented the Sixth ward of Butte on the board of aldermen, and has ever shown interest in the progress and material prosperity of the city. At the municipal election in 1901 he was chosen mayor by a signally flattering majority, carrying every ward. This is the first instance of the kind in the annals of Butte, and it is worthy of note that the Seventh, normally one of the strongest Republican wards in the city, favored him with a majority of over 100. Mr. Davey has already shown himself a most capable executive, handling the reins of government with much discretion and in a way to insure the best interests of the city.

Mr. Davey has given thought and care to the sanitary conditions of the city and to insuring cleanliness in all sections, thus increasing the attractiveness of Butte as a place of residence. The anti-expectoration ordinance met with his hearty endorsement and approval, and under his regime the city hall is being remodeled and improved, the offices being now located on the ground floor, while the headquarters of the fire department are elsewhere established, the change increasing the efficiency of the latter and its facilities for proper service. A strong effort is being made to refund the public debt of the city and to place its financial affairs upon a cash basis with lower rate of interest. The course of the mayor shows him to possess marked executive force and keen business acumen, and his evident intention is to place the municipal affairs upon a strictly business basis, insuring progress in every legitimate way but discouraging lavish and indiscriminate expenditure of the public funds. Fraternally Mayor Davey is prominently identified with the Masonic order, in which he has advanced to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine and holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. On November 13, 1893, Mr. Davey was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Kogler, who was born in Germany, whence she accompanied her parents to the United States in her early infancy.

GEORGE W. DANA, proprietor of one of the most extensive dairies near Deer Lodge, Powell county, was born at New South Wales, Australia, March 8, 1860, a son of Loren and Jane (Sullivan) Dana, the former a native of New York and

the latter of Australia. Loren Dana was among those who went to California in 1849, at the time of the first discovery of gold, and later sailed for Australia, where he successfully continued mining operations. On his return to the United States in 1863, he came to Montana; passed the winter of 1863 in Gallatin valley, going thence to Idaho, British Columbia and California. In 1882 he returned to this state and settled on a ranch in Little Blackfoot valley, where he continued to reside until his death, January 13, 1888. His first wife, mother of our subject, died in California in 1886.

At the age of three years George W. Dana was brought to the United States by his mother, his father having preceded them. He was reared and educated in Shasta county, Cal., and, his father being a citizen of the United States, it was unnecessary for him to be naturalized. In 1882, at the age of twenty-two years, he came to Montana and located on a ranch in Little Blackfoot valley, Deer Lodge county, seven miles below Avon. At the last session of the Montana legislature the county was divided, and the property is now in Powell county. It comprises 1,240 acres, on which is a fine residence and all conveniences for the maintenance of the lucrative business he now controls. Beginning with but eleven cows, he now has twenty-nine fine Holsteins and Jerseys, and one of the latest improved cream separators finds a place in his dairy. Mr. Dana finds a good market at Deer Lodge for his product, which amounts to more than 5,000 pounds of butter per year, and a considerable quantity of cream. He has recently completed a new barn, the interior of which is very systematically arranged, and erected an elegant residence. One hundred acres of land of the ranch is thoroughly ditched, sixty acres of which is devoted to hay, of which he annually cuts 112 tons.

Mr. Dana was married May 6, 1882, to Miss Glaphry C. Morris, a native of Jefferson county, Iowa, and a daughter of George and Sarah (Robinson) Morris, both of Kentucky. In early days they removed to Iowa, where Mr. Morris died. His widow and the mother of Mrs. Dana is now residing in California. To Mr. and Mrs. Dana have been born eight children: Clara J., is deceased; the living are Lewis E., Charles O., Paul R., George W., Loren L., Ruth G. and Edwin M. Mr. Dana and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are highly esteemed in a large circle of acquaintances.

T. C. DAVIDSON.—Farmer, soldier, emigrant across the plains, miner, ranchman, politician, capitalist—the career of T. C. Davidson, of Anaconda, illustrates forcibly, as do thousands of others, the possibilities which lie before American farmers' sons if they have but the thrift and energy to take advantage of them. His life opened without unusual incident or promise on St. Patrick's Day, 1843, in Scioto county, Ohio. His father was Joseph Davidson, also a native of Ohio, but the son of a Pennsylvania farmer of Scotch descent, who had "gone west" into Madison county, Ohio, when a young man. His mother was Lucinda Bond, who was born and raised at Harper's Ferry, Va., but came to Ohio when a young lady to visit an uncle, and while there met her fate and married. She was of Revolutionary stock.

Of their six children Mr. Davidson was the second. He had the usual experience of country boys in that day, working on the farm in the summer and attending the district school in the winter until he grew up. Just at the dawn of his manhood, when hope was beckoning him to a career of usefulness and profit in the productive walks of life, the cloud of civil war descended on our unhappy country, and he answered the call to duty by enlisting, in 1862, in the Eighty-fifth Ohio Regiment of thirty-day volunteers. At the end of his term he re-enlisted in the Fifth Independent Cavalry Regiment of Ohio, in which he served one year, and was then transferred to the One Hundred and Thirty-third Ohio, raised for 100 days service. While in the cavalry he was in active service in Kentucky following Morgan after his famous raid, and while in the One Hundred and Thirty-third he was engaged in front of Petersburg during the awful struggle known as the "Seven Days' Fight." He was mustered out of service in October, 1865, and returned to his Ohio home. A year later he removed to southwestern Missouri, and engaged in farming. After remaining there thirteen years and carrying on his business with substantial and gratifying success, failing health impelled him to seek a change in climate and occupation. For the same reason, the improvement of his health, instead of traveling by rail he came to Montana overland in a train of eight wagons, of which two with mule teams were his. He arrived at Butte in July, 1879, and at once went to freighting and hauling ore. After one year of this vigorous occupation in and around Butte, he changed

the base of his operations to Deer Lodge county. He located near Anaconda and started in business as a cattle dealer. He next turned his attention to gardening, and in 1882 raised a good crop of potatoes where the main street of Anaconda now is. Soon after he purchased a ranch east of the town, and after conducting it successfully for a period of twelve years, he sold it to the Anaconda Copper Company, and moved into the city of Anaconda to live. Here he took an active interest in municipal affairs, and served the community for two terms as a member of the city council. Then broadening the sweep of his public usefulness, he consented to stand for the office of county commissioner, was elected by a good vote, and is now (1901) in the midst of his term, administering the office without fear or favor, with an eye single to the good of the whole people whose interests he has in charge.

Mr. Davidson cherishes the recollections of his army service, and the relations growing out of it, with cordial and tender regard. He has a never failing interest in the great post-bellum organization of veterans, the Grand Army of the Republic, and has given it his time, attention and best efforts whenever necessary for its benefit. He has been commander of the local post in Anaconda a number of times, and in 1898 was department commander for the entire state. In church affiliations he is a Methodist. In the councils of the church he has been a trustee and an active worker for many years. His domestic life has been happy and fruitful. He was married in the fall of 1869 to Miss Margaret Whitely, of Missouri, the daughter of an Ohio family which had settled in the further western state in 1868. She has shared his joys and sorrows, borne her portions of the burdens of their life and taken her portion of its comforts. They have ten children. The oldest son, Clarence M., is a lawyer in active practice in Butte. He was graduated from the law department of Ann Arbor University in the class of 1899. Two daughters are married, and Roy and another son are in the mining business.

Mr. Davidson is in the prime of life and has no idea of retiring from business and cutting short his active usefulness. He is interested, with others, in placer mining in French gulch, where he has a dredge boat vigorously at work. He also has some quartz mines which are silver properties, and are just now (1901) idle. In the city of Anaconda he has extensive holdings of business and

residence properties, notably the Davidson block, 50x140 feet in dimensions, corner of Park avenue and Cherry streets. In all the relations of life he has so borne himself as to win and hold the good will and sincere esteem of all who know him.

ARTHUR DAVIS, clerk of the district court, of Park county, Mont., is an enterprising and highly esteemed citizen of Livingston. He was born at Sauk Center, Minn., on November 29, 1871, the son of A. C. and Sarah (Mary) Davis, natives of New Hampshire, who had emigrated to Minnesota, and conducted farming in Stearns county, near Sauk Center, until 1878, when their son Arthur was seven years of age, then removing to the territory of Dakota, several years before its division. They located at Bismarck, where they remained five years, the father engaged in general farming. In 1883 they came to Montana, settling at Livingston, where A. C. Davis still has his home. The elementary education of Arthur Davis was acquired in the Dakota schools and those of Livingston, his present residence. This education was greatly reinforced by attendance at the college in Valparaiso, Ind., from which he was duly graduated. His first business activity was that of bookkeeper, and next that of a clerk in a mercantile house, where he remained seven years and acquired much valuable experience. At the termination of this clerkship he was, in the fall of 1900, elected clerk of the district court, which position he still holds, and in which he has given unqualified satisfaction.

Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Mollie Stevenson, of Ohio, a daughter of John Stevenson. They have one child, Virgil S. Mr. Davis is a member of and also one of the managers of the local branch of the Woodmen of the World, and he is also a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and takes an active interest in all the various campaigns. In connection with his brother, A. A. Davis, he is heavily engaged in ranching and stockraising, and the successful enterprise has been conducted as a firm since 1894. In that year they took up desert land, later purchasing 640 acres from the Northern Pacific, and still another half section, making in all 960 acres, located ten miles northwest of Livingston. The brothers usually winter from

one to two hundred head of cattle. The partnership existing between the two Davis brothers is a most harmonious one, A. A. Davis being the manager of the ranch. A. A. Davis married with Mary Craig, a native of Scotland, who came to Montana with her parents. Her father, Thomas Craig, made the family home ten miles west of Livingston, where he was engaged in ranching at the time of his death.

GEORGE H. DECKER.—This genial, cultivated gentleman, hustling business man and generally esteemed citizen of Butte, was born at Chicago, Ill., on November 3, 1858. His parents were Gerard J. and Helena (D'Orpingtonhaus) Decker, the former a native of Saxony, Germany, where he was born in 1817, and the latter of Austria, a descendant of the royal house of the Hapsburg. They came to America early in the 'fifties and settled at Chicago, where the father died in 1898 and the mother in 1899.

Mr. Decker received his early education in the Chicago public schools, after which he pursued a three-years course of instruction in a Jesuit college, "Stella Matutina" at Vorarlberg, Tyrol, Switzerland. On his return to Chicago after the great fire in 1870 he entered the wholesale grocery establishment of Sibley, Dudley & Co., as a clerk, and remained with the firm twelve years, rising by rapid promotion to the position of manager of the business. After their failure in 1883, he followed his adopted vocation of expert accountant. While residing in Chicago he became acquainted with the late Marcus Daly, and at his solicitation came to Butte, Mont., in 1886, where he has since been connected with the Washoe Copper Company. He is a member of the Royal League, holding membership in the organization at Chicago. In 1878 he was united in marriage with Miss Sierra Nevada Streator, a member of the well-known Streator family of Illinois, prominent in public affairs, both state and national, for generations. Her father, Allen D. Streator, was a noted surgeon in the Union army during the Civil war, and died at Pilot Knob, Mo., while on duty there in 1863. He was a native of Allegany county, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Decker have a pleasant home where they dispense an agreeable hospitality to their hosts of friends.

AUGUST DESSEL.—In an enumeration of those men who have been identified with the pioneer history of Montana, familiar with the scenes and incidents of life on the frontier, it is fitting that reference be made to August Dessel, who has done his share in the founding of a great state. He is now a resident of Choteau county, his valuable ranch property being contiguous to the town site of the thriving little city of Havre, which was laid out on a portion of his original claim. Mr. Dessel is a native of St. Juda, in the province of Quebec, Canada, where he was born on August 28, 1848, the son of Joseph and Mattie Dessel, both natives of Canada, where they passed their lives. The father was born in Vienna in 1811, and his death occurred in 1891. His wife, who was born about 1809, passed away in 1874. August Dessel was reared on the old homestead farm in the province of Quebec, and his educational advantages in his youth were notable only by their absence. When eighteen years of age he went to Holyoke, Mass., and was employed in a woolen mill and a paper factory for two years. In 1868 he came west in search of fortune, passed one year in the Sweetwater mines in Wyoming, after which he came to Helena, Mont., and was engaged in freighting and mining for about five years. He passed the greater portion of 1876 prospecting in the Black Hills.

Mr. Dessel returned to Montana in March, 1877, making Miles City his headquarters and for four years he devoted his attention to prospecting and to serving as scout and guide, he being familiar with the country to an extent equalled by but few even of the old-timers. The following two years Mr. Dessel was engaged in mining in Alder gulch, in the Little Rockies, and in 1883 he went to Gold Butte, in the Sweetgrass hills, where he was very successful in placer mining. With the modest fortune which he had accumulated, Mr. Dessel came to Choteau county in 1888 and took up a ranch on Bull Hook creek, securing a squatter's claim in which was included the land on which the city of Havre is located. About the time the government survey was made the Havre Townsite Company was organized which secured forty acres of Mr. Dessel's claim as the site for the town. He retained the remainder of his claim for a homestead, and here he has since been engaged in raising horses and in horticulture, finding a ready market for his garden products. He has erected an attractive

residence just outside the limits of the city and has platted five acres in town lots, as an addition to the village. This property is now on the market and will soon become a part of the town. In politics Mr. Dessel gives an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party and he has been active in the promotion of its cause, ever maintaining a lively interest in all that concerns the welfare of his county and the state of which he is an honored pioneer. At Fort Assiniboine, on May 22, 1892, Mr. Dessel was united in marriage to Miss Alice Geiting, who was born near Chicago, Ill., in 1849.

FIELDING L. GRAVES.—More than thirty years have passed since Mr. Graves became identified with the varied interests of the old city of Bannack, the original capital of Montana, and during that period he has been known as one of its most reliable and enterprising business men. Time has but brightened his reputation in business circles and among the representative men of the city has given him marked prestige. His interest in matters pertaining to the public welfare has made him a most valued citizen, and not to know him is to argue one's self unknown in Beaverhead county. The history of the county, therefore, would be incomplete without the record of his life, for his name is engraved high on the roll of those whose efforts, energy and directing power have advanced the intellectual and material interests of the community. Mr. Graves is a native of Kentucky, having been born in the vicinity of Lexington, Fayette county, on July 19, 1833, being the second in a family of seven children. His father, George W. Graves, was born in the same state, and was there reared and educated, devoting his life to agricultural pursuits and becoming a man of prominence in the community. He was a stalwart Democrat, and served as judge of the county court. His religious faith was that of the Baptist church. His father, John Graves, removed to Kentucky from Virginia, where the family was established in colonial days. He was an active participant in the war of 1812. The mother of Fielding L. bore break of the Civil war. His sympathies were naturally enlisted in the cause of the south, and, in having been Robinson. She was the sister of James F. Robinson, the war governor of Kentucky. The Daugherty family came from Ireland to America at an early epoch in our national history.

Fielding L. Graves received his early education in the public schools of his native county, and thereafter entered Georgetown College, at Georgetown, Scott county, Ky., where he graduated with the class of 1853, after which he assisted in the conducting of the homestead farm until the outbreak of the Civil war. His sympathies were naturally enlisted in the cause of the south, and, in 1861, he volunteered for service in Gen. Price's army, with whom he served in Missouri. Mr. Graves was taken prisoner in 1863, was held captive in St. Louis for several months and then paroled. In 1865 he left Lexington, Mo., and started for Montana. Reaching Fort Leavenworth, Kan., he worked his way through by driving a mule team, there being fifty men in the party. W. H. Childs, who later became one of the leading lawyers of Bannack, was a partner of our subject in making this journey. They started from Fort Leavenworth on the 1st of March and arrived in Virginia City, Mont., June 22, 1865. Soon afterward Mr. Graves removed to Helena, where he entered the employ of John T. Murphy, still a representative citizen of the capital city, with whom he remained until 1869. He removed to Bannack in June and established himself in the general merchandise business, in which he has continued to the present time, being distinctively one of the pioneer merchants of the state. He was also identified with placer mining in this section, and in connection with his store he purchased gold dust and transacted a banking business, having the necessary equipment and facilities characteristic of the time and place. His present mercantile business, which is one of the most important in the city, is carried on in the oldest building in Bannack, the same having been utilized as a dancing hall in the pioneer days and is now one of the landmarks of the frontier mining town. Mr. Graves is financially interested in the Gold Dredging Company, at Bannack; is president of the State Bank of Dillon, and formerly owned valuable ranch properties in this section of the state, but disposed of his interests in this line some few years ago. In politics Mr. Graves has ever been arrayed in the ranks of the Democracy and been an active supporter of the party cause. In 1871 he was first elected treasurer of Beaverhead county, and his consecutive tenure of office extended over a period of eight years. He has ever shown a deep interest in all that conserves the advancement of the state, and has withheld his influence and sup-



F. L. Garco

port from no measure or movement which he believed to be projected for the public good. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1889, in whose work and deliberations he took an active part. Fraternally he is identified with Bannack Lodge No. 16, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master. For almost a third of a century Mr. Graves has been identified with the business activities of Bannack, and has been a prime factor in the promotion of those enterprises that have been the means of building up the town and advancing its prosperity. His business methods have ever conformed to the strictest ethics of commercial life, and he is held in the highest esteem by all classes, being staunch in his friendships and just and charitable in his judgment of his fellow men.

On February 18, 1877, Mr. Graves was united in marriage to Miss Leotie Ney, who was born in Wyoming, the daughter of A. J. Ney, one of the sturdy pioneers of the northwest. Mr. and Mrs. Graves are the parents of two sons and three daughters: Georgia, born March 31, 1878, is the wife of Dr. R. H. Ryburne, of Bannack; Fielding L., Jr., born March 3, 1880, is associated with his father in the store; Edith, born February 22, 1882, is attending school at Salt Lake City, and Harry C., born in 1886, and Lelah, born in 1890, are students in the public schools of Bannack.

DR. C. DENBOW, one of the most successful professional nurses in the northwest, resides at Boulder. He was born in Knox county, Ill., on October 13, 1851, the son of William and Elizabeth (Tate) Denbow. The father was a successful physician and surgeon. In 1853 the family removed to Iowa, where the children received the benefit of the public schools, and in 1860 the son entered the Lutheran College, Iowa, attending it for two years and then studied medicine with his father, and later practiced his profession in Iowa. In 1880 he came to Montana, and settled at Jefferson City, continuing medical practice in that city and in Elkhorn until 1887, when he removed to Wickes, Jefferson county, and retired from the duties of a physician to serve successfully as a professional nurse. In January, 1901, he changed his residence to Boulder, where he now resides.

On June 14, 1872, Dr. Denbow was married to

Miss Ella Scott, daughter of J. W. and Nellie (Wescott) Scott. Mr. Scott was a cabinetmaker of Marshalltown, Iowa. In 1886 Mr. Denbow wedded with his present wife, Miss Jennie Virginia Lapiere, daughter of William Lapiere. Dr. Denbow was at one time constable of Jefferson City, and also coroner for Jefferson county. He was a member of the school board for many years and was county commissioner of Marshall county, Iowa, in 1874. Fraternally he is a member of the United Workmen, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows (lodge and encampment), and holds membership in the Freemasons at Boulder. Dr. Denbow numbers many warm personal friends in his home town, and they are also numerous scattered in the state.

JONATHAN DAVIS.—One of the prosperous and progressive farmers and stockgrowers in the vicinity of Potomac, Missoula county, the genial nature and straightforward business methods of Mr. Davis have won him a large circle of friends in this section of the state. He was born on August 27, 1854, in the city of Waukesha, Wis., the son of John and Mary (Humphrey) Davis. The former was born in Wales, whence he came to the United States in 1848, stopping for a short period in Milwaukee and thence removing to his present home, six miles east of Waukesha, being one of the pioneers. He has here been a farmer for more than half a century, honored as one of the patriarchs of the county. His wife, who was likewise born in Wales, died at the old home in Wisconsin, in 1890.

Jonathan Davis secured the educational advantages of the public schools of his native state, and after attaining maturity he went to Chicago, and engaged in the livery business about a year, and then turned his face westward, first stopping in South Dakota for a short period, then coming to Helena, Mont., from which city he proceeded to the Wickes tunnel on the Northern Pacific Railroad, where he secured a contract on the tunnel. In 1888 he came to Missoula county and located on Camas prairie, four miles west of Potomac, where he now has a well improved and valuable ranch of 160 acres, devoted to farming and the raising of cattle, in both of which departments of industry Mr. Davis has been very successful, being wide-awake and enterprising

and recognized as a representative ranchman. He gives his political support to the Democratic party, and he is now a member of the board of school trustees of his district. He maintains a lively interest in the progress and material prosperity of his county, and is ever ready to lend co-operation to any worthy cause. At Missoula, on May 29, 1894, Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Clara McDonald, who was born in Illinois, and they are the parents of three children: Hazel, Ethel and Pearl.

BENJAMIN F. DODGE.—There are many elements of interest entering into the life record of this prosperous and influential stock-grower of Madison county. He traces his lineage to old colonial stock. He gave his country a soldier's service during the Civil war, and he was also one of the pioneers of Montana. Mr. Dodge was born in Burnham, Waldo county, Me., on February 16, 1836. His father, Israel W. Dodge, was born in the same town, the son of Nicholas Dodge, a native of Vermont, whose father emigrated from England with two brothers, he settling in Vermont, one brother in New York and one in Ohio. During the Revolution Nicholas Dodge was superintendent of blacksmithing in Gen. Washington's division of the Continental army and was frequently sent out on scouting duty during his service. Israel W. Dodge, who was a farmer, married Miss Martha McAllister, a native of Montville, Me., and the daughter of Archibald McAllister, whose father came from the north of Ireland.

Benjamin F. Dodge had the invigorating discipline of the Maine farm, and the schooling of her schools, and at the age of eighteen secured employment in the sawmills at Oldtown until he attained his legal majority, when he removed to Ohio, a town in Bureau county, Ill., where he was a farmer until 1866, excepting the time he served in the Civil war, two of his brothers also participating in that great conflict. In 1864 Mr. Dodge enlisted in Company C, Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, with which he proceeded to the front, participating, among other historic engagements, in the battle of Nashville, in which he was stationed on the outside breastworks. He then went with his regiment to Morehead City, N. C., and thence to Newberne, where, after a month, he started for

Kingstown, N. C., having been transferred to the Twenty-third Massachusetts under Col. Raymond, there taking part in an engagement in the Gum swamps near Kingston, where they encountered Gen. Johnston's army, 30,000 strong, while the Union forces numbered only 8,000 men. The unequal conflict waged in favor of the Confederates until Gen. Schofield arrived with 15,000 men, turning the tide of battle and effectually routing the rebels. His regiment now marched to Kingston and thence started for and captured Goldsborough, Gen. Sherman arriving about three weeks later. Two weeks after this the combined forces started for Raleigh, but, hearing of the surrender of Johnston, they went to Richmond and on to Washington, D. C., participating in the grand review, and thence going to Louisville, Ky., where they were mustered out and, on July 27, 1865, Mr. Dodge received his honorable discharge in Chicago, Ill.

In 1866 Mr. Dodge came to Montana with mule teams, by the Bozeman cutoff, arriving in Helena on the 4th of July. He engaged in prospecting and mining until September with meagre success and then went to Highlands, in the Red Mountain district, where he tarried until the fall of 1870. In that year Mr. Dodge took up land at South Boulder and engaged in farming and stock raising, in which he has successfully continued, having a valuable property, his ranch comprising 160 acres, the most of which can be effectively cultivated, while he has excellent grazing facilities. Mr. Dodge supports the Republican party, but has never sought office, though his interest in education led to his election as school trustee, as which he served several years. His efforts have been well directed and he has gained public confidence and respect.

On April 16, 1861, Mr. Dodge wedded Miss Abigail Winslow, born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., a daughter of Rufus Winslow, a Pennsylvanian, who removed to Illinois and engaged in farming until his death. The family has numbered six children: Sarah, deceased; Walter, a rancher in Summit valley; Charles, Frederick, Warren and Albert.

JAMES DAVIDSON.—In the life story of this prominent citizen of Butte the pioneer days of Montana and the early mining experiences of her people are vividly recalled; and names of places

that have passed into history as among the most remarkable mining camps in the northwest frequently occur in the tales told of his wanderings. He was born in Roxborough, Canada, November 11, 1844, the son of Donald and Jeannette (Spraul) Davidson, natives of Scotland, where the former was born in 1806 and the latter in 1810. The father immigrated to Canada when he was twenty-one, and locating in County Stormont, Ontario, engaged in farming. A short time after he was elected township clerk and treasurer, and continued to hold the office for twenty-eight consecutive years. He died in 1877 in Roxborough, Ontario, where his widow is still living. Mr. Davidson was educated at the public schools of Roxborough, and worked on the home farm until he reached his legal majority. On April 3, 1865, he went west and arrived at Virginia City, Mont., the following June. After visiting the present sites of Butte and Deer Lodge, he went to Washington gulch and mined until fall, then removed to Last Chance gulch, where he mined during 1866-7. In the spring of 1868 he changed his base of operations to Henderson gulch and remained there for a year engaged in mining. He then opened a store at that place and conducted it until 1871, when he sold out and bought the Fisher & French store at Pioneer, which he carried on until 1876, removing the spring of that year to Butte, which has since been his home. He has been uniformly successful in mining and mining speculations, having productive properties at Butte and at Basin in Jefferson county. In addition to his mining enterprises he has for years made judicious investments in real estate, thus becoming owner of a large amount of valuable property in the city of Butte.

In politics Mr. Davidson is a Republican, and has been active in all state, county and city campaigns since coming to Montana. He belongs to the Masonic lodge at Deer Lodge. He was married in Roxborough, Canada, on March 5, 1874, to Miss Mary A. McIntyre, who was born in Ontario in 1852. Their living children are Donald W. and J. Maud. Those deceased are James Arthur, Mary Alice and Frank Monroe.

REV. PETER DESIERE.—In giving even a cursory review of the history of the west, one must recognize the powerful and beneficent influence which the Catholic church has here

wielded. Montana owes a debt of gratitude and honor to the early emissaries of the church who planted the seed which has found fruition in maximum good. Not less have the devoted workers of that great church been a power for good in the latter-day continuation of the work inaugurated so many years ago, when the Father could minister only to the spiritual needs of the Indians. Father DeSiere, the pastor of St. Patrick's parish, in Butte, has been a devoted and successful religious worker in Montana for the past fourteen years, and in the various parishes to which he has been assigned he has labored incessantly and with marked self-abnegation for the uplifting of his fellowmen, both spiritually and in temporal affairs. He is a native of Belgium, as is also the bishop of this diocese, born on April 7, 1843. His parents were Peter and Mary (Vienne) DeSiere, both natives of Belgium. Peter DeSiere was a merchant and a man of influence in his community. Of his eight children Rev. Peter DeSiere was the second, and one of two to enter the Catholic priesthood.

Rev. Peter DeSiere received his collegiate education in the college at Furnes, West Flanders. He was a student in this institution for six years and was graduated therefrom in 1862. He then matriculated at the theological seminary in the old Catholic city of Bruges, where he passed one year in the study of philosophy and three years in his theological course, and was there graduated in 1867. He thereafter served as a professor at Dixmude for a period of twelve years, doing efficient work and arranging an excellent curriculum for the study of languages and mathematics, his original and practical ideas receiving the endorsement of the faculty and proving of benefit to the students. Father DeSiere was ordained to the priesthood in 1867 by Bishop Faict, and giving up pedagogic work he was installed as assistant pastor of a church at Roulers, where he remained four years, after which he was for an equal length of time in charge of a parish in the west end, where he remained until he immigrated to America. One notable work which he effected while residing in Roulers was that of the direction and the establishment upon a permanent basis of a home for working girls. In 1887 Father DeSiere came to the United States and to Montana. He located in Deer Lodge, and while there held no regular charge, but for fourteen months ministered to various parishes in the state,

during this time devoting careful attention to learning the English language. In June, 1888, Father DeSiere was appointed assistant priest at St. Patrick's church, Butte. He retained this incumbency four months and was assigned to the pastorate of St. Paul's church, Anaconda. In this important field he labored for five years and was eminently successful, bringing the parish affairs into flourishing condition. He gave inception to his work there by holding the services of the church in a skating rink; later he utilized the opera house and finally, through his zealous labors, a church edifice was erected. He originally planned a small building, but as it became evident that the city would largely increase in population and importance he abandoned this plan and arranged for and completed the erection of a more pretentious edifice. In addition to the church a residence for the priest was also built. The indebtedness of the parish was entirely discharged within eighteen months from the completion of the buildings. The energy and executive ability of Father DeSiere was in marked evidence during this work. In 1893 Father DeSiere was assigned to the pastorate of St. Patrick's church and he found that here was another opportunity for definite labor in advancing the temporal welfare of the church, as well as ministering to its spiritual needs. The parish was encumbered by an indebtedness of \$45,000, largely incurred in the erection of the parish school buildings. Within three years this indebtedness was entirely paid, his energetic labors to this end receiving hearty co-operation from his people. In other lines the parish had become impaired. Under Father DeSiere's strong guidance St. Patrick's is now one of the leading parishes of Montana and its affairs are in the best condition. During the incumbency of Father DeSiere the capacity of the church edifice, and the attendance also, has been fully doubled. An attractive parochial residence has also been erected. The parochial school is now the largest in the Pacific northwest, the number of its pupils having increased from 300 to 700, and in this branch of the parish work \$3,500 has been expended in improvements. Father DeSiere is a great favorite with the children, is held in deep affection by his parishioners, and his genial personality and broad tolerance have gained him the respect of all classes, irrespective of religious affiliations. He is a man of fine scholarship, and his influence

in all departments of church work is notable. In 1900 Father DeSiere visited Europe, and while in Rome was granted a special audience with the venerable head of the church, Pope Leo, one of the grandest characters of the age.

OZRO P. DAVIS.—Left an orphan by the death of his father before he arrived at years of maturity, and with the care of the family laid heavily on his young shoulders, Ozro P. Davis, now a prominent rancher and cattle dealer of near Salesville, Gallatin county, met his responsibilities with manly courage, and through his very difficulties developed a force of character, a breadth of view and a readiness for emergencies which have served him well and made possible the creditable career he now enjoys. His father was Oliver Davis, a native of Ohio, who removed in his young manhood to Miami county, Ind., where the subject of this sketch was born, September 23, 1865. His mother was Maria (Gaffres) Davis, descended from a New York family long resident in that state. His father's father was James Davis, one of the early settlers of Ohio, who later removed to Indiana and passed the rest of his life there. His mother's father was also a Davis, Joseph J., a gentleman of consequence and prominence in his locality. The father of our subject was a plasterer by trade, and followed that business until a few years before he died, when he became a farmer. After his death, which occurred in Indiana, the mother removed with the family to Montana, going by rail to Corinne, Utah, and from there overland by wagons to Bozeman, where they arrived June 17, 1872. They remained in Bozeman but a few months, then located on the East Gallatin river for one season, moving the next season to the West Gallatin river, where they remained until 1890, when they bought the present home of 160 acres, situated about one mile and a half from Salesville. It is a fine ranch, all under irrigation, and productive of large crops of wheat, oats and barley, which never fail. From 1889 to 1892 Mr. Davis was in Wyoming, engaged in the cattle business and attending a large practice as a veterinary surgeon. Since his return he has resided continuously on his ranch, dealing considerably in cattle but never keeping many on hand. He is a shrewd and progressive business man, with a keen eye for opportunities

and a ready responsiveness when they come. He is earnestly interested in whatever pertains to the good of the community, and bears his share of the burden of public enterprises of every kind. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason and full of a proper enthusiasm for the order. His mother has retired from active life to a pleasant home in Bozeman, where she dispenses a modest hospitality, seasoned with interesting narratives of her varied experiences and adventures.

HON. JOSEPH M. DIXON.—Few states of equal age in the galaxy which constitutes the great American republic can claim more honor and prestige for their bench and bar than Montana, for hither have been attracted some of the most brilliant legal minds and jurists and legists who would honor any commonwealth or any nation. Among the distinguished members of the bar of Missoula county is Hon. Joseph M. Dixon, and it is but compatible with the province of this work that he be here accorded recognition. Mr. Dixon was born at Snow Camp, Alamance county, N. C., on July 31, 1861. His parents, Hugh W. and Flora A. (Murchison) Dixon, were likewise natives of the same southern commonwealth, the former being of Quaker ancestry, the original American representatives of the name having come from England with William Penn. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Dixon, was born in North Carolina, where he established an extensive iron foundry, which became the property of his son, the father of Joseph M. The maternal ancestral line traces back to Scottish origin, the name being prominent among the sturdy highland clans of fair Albion. The family was established in America as early as 1750. During the Civil war, Hugh W. Dixon, who is a staunch Republican in politics, although a Union man, was compelled to manufacture arms for the Confederate army, his foundry being utilized for this purpose. He is still living at a venerable age, while his devoted wife ceased her earthly activities in 1900. They became the parents of one son and three daughters.

Joseph M. Dixon received his preliminary educational training in the common schools, after which he entered the college maintained by the Society of Friends in the good Quaker city of Richmond, Ind., where he pursued his studies for some time and then matriculated in Guilford College, in his native state, where he graduated in

the class of 1889. In 1891 Mr. Dixon came to Missoula, Mont., and entered the law office of Woody & Webster, with whom he continued his reading of the law until he was admitted to the bar of the state in 1892, upon examination before the supreme court. He then formed a professional association with I. G. Denny in Missoula, and entered upon the active practice of law, his novitiate being of short duration, since he soon proved his capacity as an able attorney and safe and conservative counselor, being thoroughly well read in the literature of the law, having a strong grasp upon the science of jurisprudence and proving an able advocate before judge or jury. He served as deputy county attorney in 1893-4, and at the fall election in 1894 was chosen county attorney, retaining this important office until January, 1897, when he resumed the individual practice of his profession, his partnership having been dissolved on his election as county attorney.

In the fall of 1900 he was one of the Republican candidates for representative of Missoula county in the lower house of the state legislature, and his election was secured by a satisfactory majority. In the legislature he was assigned to membership on several important committees, among them being the judiciary committee and those on education, insurance and irrigation. His services in this capacity have shown his excellent judgment and zealous interest in promoting the best interests of the state. In politics Mr. Dixon has been unswerving in his allegiance to the Republican party, whose cause he has effectively advocated on the stump in various campaigns in the state, and he has served ably as chairman of the Republican central committee of his county. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, enjoying a marked popularity in all the relations of life. On March 12, 1896, Mr. Dixon wedded Miss Carrie Worden, daughter of Hon. Frank Worden, of whom specific mention is made on other pages of this work, and they are the parents of two interesting daughters: Virginia and Florence.

COL. P. R. DOLMAN was born near Zanesville, Ohio, in 1833. While yet a boy he removed to Missouri and located in Chariton county. Here he was educated and admitted to the bar as an attorney, and here also he held the

office of city clerk of Brunswick. At the outbreak of the Civil war he organized a Union company, notwithstanding this was the county of Gen. Sterling Price, the celebrated Confederate commander. After several minor engagements, Capt. Dolman found himself in command at the left of Prentiss' division at the battle of Shiloh, all other general officers being disabled, and was in the position known as the "Hornet's Nest" nearly all day. It was directly in front of this that Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, the Confederate commander, was killed and most of the Confederate losses were incurred. Towards evening Capt. Dolman was captured with the remainder of Prentiss' command, and passed six months in southern prisons, among them Libby. After being exchanged he was made provost marshal at Chewalla, Tenn., and continued to act as such until he joined Sherman's movement against Atlanta, and during the most of its operations was in command of the Eighteenth Missouri. He participated in all the battles of the march, notably the desperate struggle before Atlanta on July 22, 1864, when he had a large part in the stand which checked Hood's advance. After the capture of Atlanta this valiant soldier, who had risen by merit to the rank of colonel, was assigned to a command in Missouri and served there during the rest of the war. In 1881 he came to Montana and since that time has been engaged chiefly in mining operations, and has served for a number of years as president of the board of directors of the Soldiers' Home. During his residence in Missouri between the close of the war and his removal to Montana, he was prominent in business and political circles, being a member of the state legislature for a number of years. His mining operations have been conducted principally in the vicinity of Butte and in the Snake river country, Idaho. In the latter he has extensive placer claims, and in and around Butte, in addition to his mining enterprises, he is largely interested in real estate. He was a member of the First state legislature of Montana in 1889, and has been a member of the city council of Butte and has taken an active part in public affairs on the Republican side in party politics. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he was the first commander for the department of Montana, and with the Masonic fraternity in which he holds a conspicuous place. He is also prominent and much

esteemed in social circles in Butte. His wife, nee Helen Carroll, was born at Louisiana, Mo., in 1861, and was married to Col. Dolman in Pike county in that state in 1873. She was the daughter of Hon. Thomas M. Carroll, a prominent politician and public man in Missouri. In Montana Mrs. Dolman was prominent for many years in philanthropic work. Along with other services of the kind she was a leader in the long continued preliminary arrangements for establishing the great public library at Butte. She died in that city in 1895, and in 1901 Col. Dolman was married to her cousin, Miss Effie Carroll, of Louisiana, Mo.

Of the three children by the first marriage, Carroll Dolman was the oldest, and was born in Pike county, Mo., March 1, 1875. He was graduated from the Butte high school in 1892 and from the Phillips Exeter (N. H.) Academy in 1895. He then entered Harvard College, taking second-year honors the next year and was graduated therefrom cum laude in 1898. The next year he was admitted to practice in the courts of Montana and has ever since been active in professional work in Butte. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity and is secretary of the University Club of Montana. He is highly esteemed in social and professional circles, and has a useful influence in public affairs. The second child, Martha Dolman, several years younger than her brother, received a thorough education at Radcliffe College, the woman's annex of Harvard College. The youngest son, Thomas Bryson Dolman, is at Cambridge, Mass., preparing to enter Harvard.

GEORGE A. DOUGLAS has won success on his valuable and finely equipped ranch in Jefferson county near Boulder. He was born in Franklin county, N. Y., March 7, 1831, the son of Augustus and Sophia (Sylvester), Douglas, and the father was a farmer. On the homestead farm, and receiving instruction in the public schools, George A. Douglas passed his boyhood youth and in 1854, at the age of twenty-three, he removed to Madison, Wis. There he at first engaged as a fireman on the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad and within a year he removed to Nebraska, where he was employed at carpenter work and then he interested himself in farming. But it soon became evident that he was not far

enough west to reap the benefits available to an enterprising young man, and in 1864 he made the journey to Montana. Contrary to the course of the vast majority of the pilgrims of that day Mr. Douglas engaged in farming and as all kinds of produce were bringing high prices, he did well and later located near the Little Boulder stage station, and engaged in stockraising and general farming.

In 1861 Mr. Douglas was married to Miss Calista Allen, daughter of James F. Allen. They have seven living children and have buried two. The survivors are: Mary E., now Mrs. Frank Cook, of Como; Clara M., now Mrs. Temple Grady, of Hamilton; Elma A., now at Galop, Mont.; Arthur W., telegrapher on the Great Northern, now in Iowa; George A., Jr., now mining at Republic, Wash.; John F. and Pearl. For a number of years Mr. Douglas has been a school trustee. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas are veterans in temperance work and are probably the oldest Good Templars residing in Montana. They have been very active workers in this order, having filled nearly all the offices in their lodges and been sent several times as representatives to the grand lodge. For two years Mr. Douglas was grand chief templar. They are now affiliated with Star Lodge No. 1. In the community in which they reside they are highly esteemed, and the hospitality of their house is as wide and free as the unbounded western plains. In 1892 Mr. Douglas and his two sons cast their first presidential votes in Montana for Benjamin Harrison, the territory having been admitted as a state in 1889.

a miner until 1866, in which year he came to Montana, locating in Silver Bow county, near Butte. For awhile he continued placer mining, but in 1876 he returned to New York, where for some time he was in the grocery business. In 1877 he came back to Montana, settling at Walkerville, Silver Bow county, where he again went into trade.

Mr. Driscoll opened the first store in Walkerville and in 1885 started a store in Basin and in 1898 he removed to that place to give this business his personal attention, having previously disposed of the store at Walkerville, and he is firmly established as one of the enterprising, successful and highly respected citizens. In 1877 Mr. Driscoll was married to Miss Mary Taaff, daughter of John Taaff, a florist of Newark, N. J. Their children are: Anna, Ellen, Mamie, Margaret, Dennis, Jr., and John. Mr. Driscoll is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and was for four years treasurer of the lodge in Walkerville. Financially and socially he has been successful during his residence in Montana, and he is a popular member of Basin's highest circles of society.

FRANK J. DUNBAR.—In the early days when Pike's Peak, Colo., stood as the destination of the throng of goldseeking emigrants coming to the great west, Mr. Dunbar was attracted thither and, like many others who there met with disappointment or thence started forth in search of further adventure, he came from Colorado to Montana at a period which entitled him to the distinction of being one of its pioneers. Here he made a permanent location, and is now one of the honored citizens and successful stock growers of Gallatin county. He has been identified with the industrial life of Montana for more than a quarter of a century and his success has been worthily achieved. Frank J. Dunbar was born in Bricksville, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, on April 24, 1837, the son of John and Lucy (Bliss) Dunbar, both natives of Boston, Mass., and representatives of old New England families. The father was among the pioneer farmers and stockraisers of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, where he took up his residence in the early 'thirties. In 1856 he removed with his family to Wisconsin for a few years, then returned to Ohio, where he and his estimable wife both died.

DENNIS DRISCOLL, one of the leading merchants of Basin, Jefferson county, Mont., was born in County Cork, Ireland, in April, 1839. He is the son of Patrick and Mary Driscoll, the father being a prosperous farmer in County Cork. Dennis remained at home, assisting his father on the farm until he was fifteen years of age, and received a good education in the public schools. In 1854 he came from Ireland to the United States and located at first in Newark, N. J., where he was for some time engaged at work in a malleable iron foundry. In 1861 he went to San Francisco, and he was employed in mining in California until 1863, when he came to Boise City, Idaho, and continued in the occupation of

Frank J. Dunbar received his education in the public schools of his native county and there made his home until 1855, when he went to Beloit, Wis., where in his three-years stay he learned the trade of plastering. He then removed to Montana county, Iowa, and resided until 1860, when he traveled to Pike's Peak. He was there engaged in mining with fair success until 1862, when he went to Denver, and outfitted for the trip to Montana. He came with ox teams and was accompanied by his brother, Thomas M., who was his companion on the trip to Pike's Peak. They had no trouble with the Indians, but parties preceding and following theirs were not so fortunate. They arrived at Bannack in August, 1862, and there tarried until November, when they removed to the then supposed head of navigation on the Missouri river and founded the old city of Gallatin, erecting the first house in that locality. Shortly afterward Mr. Dunbar moved across the river to his present location, and here was associated with his brother in cattle raising until the early 'seventies, when, by his brother's removal to California, the partnership was dissolved. T. M. Dunbar thereafter made several trips back and forth, and now makes his home at Plattsmouth, Neb., Frank having retained the ranch property in Gallatin county, where he now owns about 1,000 acres.

In later years Mr. Dunbar has made a specialty of raising high grade shorthorn cattle, having had on his place as many as 500 head at one time. He is now giving more attention to the raising of fine sheep and will operate extensively in this line. He has been very successful and has one of the valuable ranch properties of the state. His residence and yards for the stock are surrounded by trees, and thus much protection is afforded the cattle and sheep during the winters. Mr. Dunbar puts up hay for winter feeding, but for fourteen years the stock did not require artificial assistance, securing sufficient provender from the natural range grass. The Gallatin river traverses the ranch, adding materially to its value. Mr. Dunbar gives an unwavering support to the Republican party, and he creditably served one term in the important position of county commissioner. On February 25, 1867, Mr. Dunbar was united in marriage to Miss Anna Campbell, who, born in Illinois, was the daughter of James B. Campbell, one of the pioneers of Montana. Mr. Campbell came from Missouri to Montana in 1863,

arriving here in the fall and locating in Virginia City. Later he resided in old Gallatin City, thence moved across the Gallatin river to a ranch where he passed the remainder of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar have six children, Fannie, the wife of H. H. Everson, of Bozeman; Florence, who is at the parental home; Mary, the wife of William D. Alexander, of Gallatin; and Herbert, Frank and Homer, young men of worth and ability.

LAWRENCE DUGGAN.—As a member of the board of aldermen of Butte and as one of the wide-awake young business men of Montana's metropolis, Lawrence Duggan should have due recognition. He was born in the city of Calumet, Houghton county, Mich., in the "upper peninsula," on January 8, 1875, the son of Patrick and Johanna (Burke) Duggan, both of whom were born in the Emerald Isle of old Irish stock. Patrick Duggan accompanied his parents to the United States and to Michigan about 1820, and here he has since resided, retaining a notable mental and physical vigor at the truly patriarchal age of ninety years. His brother was prominently identified with the Fenian uprising in Ireland, and his wife, who is now living in Michigan, belongs to the eminent family of Burkes so renowned for their patriotism.

Lawrence Duggan was the eighth of nine children, of whom seven are yet living. After attending the public schools of Calumet he completed a two-years course in the State Normal School at Ypsilanti. After leaving school he went to Chicago to take up the study of medicine, but this plan was abandoned for the undertaking business. Wishing to familiarize himself with the most modern and scientific methods, he completed a thorough course in embalming, under Professors Sullivan and Reinard of the United States School of Embalming and the Chicago School of Embalming and had private instruction from Prof. Honschue, receiving a diploma in 1894. Later he took a special course under Lieut. Hennessy, United States army, who had charge of military embalming in Manila. Mr. Duggan came to Butte in 1894, soon after receiving his diploma as a scientific embalmer, and was retained by the Montana Undertaking Company for eight months, when the company sold their business and Mr. Duggan opened the undertaking busi-

ness for himself in September, 1895, his finely equipped establishment being located at No. 322 North Main street.

Ever a friend of the laboring man, Mr. Duggan gives his political support to the Labor party, taking an active interest in its cause, and in the municipal election of 1901 he was elected on the Labor ticket to represent the First ward in the board of aldermen. This is normally a strong Democratic ward, and the fact that he received a majority of 319 votes indicated his great personal popularity and the high esteem in which he is held. He is a member of the fire and water committee, chairman of the library committee and also of the important committee on ways and means. He has deep interest in the city library, and as chairman of the library committee he is giving his personal efforts to make the institution one of the best in the west. The armory is to be utilized as a reading room, a new heating plant is to be installed and a number of books is to be largely augmented, and these and other improvements will have been effected by the time this work is published. Mr. Duggan was formerly an active and popular member of Company G, National Guard of Michigan, and fraternally he is prominently identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World, the United Moderns, the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Working Men's Union, of which last he held the office of master in 1896. He has filled various official positions in other of the organizations mentioned, and in January, 1901, he was elected a member of the board of managers of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is very fond of athletic sports, and an enthusiastic devotee of the "national game," and played second base in the college club at Ypsilanti for two years.

JOHAN F. DULLEA.—Recognized as one of the prominent business men of Madison county, where he is an important factor in the field of politics, Mr. Dullea comes of good old Irish stock, and is himself a native of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where he was born on December 15, 1850, the son of John and Katherine (O'Donovan) Dullea, who emigrated to the United States from the Emerald Isle in 1847, taking up their residence

in St. Lawrence county, where the father devoted the residue of his life to farming. Bartholomew O'Donovan, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Dullea, was a farmer and a manufacturer of linen in Ireland, having a well equipped manufacturing plant. John Dullea, the father, was a collector for Daniel O'Connell, the Irish patriot, in Ireland, and his wife was of the O'Donovan-Rossa family. John F. Dullea, the fifth of the nine children of his parents, continued his studies in the public schools of St. Lawrence county until he was sixteen years old, when, in 1866, he left school, and, after devoting a little time to farm work, went to New York city, learned the carpenter trade, and worked on the Rockaway Beach hotel, one of the largest caravansaries in the Union. In 1880 he left New York for the west. Coming to Virginia City, Mont., he was engaged in placer mining for six months, after which he devoted an equal time to conducting the Half-way House, a hotel located eighteen miles south of Butte mountain. On March 8, 1881, he located in Silver Star, Madison county, and engaged in the hotel and livery business until 1897. He also opened a general store here in 1891, and conducted this until January, 1899, when he erected a fine business block, a substantial brick structure, 24x75 feet in size and two stories in height, at Twin Bridges, and here he has since conducted a very profitable general merchandising. Mr. Dullea's realty and business interests are of extended scope, since he owns the hotel and stables, a store building and stock of goods, and a residence property at Silver Star, together with his holdings at Twin Bridges and a fine ranch in the vicinity of Silver Star. The hotel is rented and the store at Silver Star is in charge of his son. The ranch is devoted to the raising of hay and cattle, for which is found a ready sale in the local market. He has also been interested in many mining properties and is known as a broad-gauged and public-spirited citizen, of sterling character and genial personality.

Mr. Dullea has ever rendered allegiance to the Democratic party, and he has been an active worker in the local political field, and the recognized leader of his party in this section of the state. Fraternally he is identified with Twin Bridges Lodge No. 17, A. O. U. W., in which he has "passed the chairs." His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared. On October 22, 1875, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dullea to Miss Mary Hal-

lahan, who was likewise born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. Her parents emigrated from Ireland in the same year as did those of Mr. Dullea, the two families locating on farms about a mile apart. Mr. and Mrs. Dullea have four children—Katherine, born November 8, 1876; John R., October 22, 1878; Nellie J., September 23, 1880; and Clarence, February 25, 1891. Katherine completed her education in St. Mary's Academy, in Salt Lake City, where she passed two years, taking the academic and commercial courses as well as devoting attention to the study of the piano and violin. She now assists her father in his business. John R., who received his preliminary education in the public schools of Silver Star; supplemented this by a commercial course in All Hallows College, in Salt Lake City, where he passed two years, and where he also followed the same musical studies as his sister. He is now in charge of his father's store at Silver Star, and is a capable business man.

B SCOTT DUNCAN.—In the blood of B. Scott Duncan, of Gallop, Mont., the gallantry of Kentucky and of South Carolina commingle; while he is essentially a man of peace himself, he has the stern, enduring and self-reliant traits of character which are indigenous to the two states, and which were emphasized in the career of his father, Theodore Duncan, a native of Kentucky, and are still prominent in the makeup of his mother, born Henrietta Johnson, of South Carolina, who is yet living in Missouri after a long struggle with adversity in various ways. Mr. Duncan is a native of Clay county, Mo., where he was born April 16, 1856. His grandfather was a prominent participant in the Black Hawk war, and his son, the father of our subject, removed as a child to Missouri, where he remained until 1849, and then joined in the eager rush to California, making the trip by the isthmus route. He was successful in his search for the yellow metal, and only remained on the Pacific slope a year, returning to Missouri and settling down to quiet life on a farm, where he engaged extensively in buying and shipping stock in addition to his agricultural pursuits. In 1861, when the Civil war broke out, hearkening to the trumpet call for troops from his section of our distracted land, he raised a company at Smithville and Liberty, Mo., for service in the Confed-

erate army, and as their captain led them to the field. In June of that year he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and the same day was killed at the battle of Blue Mills.

Mr. Duncan, our subject, spent his school days in Missouri, and remained on the homestead until 1863, when that having been practically destroyed and rendered uninhabitable, his mother removed the family to a farm belonging to her brother in Platt county, about five miles from her own home. Here she lived until 1872, when her son Scott, having rented a place not far distant, they all moved to it and spent the next ten years there, the farming operations being conducted by him. In 1882, having placed his mother and sister in a comfortable home in Smithville, Mo., he started for Butte, Mont., where he arrived without incident worthy of note; but after spending a few days there he removed to Deer Lodge valley and engaged in ranching for a year. He then took a trip through the Judith Basin looking for a location, and rented in various places until 1888, when he homesteaded and pre-empted his present location on the West Flathead, about fourteen miles northeast of Belgrade, where he now has a ranch of 800 acres, a part of which is under good irrigation and yields excellent crops of fall wheat.

Mr. Duncan was married May 2, 1889, to Miss Della S. Parsons, of Gallatin valley, a daughter of Wm. B. Parsons, a native of Massachusetts, and Mary (Street) Parsons, a sister of Thornton A. Street, of Belgrade, of whom more extended mention is made in another part of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have four children: Ray Theodore, born September 15, 1891; Hazel Lucille, April 30, 1894; Henrietta, born February 23, 1897, and Scotta Marie, July 10, 1900. Mr. Duncan is progressive and highly respected. He has a fine ranch which contains, with other improvements, a very promising young orchard, just coming into fruitfulness. He is a member of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, one of the influential forces in the school board, and a gentleman of commanding position in the regard of his fellow citizens.

A SA L. DUNCAN.—Back to that cradle of A much of our national history, the Old Dominion state, must we revert in tracing the lineage of this able and representative member of the bar of Missoula county. In the agnatic line his

ancestry traces to Scottish origin, the Duncans having figured conspicuously in the history of bonnie Scotland. Mr. Duncan was born at Halesford, Franklin county, Va., on September 10, 1861, his parents being William E. and Sarah E. (Holland) Duncan, both natives of Virginia. For many years the father was a prominent factor in the educational field, receiving his education in Columbian University at Washington, D. C., and thereafter establishing an academy at Duncan Ford, where he still maintains his home, although retired from active labors by advanced age. His ancestors located in Virginia prior to the Revolution, in which members of the family were active participants. Prof. William E. and Sarah E. Duncan were parents of seven children, Asa L. being the only son living and the only representative of the family in Montana.

Asa L. Duncan was reared and educated in Virginia, eventually being graduated as a member of the class of 1883 in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, and remaining there until 1885 as instructor in military tactics and French and mathematics. Determining to adopt the legal profession he entered the law department of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., where he was graduated in 1886 and the same year was admitted to the Virginia bar. Mr. Duncan entered upon the work of his profession at Danville, Va., later going to Rocky Mount, Franklin county, where he remained until 1891, when he entered the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, and completed a post-graduate course in law. In 1892 Mr. Duncan came to Montana, locating at Missoula, where he associated himself in legal practice with Charles M. Crutchfield for one and one-half years.

The inherent loyalty of Mr. Duncan was quickened into responsive action when it became evident that there must be a conflict of arms between the United States and Spain, the result being that on May 11, 1898, he enlisted as captain of Company L, First Montana Volunteers, and was in service until October, 1899, when the regiment was mustered out at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. The First Montana was sent to Manila, and with it Capt. Duncan participated in thirteen different engagements with the insurgent forces, and was promoted to be major of his regiment on July 17, 1899, at Cavite, and as major he was mustered out.

After valiant service in his country's cause Maj.

Duncan returned to Missoula, and resumed his interrupted legal work. He has gained a clientage of high order, and is concerned in much of the important litigation of Missoula county. He has a thoroughly legal mind, is well read in the literature of the law, and is conscientious in the handling of interests placed in his hands. He was elected county attorney in 1896, resigning this office to enter the military service. Mr. Duncan is also interested quite largely in real estate in the county, controlling some valuable properties. In politics he is a pronounced Democrat and for his party he has stumped the county of Missoula in various campaigns. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order.

On July 16, 1900, in Tacoma, Wash., Mr. Duncan was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude M. Hathaway, who was born at Frederickton, N. B., and they enjoy a marked popularity in the leading social circles of the county.

ELMER P. DUNGAN, D. D. S.—Dentistry is both a science and an art, and those who would attain success and prominence in the profession must have careful preliminary discipline in a technical way and thereafter exercise a nicety of judgment which is demanded in few other vocations. Dr. Dungan stands among the able representatives of this important profession in Montana. Elmer Preston Dungan was born on December 2, 1858, in Indiana, the son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Bayles) Dungan, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Josiah Dungan was a cabinet-maker who took up his residence in Indiana about 1857, and engaged in farming. About 1860 he removed to Ohio, but eventually returned to the Hoosier state, where his death occurred in 1879. He was of Scotch-Irish lineage, extant records showing that his ancestors were Scotchmen who settled in the north of Ireland. The mother of Dr. Dungan was of English ancestry, and her death occurred when he was less than three years of age. After attending the public schools of Ohio and eventually the normal school at Lebanon, where he completed the scientific course, in 1879 Dr. Dungan removed to California, and during 1879 and 1880 devoted his attention to the study of dentistry in the University of California for some time, and later he entered an office there, thoroughly fortifying himself for the work of his

profession. He began the active practice of dentistry at Susanville, Cal., and thereafter was located six months in Oregon, at Lake View.

Dr. Dungan then returned to California, where he remained a few months and then, in 1888, came to Montana, establishing himself as a dentist at Dillon, where he was located for twelve years, retaining a representative support. On July 1, 1900, he came to Missoula, where he opened an office, and here he has gained marked precedence, by his high professional talent and his pleasing personality. He has built up an excellent practice, having well equipped offices and standing thoroughly abreast in his knowledge and practical application of the improved methods brought to bear in this important branch of surgery and mechanics. Fraternally Dr. Dungan is identified with the time-honored order of Free and Accepted Masons, retaining membership in Dillon Lodge No. 30. In the city of Butte, Mont., on April 16, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Dungan and Miss Florence E. Brown, who was born in the state of New York. Their two children are named Gladys Elizabeth and Harold Preston.

JAMES DUNCAN.—Among the successful farmers and stockgrowers of Madison county is Mr. Duncan, a worthy representative of one of the pioneer families of the state, where he has passed the major portion of his life, as he came to the western frontier in company with his parents when a lad of fifteen years. He is of old Scottish lineage, and a native of the land of "brown heather and shaggy wood," having been born near Glasgow, on January 20, 1849. His father, Hugh Duncan, came with his family to America about 1856, locating in Maryland, where he resided until 1860, when he located in Kansas, where was the family home until 1864, though during this time Mr. Duncan passed three summers in Colorado. He brought his family across the plains to Montana on the Bridger route, arriving in Virginia City on the 21st of July. He at once engaged in placer mining in Alder gulch, and continued in the quest of gold for several years. He was then ordained as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was one of the pioneer clergymen of his denomination in the Rocky Mountain section. He held services in Butte and other towns and was

a presiding elder for one term. He preached the first sermon in the town of Sheridan. In addition to his ministerial work he owned a good ranch on Ruby creek, and there engaged in farming and stockraising. He died in the Ruby valley home in 1887, in the fullness of years, revered by all who knew him. He was a prominent Freemason, and was grand master of the grand lodge of Montana in 1883-4. He was survived by his wife, formerly Christina Young, who likewise was born in Scotland, and died in Montana in 1895. Of their twelve children four are living, James Duncan being the second in order of birth.

James Duncan received his early education in the schools of Kansas, and after coming to Montana he attended school in Junction for one-half day. The teacher had looked too often "on the wine when it was red," and left his school in charge of Mr. Duncan while he went out in search of more exhilarating occupation, and thus the young man's scholastic training ended. Mr. Duncan was identified with placer mining for twenty years, and he also did something in quartz mining. In 1872 he located on his present ranch, three and one-half miles southwest of Sheridan, his post-office town, and here he has 400 acres of arable land, and raises hay and grain and cattle and horses of high grade, giving special attention to Norman horses. Mr. Duncan is strongly arrayed in support of the principles of the Republican party, but he never held office, save in connection with educational affairs. He is ever alive to the best interests of his county and state, and is recognized as a progressive and public-spirited citizen. He affiliates with Sheridan Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master and an enthusiastic member. On November 1, 1871, Mr. Duncan was united in marriage with Miss Jeannette Gemmell, who was born in Utah, the daughter of James Gemmell, and of this union ten children have been born, Christina, Hugh, deceased, Charles Ruby, Andrew, Thomas, James, Hazel, Orlin and George.

REV. HUGH DUNCAN.—A native of bonnie old Scotland and inheriting the characteristics of the sterling Scottish race, Rev. Hugh Duncan was born in Glasgow, on June 28, 1824, the son

of Rev. James Duncan, a clergyman of the Presbyterian church. Hugh Duncan worked in the mines of Scotland, from early youth until his emigration to America. After a day of hard work in the mines he would con his lessons by the light of a candle, reading good literature, and studying ever with a definite end in view. In the light of his accomplishments in later years we cannot but feel that "the boy was father to the man," for the same independence in thought and action and the same perseverance characterized his life, and, as Tennyson has well said, "Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control—these three lead life to sovereign power." In 1852 Mr. Duncan emigrated to the United States and secured work in the mines of Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1857, then removed to Kansas, where he made his home during the exciting epoch just prior to the outbreak of the Civil war. In 1864 he crossed the plains to Montana and located a claim on German Bar, in Alder gulch, and followed mining in that section until 1869. However, during this period he was not unmindful of the higher duties which devolved upon him. He was associated with the Methodist Episcopal church, labored in mines during the week and preached each Sunday. As he was the only clergyman in Alder gulch he was called upon to conduct all funeral ceremonies, and he organized the first Sunday school in the territory.

In 1869 he located on a farm of 160 acres in the Ruby valley, Madison county, where he engaged in farming and stockraising until his death, which occurred on September 16, 1887, in the fullness of years and well earned honors. He was uncompromising in his support of the principles of the Republican party, and was one of the foremost Freemasons in the state. He became a member of that fraternity while in Scotland, and was one of the nine Masons who organized the grand lodge of the territory of Montana, at Virginia City, in 1866. He was grand master of the grand lodge in 1883-4 and ever took a deep interest in the time-honored fraternity. He was also a Good Templar. In 1846, in Scotland, Mr. Duncan married with Miss Christina, Young, daughter of a Scotch miner. They had nine children, five of whom were born in Scotland, two in Kansas and two in Alder gulch, Mont. Those now surviving are James, Thomas, Sarah E., wife of James Galusha, and Flora.

AMOS EASTMAN.—Classed with the sterling pioneers who have been eye-witnesses of the progress of this section of the Union, and one who has resided here for thirty-six years, Mr. Eastman has shown himself ever alive to the best interests of the state and has served honorably in positions of marked public trust and responsibility. He comes of the best New England stock, his ancestry tracing back to Colonial days. He was born in New Hampshire, on July 21, 1841, the fourth in a family of six children, of whom three survive. His parents, Thomas J. and Emeline (Wood) Eastman, were natives respectively of New Hampshire and Vermont. During his active life the father conducted one of the rugged hill-side farms of New England, and both he and his wife passed their lives in their native state. The discipline of the old homestead farm caused Mr. Eastman to wax strong in physical vigor, in independence of spirit and in self-reliance. He worked on the farm in the summer months, and in winter trudged his way to the little school house of the district.

In 1863 Mr. Eastman started westward, and engaged in farm work for a few months in Michigan. On December 20, 1863, he set forth on the journey which was to entitle him to be numbered as a pioneer of Montana. Leaving Omaha in the spring of 1864 with a mule train, he earned his passage by driving a team. He passed the following winter in the Cache valley of Utah, and in the spring completed his journey, arriving in Nevada City, Mont., on May 14, 1865. He at once turned his attention to ranching, and with this industry he has ever since been connected. In 1869 he took up land near the present village of Twin Bridges, where he conducted operations until 1885, when he sold the place and bought his present fine ranch property, which comprises 520 acres and is located four miles south of Twin Bridges, his postoffice address. The place is well improved, and a large portion is under effective cultivation, large yields of hay being secured. He also devotes attention to horticulture, producing fine garden products. He also raises horses and fine Hereford cattle. His long experience and progressive methods make him a representative ranchman of the county, and he is one of its most highly honored pioneer citizens.

The political allegiance of Mr. Eastman is given to the Democratic party and he has ever been able to give a reason for his faith. In 1881 he was

a member of the lower house of the territorial legislature and an active working member. This legislature segregated the county of Silver Bow from Deer Lodge. Mr. Eastman, however, opposed the erection of the new county. In 1889 he was elected one of the county commissioners of Madison county and served in that important office four years, and was honored by being chosen chairman of the board. Fraternally Mr. Eastman is identified with the order of Freemasons, as a member of Westgate Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., at Twin Bridges, of which he is past master, and of Montana Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., at Virginia City. On November 23, 1879, Mr. Eastman was married with Miss Maria Christianson, who was born in Denmark. Their only child, Lillian, died at the age of fifteen years.

THOMAS J. EASTRIDGE.—Among the representatives of the great ranching industry in Montana is Thomas Jefferson Eastridge, whose well improved and finely equipped homestead is located three miles south of the Twin Bridges, Madison county. Mr. Eastridge is a native of Missouri, from which Montana has gained many of her best citizens. He was born in Atchison county, on March 17, 1855, the fifth of the eleven children of Madison and Sarah (York) Eastridge. His father was a native of Kentucky and one of the early settlers in Missouri, where his death occurred, as did also that of his devoted wife, who was born in Illinois.

Thomas J. Eastridge early began to work in the cultivation of the farm and had such educational advantages as were afforded in the public schools. After leaving school he followed agriculture in his native state until 1883, when he decided to cast in his lot with the vigorous young territory of Montana. Mr. Eastridge came at once to Madison county, and soon afterward purchased his present ranch, which comprises 160 acres, and which he has brought to high cultivation, and he secures large yields of hay. He also devotes attention to the raising of grain and horses and cattle. He has a comfortable residence, and, in addition to his ranching business, he is the owner of very promising mining interests in Georgia gulch. Mr. Eastridge is an unwavering advocate of the principles of the Republican party, though he has never been an active worker nor an aspirant for

political office. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias as a member of Boulder Lodge No. 19, at Boulder, and also with Whitehall Lodge No. 44, A. O. U. W., at Whitehall.

EVAN R. EDDINGTON.—A native of Ohio, where he was born February 2, 1834, the subject of this narrative has chased "Dame Fortune's winning smile" through many localities in many lines of activity, and has succeeded in getting a goodly share of her favors. He is the son of Wilson and Hannah Eddington, of Welch ancestry, who settled in Ohio in 1806, where both of our subject's parents were born. They removed to Indiana in the fall of 1850, located in Delaware county, and engaged in farming during the remainder of their lives, achieving a fair degree of success. The mother was a member of the German Baptist church, which the father also attended. He held allegiance to the Democratic party in politics, and gave a due share of his time and energy to the advancement of every good enterprise for the welfare of the community. They had eleven children, of whom eight are still living, namely: Phoebe, Evan R., Thomas, Amanda, Frank, Minerva, Clara and Margaret. The mother died in August, 1894, and the father in September, 1899, at the age of ninety-two.

Mr. Eddington received only such limited education as a few weeks attendance each winter at the country schools of his neighborhood could furnish, being obliged to aid his father in clearing the timber and other work on the farm, remaining at home until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1860 he left home and made his way to Pike's Peak, then the object of great attention everywhere on account of its gold boom. He made the trip overland, spending two months in the jaunt. On arriving at Hamilton he met some former friends from Indiana, and in company with Wm. Gregory and Wm. Carls began mining in the placer grounds at Houser gulch. He devoted the summer to this enterprise and succeeded in getting good returns from his labor. He wintered in New Mexico, and in the spring of 1861 was in the stampede to San Juan river. He followed mining at the head of this river, but did not meet with much success. The camp ran out of provisions and the company was obliged to pawn the wagons for fifty pounds of flour, after

which they made pack saddles and used the cattle to transport their outfit to the Rio del Norte, at the mouth of which they camped on July 4. Near this point they found a beaver dam which contained many fish, and of these they made a feast. They traveled 160 miles, and returned to Colorado. In the latter part of the summers of 1861-2 Mr. Eddington was engaged in mining, but with very moderate success; so in the fall of 1862 he removed to Denver, and went to mining at Dry creek. In the spring of 1863 he came to Montana and, locating at Alder gulch, devoted his entire time from 1863 to 1876 to mining and prospecting with varying success. From 1876 to 1882 he gave his attention to prospecting for quartz, and in this effort was quite successful. In the spring of 1883 he located his present ranch, a homestead claim comprising 160 acres, and since then has given his attention to ranching and raising horses and cattle. Of his ranch 120 acres are fit for cultivation, and has been brought to a high state of productiveness. The ranch is located thirty miles northwest of Helena, and is well improved with good buildings and other necessary appliances. In politics Mr. Eddington is a Republican, but is not an active party worker, finding plenty of congenial employment on his ranch. He is well esteemed throughout the county and wherever he is known.

JOHAN C. ELDER.—We now have the privilege of entering brief record concerning the career of one of the progressive and representative young business men of Choteau county, Mr. Elder being secretary and treasurer, and also general manager of the Harlem Mercantile Company, whose well appointed establishment is located in the thriving little village of Harlem. Mr. Elder was born in the township of Wingham, province of Ontario, Canada, on October 8, 1874. His father, John Elder, was born in Quebec, in 1839, and there followed the miller's trade for many years, but is now living retired in Wingham. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Jane Clark, was born at Battersea on Lake Ontario, near the beautiful city of Kingston, in 1853, and she died in 1896, at Eveleth, Minn.

To the public schools of his native town is John C. Elder indebted for his early education, and he was graduated from the Wingham high school

with the class of 1890. He thereafter completed a thorough business course in the Central Business College, at Stratford, Ontario, and was there graduated in 1892. Mr. Elder then served two years' apprenticeship as a pharmacist in a drug store at Wingham. In July, 1893, he went to West Superior, Wis., where he was in the employ of the Northern Pacific Express Company for one year, after which he was station agent at different points along the line of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railroad, being thus engaged for five years, and in the spring of 1897 he came to Harlem, Mont., as agent of the Great Northern Railroad, retaining this incumbency three months, and then being identified with the ranching industry for a short interval in this vicinity.

In 1898 he entered the employ of the Harlem Mercantile Company, and after a clerkship of about eighteen months' duration he purchased a half interest in the business, of which he has since been manager and to whose interests he has given his best energies, with a resultant success which is unmistakable. He is straightforward in his methods, alert and enterprising in his attitude, and has a genial personality which has gained to him the friendship and confidence of the public. In politics Mr. Elder pins his faith to the Democratic party, taking a lively interest in public affairs of a local nature, and was a delegate to the county convention of his party at Havre, in the fall of 1900. He is one of the trustees of school district No. 12. Fraternally Mr. Elder is identified with the lodge of Knights of Pythias at Eveleth, Minn., the organization of Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Great Falls, and the lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Harlem. In the village of Chinook, Choteau county, on Christmas day, 1899, Mr. Elder was united in marriage to Miss Lenore Sipple, who was born at Winterset, Iowa, in 1875, the daughter of Frank Sipple, now deceased. To them two sons have been born, John J., the date of whose birth was November 4, 1900, and Kenneth F., born October 30, 1901.

LILBURN C. EDWARDS.—A representative of prominent old families of Virginia, where the original American ancestors in both the agnatic and maternal lines located long before the Revolution, Liburn C. Edwards was born in Carroll county, Va., on July 12, 1866, the fifth of the nine

children of Jefferson and Elizabeth (Bird) Edwards. Jefferson Edwards was of English and his wife of Scotch extraction. John Edwards, the grandfather of L. C. Edwards, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his father was a valiant soldier in the American Revolution. Jefferson Edwards and wife now reside on the old homestead in Virginia.

Mr. Edwards resided in Virginia until he was eighteen years old, and he was educated in its public schools. Then his ambition led him to the new west, and in 1884 he became a resident of Montana, first locating in Virginia City, and then devoting four years to ranch work, after which he was for a year identified with mining at Virginia City and Sheridan. In 1896 he engaged in the hotel and livery business in Sheridan, and has since continued successfully in these lines of enterprise. He also gives special attention to buying and selling horses. He has purchased large numbers of horses for the government, and has given satisfaction in his selection of the animals. Mr. Edwards is progressive in his methods, straightforward in all his dealings and enjoys marked popularity in the county and village where he makes his home. He owns valuable realty in Sheridan and is also interested in neighboring placer mines.

A staunch supporter of the Republican party, Mr. Edwards has been an active local worker in the cause, and in 1899-1900 served as a member of the village council of Sheridan. Fraternally he is a popular member of Sheridan Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., and Ora Plata Lodge No. 390, B. P. O. E., at Virginia City. On April 3, 1890, Mr. Edwards was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Ellison, born in Columbus, Ohio, the daughter of William Ellison, who is residing near New Castle, Neb. Mr. Edwards has one son, Fay, born April 11, 1897.

EDWIN B. LAMME.—The subject of this review was born in De Kalb county, Mo., May 15, 1857, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the people among whom he lives and whom he has served in many civil capacities. He is a son of Achilles and Elizabeth Jane (Oliver) Lamme, the former a native of Warren county, Mo., where he was born July 15, 1822, and the latter of Batesville, Albemarle county, Va., where her life began

November 28, 1828. The great-grandfather of our subject, Robert Lamme, was a native of Bourbon county, Ky., of French descent. His eldest son, William T., was also born in Bourbon county, but removed to Warren county, Mo., in 1803. He was first lieutenant in Nathan Boon's company of rangers, and colonel of a regiment in the war of 1812. He married Frances Callaway, daughter of Flanders Callaway, and granddaughter of Daniel Boone, by whom he had ten children. Achilles Lamme, father of our subject, was the ninth child of Wm. T. and Frances Lamme. He was educated for the medical profession at the St. Louis Medical College; but about the time of his graduation gold was discovered in California, and in 1849, instead of entering on the practice of his profession, he made his way to the land of promise by way of New York and the Isthmus. Returning to Missouri, he was united in marriage October 18, 1852, with Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Oliver Harlowe, daughter of William Nicholas and Mary L. (Bates) Oliver. After his marriage he located at St. Joseph, Mo., and engaged in his profession and merchandising until the spring of 1865, when he started with his family for Montana, taking a stock of goods and embarking on the steamer E. O. Stanard. The boat was wrecked a few miles above Omaha, and he lost his entire stock of goods. The passengers were transferred first to the steamer Hattie May, and soon after, as the water was low, to the Deer Lodge. This brought them to Cow Island, from which place they came by teams to Gallatin valley, Dr. Lamme purchasing a farm twelve miles north of Bozeman. His partner, L. M. Howell, returned to St. Louis, and in the fall of 1866 returned to Montana, bringing a stock of goods. They built a store house on the farm and opened for business, which was continued until 1869. Dr. Lamme then bought Mr. Howell's interest and moved the buildings and merchandise to Bozeman, where he became associated with John S. Mendenhall. While thus engaged in merchandising he did not wish to practice medicine, and would not accept a fee for his services; but there being no other physician in the valley he attended the sick from motives of humanity and his well known kindness of heart, frequently driving thirty or forty miles on a trip. He continued merchandising until his death, which occurred December 22, 1888. In politics Dr. Lamme was a lifelong Democrat, but eschewed public office. He was obliged, however, to serve



A. Samme

his people in several positions of trust, being a member of the territorial legislature one term, a member of the first city council of Bozeman, and held other offices from time to time. He was a high toned gentleman of culture, and his friends were numerous and in evidence. His death was looked upon as a general calamity, and he was universally mourned throughout the valley. His widow is still living in Bozeman. They were the parents of five children, all of whom are living, namely: Florence, the wife of Wm. B. McAow; Edwin B.; Lora, wife of Francis K. Armstrong; Frances and Georgia.

Edwin B. Lamme, the immediate subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Bozeman, supplementing their instruction with a commercial course in San Francisco. After leaving school he was associated in business with his father until 1882, after which he became connected with the Raleigh-Lamme Company and the Gallatin Valley Mercantile Company, remaining with them until 1895, but continued the business in his own name until 1901. He became a stockholder in the Bozeman Milling Company in 1895, and soon after was elected secretary and general manager, a position which he still occupies. In politics Mr. Lamme is a stanch Democrat, and has been the choice of his party for several positions of importance and responsibility. He was chairman of the board of county commissioners from 1886 to 1890; a member of the city council from 1898 to 1900; a member of the Bozeman school board for seven years; and in February, 1901, was appointed by Gov. Toole a member of the executive board of the State Agricultural College, located at Bozeman. Mr. Lamme was married on October 12, 1880, to Miss Susie L. Welch, a native of Huron county, Ohio, and daughter of William and Harriet (Booge) Welch, the former a native of Ithaca, N. Y., and the latter of Pittsford, Vt. They now reside in Bozeman, Mr. Welch having come to Montana in 1864, locating one of the first claims in Alder gulch. His wife and daughter followed him in 1871, and they all removed to Gallatin valley in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Lamme are the parents of two children: Maurice Allison, born in Bozeman, September 5, 1881, and Clinton Edwin, born December 20, 1883. They and their mother are members of the Episcopal church of Bozeman. Mr. Lamme is a member of Pythagoras Lodge No. 2, K. of P., and of Bozeman Lodge No. 463, B. P. O. E.

THOMAS B. ELLIS.—While geographically we shall always have a frontier, the term in its old application is a thing of the past, for the old order of things has given place to the new, and where once the Indian roamed the plains and tented by the side of the mountain streams; where later the typical cowboy rode the open range, and where life was free and primitive, now all is changed, and progress and advancement and development are on every hand. Many of the old-timers sometimes sigh for the days that are gone and for the scenes which marked life on the veritable frontier, but they cannot but view with satisfaction the transition which they have witnessed and to so large an extent have brought about. Among the honored pioneers of Montana, whose memory recalls many stirring incidents and personal experiences of the early days, is Mr. Ellis, now one of the prominent sheepprovers of the state, his fine ranch property being located in Broadwater county at the veritable head of the great Missouri river.

Mr. Ellis was born in Platte county, Mo., on March 24, 1842, the son of Benedict and Edith (Vaughn) Ellis, natives of Missouri and Kentucky. His paternal grandfather was Jonathan Ellis, born in Wales, whence he emigrated to America and located in Clay county, Mo., where he was extensively engaged in farming until his death, accumulating a valuable property and becoming one of the influential men of the state. Benedict Ellis died about the time his son Thomas was born, and the latter was reared and educated in his native state until his twenty-first birthday, when he entered the employ of John T. Murphy, now one of the most prominent citizens of Montana's capital city, and represented by a portrait and sketch in this work, and engaged in freighting for the Overland Stage Company for nine months. He then returned to Missouri, passed the winter, and in the spring of 1864 set forth for Salt Lake City with a freighting outfit owned by Mr. Murphy. The train reached the Mormon city without interference of the Indians, and there Mr. Ellis took charge of two of Mr. Murphy's freighting teams, with which he came through to Virginia City, Mont., arriving about the 1st of July. He then engaged in freighting between Salt Lake City and Virginia City, until fall, passing the winter forty miles south of Salt Lake City. In the spring he drove a team through to Alder gulch, and engaged in mining in the Summit district, securing claim 41 above discovery, this being the highest claim above that showed

pay. He met with moderate success in this venture and then fruitlessly expended his money in prospecting further up the gulch.

In 1866 Mr. Ellis engaged with Hall & Southmayd, who had put in the first bed rock flume in Alder gulch, and he was in their employ until July of that year, when he came to Bozeman, Gallatin county, and entered the employ of Coover & McAdow, with whom he remained for three years, milling and freighting. He next engaged in ranching, two and one-half miles south of Bozeman, where he had a ranch of 240 acres and successfully continued operations until 1884, when he sold this property and engaged in the mercantile business in Bozeman for three years, when he disposed of his goods, retaining the real estate. The next year was passed in Castle, Meagher county, where Mr. Ellis was a partner in the Castle Mercantile Company. He then sold his interest and returned to Bozeman, where he repurchased his former business, which he conducted for eighteen months, and then located on his present ranch property at Three Forks, known as the "old Gallaher place," and on this property is found the absolute source of the Missouri river. The ranch is thus exceptionally well watered, while the location is most picturesque and attractive, the river flowing only a short distance from the family residence. The ranch comprises about 600 acres, is improved with excellent buildings, corrals, etc., and is devoted principally to the raising of fine sheep. Mr. Ellis has as a capable and progressive associate his stepson, W. D. Alexander, who married Miss Mary Dunbar, the daughter of Frank J. Dunbar, one of the prominent citizens of this county, who is individually mentioned in this work.

It may here be stated that in 1867 a number of men herding on Shields river were attacked by Indians, four being killed, while the savages carried off a few horses and the camp outfit. The four herders who escaped brought the report next day, and a company of soldiers from Fort Ellis and about thirty citizens, including Mr. Ellis, went to the scene of the tragedy. They found two of the murdered men and gave them proper burial. While the party were eating luncheon they were attacked by the Indians, and the battle continued intermittently all day, one Indian being killed and the horse of another. A man riding by the side of Mr. Ellis was wearing a fur cap, and a ball from the rifle of one of the Indians clipped a piece of fur from the cap and deposited

it on Mr. Ellis's saddle. He laughed and remarked, "They are getting pretty close." The Indians were finally driven away and none of the white men were injured to any appreciable extent. Mr. Ellis is one of the most energetic and progressive of men and lends his influence and aid to all worthy enterprises and projects. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party, and fraternally he is a member of the local lodge of Knights of Pythias, No. 2, at Bozeman. In 1880 Mr. Ellis was united in marriage to Mrs. Ada B. Alexander, the widow of S. Alexander. She was born in Missouri, the daughter of Dr. McAdow.

J B. EMERSON, agent of the Northern Pacific Railway at Basin, is one of the most enterprising and highly esteemed citizens of that town. He was born in Maine, on November 2, 1844, the son of Moses and Mary M. (Sweetser) Emerson, both natives of the same state. The father was the superintendent of the Fairbanks Scale Company's works, and died at the early age of twenty-eight years. The mother was a daughter of Asa Sweetser, a soldier of the Revolution. Young Emerson remained at home, working at various employments and attending the public schools until he was fourteen years of age. In 1858 he entered the famous seminary at Kents Hill, from which he was graduated in the class of 1861. He then, at the age of seventeen, engaged in the drug business in Harvard Square, in classic old Cambridge, Mass., with A. S. Wiley. In 1862 he left Cambridge and removed to Chicago. There he was employed in the drug house of J. Parsons & Company, until 1866.

In 1866 also he came to Montana, settling at Virginia City, then Alder gulch. He remained there until he went down the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers to Omaha with a fleet of mackinaws. Fifty miles below Miles City the fleet was attacked by 500 Indians, and one of the whites was killed and Mr. Emerson was wounded. The party killed nineteen Indians, and wounded thirty-five, according to the report given by a halfbreed government scout, who conveyed the news of the fight to Fort Berthold. Mr. Emerson then returned to Chicago, and was again associated with J. Parsons & Co. in the drug business for two years.

In 1869 he went back to Maine and conducted

a drug business for himself at Oakland until 1882. In that year he returned to Montana, locating at Park City, where he engaged in ranching and, in connection with this business he also, in 1890, became agent for the Northern Pacific Railway. Subsequently he removed to Superior, Wis., as bill clerk and operator, and for two years was relief agent. In 1894 he came to Basin, Jefferson county, still as agent for the Northern Pacific, and has remained there faithfully discharging the duties of that office ever since. In 1873 Mr. Emerson was married to Miss Ella Boardman at Oakland, Me. Their son, Ralph Waldo, is assistant cashier in the First National Bank, of Oakland, Me. He is a very estimable young man, and highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Fraternally Mr. Emerson is a member of Lodge No. 37, Messaloonkees, of Oakland, Me., in which order he has taken the third degree.

ABNER G. ENGLAND.—Honored and highly esteemed by all who know him, and standing not only as one of the pioneers of Montana, but as one of the first who began the search for gold in California, whither he made his way a number of years before the argonauts of 1849 had begun to extend their search for the precious metal into the far northwest, Mr. England is truly a pioneer of pioneers, and his experiences in the early days were varied and interesting. He is one of the self-made men of the state, and worthy of definite consideration in a compilation of this nature. He was born in Lawrence county, Ill., on November 1, 1830, the son of Joel W. and Jane (Seeds) England, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of New York. The paternal grandfather was Thomas England, who likewise was born in the Keystone state, whence he early removed to Illinois, becoming a pioneer of that now populous commonwealth. He located in Lawrence county, and was identified with agriculture until his death at the age of eighty-five. He had seven sons and six daughters who attained maturity and established homes of their own, but all are now deceased. Joel W. England was also a farmer, and, after the death of his first wife, the mother of Abner G., of this review, he consummated a second union in Georgia, eventually returning to Illinois and thence removing to Howell county, Mo., where he died in 1888, aged eighty-four. Of the

first marriage five children were born, and all are now deceased except Abner G. and Samuel N., who is a resident of Illinois. Of the second marriage four daughters still survive.

Abner G. England was educated in the public schools of Illinois, and in 1853 started on the long and then adventurous overland journey to California, with an ox team, being one of quite a large train of emigrants, who proceeded from St. Joseph, Mo., up the Platte river to Denver, or Cherry creek, the place then having no settlers. The party comprised twenty-six men and six teams, and they arrived at Placerville, Cal., on August 6, 1853, their only trouble with the Indians being that the redskins stole three of their horses, which they eventually recovered. In California they sold their teams and Mr. England went to Marysville, and conducted a livery stable for wages for two years. In 1855 he began mining, and devoted his attention to this in Uba county until 1858, when he made a trip to Virginia City, Nev., soon returning to California, where he remained until 1861, when he went to Boise City, Idaho, thence to Portland, Ore., and up the Columbia river, returning over the same route. In July, 1864, he came to Montana, making his first stop at the ranch of a Mr. Bills, four miles below the present home of Mr. England, who entered the employ of Mr. Bills, his first work being the cradling of sixteen acres of wheat. The next year he leased the farm of Mr. Bills, and cleared \$4,000 the first year. In the meantime he had taken up a pre-emption claim of 160 acres, a portion of his present farm, and to this he has added until he has a valuable estate of 540 acres, and those familiar with this section of the state will realize the worth of the demesne, which is located three miles west of Missoula. On this model ranch Mr. England has erected a commodious brick residence of modern design and equipment, while the various outbuildings and other improvements will compare favorably with the farms of the long-settled east.

In addition to his extensive orchards, of which he has more than 1,000 fruit trees, which yield excellent returns, Mr. England devotes particular attention to small fruits. It is gratifying to note the success which he has attained by industrious and well-directed effort, while he has gained public respect and confidence by his inflexible integrity. Mr. England was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Missoula, and is now its vice-president. While he has never taken an

active part in politics nor sought public office, he has not failed to heed the duties of citizenship and supports the Republican party and its principles, while fraternally he holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. It may be mentioned also that during the troubles with the Nez Perce Indians, when Chief Joseph made his memorable flight across Montana, Mr. England served as a member of the home guard, all settlers being on the alert to repel the encroachments of the dusky warriors. On March 11, 1873, Mr. England wedded Miss Mary Cousins, who was born in Illinois, her father, Edward G. Cousins, having been a prosperous farmer of Crawford county, that state. Two children have been born to them, Ella M. and Orville G., the latter being now bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Missoula.

REV. W. T. EUSTER, one of the efficient and conscientious workers in the Montana pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal church, is the son of Christian and Anna (Kurstainer) Euster, both natives of Switzerland. The father, a gentleman of culture and refinement, came to the United States in 1841, and settled in New Jersey. During the Civil war he served patriotically two years in the Forty-first New York Cavalry. Anna Kursteiner, to whom Christian Euster was married in New York, was one of the Swiss National Association of Singers, and came to the United States with the association. She possessed rare musical powers.

Rev. W. T. Euster was born in Hoboken, N. J., in 1860, and was early a thoughtful and earnest student in the public schools of Hoboken and in the Lutheran church. He studied stenography and the commercial branches and law, and at the age of twenty-five years he was principal of a shorthand institution at Spokane, Wash., and was professor of German and French for two years in the Spokane University, from which institution he received the degrees of B. C. S. and M. A. In 1889 he attended a theological school, took the required examination of the conference and entered the ministerial service of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was first sent to Colfax, Wash., as pastor in 1891. His earnest labors freed the church from debt and after two years' efficient work, he was assigned to the Union Park and Jefferson Street church, Spokane. Here he re-

mained three years, maintaining the same record of efficiency. In 1894 he made a tour of the National Park. In 1896 he came to Montana, being located at Anaconda. There he built a new church and parsonage, furnished it, and the benevolences of the church were increased from \$205 to \$690 the first year, and in the second to \$1,470, while during the third year they rose to \$2,405, and within three years the membership of the church received an addition of 502. In 1899 Rev. Euster was transferred to Great Falls. Over 200 members were added to the church during his pastorate and the benevolences largely increased, and a new church edifice was nicely placed under construction.

In 1900 Rev. Euster made a tour of six months to the Holy Land for needed rest and for an interval of object lesson studying. During this journey he visited England, Holland, Belgium, France, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, the Paris exposition, Ireland and Scotland, coming back through the southern route. Three months of his time in 1895 was devoted to evangelistic work, having held eight series of very successful meetings. In 1888 Rev. Euster was married in Iowa, to Miss Bertha Teran, a native of Germany. She came to the United States when she was eight years old. They have four children, two sons and two daughters. Rev. Euster is a member of the board of trustees of the Montana Wesleyan University. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Independent Order of Good Templars, holding office in all these orders.

SISTER EMILDA.—A Sister of Charity has no nation. Wherever men suffer, or are in need of physical, mental or spiritual help, there is her country. The story of her life is not concerned with the time or place of her birth, the length of her service or the measure of personal sacrifice involved. Results make up the only gauge of its ordinary valuation, although, in the eye of a true discernment, no jot or tittle of its merit can be lost or overlooked; the world's unthinking judgment is passed almost wholly upon visible and tangible evidence. Tried even by this severe standard, the services of Sister Emilda, principal of St. Vincent's Academy at Helena, are entitled to a high regard. Her first appearance as a teach-

er in the far west was at St. Mary's School at Leadville, Colo., where there were over 600 pupils. She remained there thirteen years and was transferred to Butte in 1896. In the school at that place she taught in all grades of both the primary and high school departments, and, by fidelity to duty and capacity for work, arose to the principalship, to which she attained in 1899. The school is a very large one, having 750 pupils in attendance, and the duties are arduous and exacting; for the standard is high, and the course of instruction, both in scope and methods, progressive, exhaustive and eminently serviceable, preparing its graduates for entrance to any college, and embracing, in addition to the ordinary curriculum of such institutions, the best instruction attainable in music, painting and other branches of art. Sixteen teachers are employed, and all are kept busily occupied. The excellence of and practical utility of the school as an educational force is attested by the amount of useful service its beneficiaries and graduates are rendering in various lines of useful labor. Many of them are teachers in the public schools of Butte and other places, and business circles cheerfully acknowledge their indebtedness to it for well-prepared and helpful clerks, salesmen and bookkeepers. It is one of those beneficent institutions which dispense their blessings so freely and so unostentatiously that their true value is never fully realized until some calamity sweeps them away or stops for a time their fruitful activity. The high standing of this school owes much of its value to the intellectual force of the cultured Sister Emilda. Her pre-eminent qualities as an organizer and head of such an educational institution caused her transfer in September, 1901, to St. Vincent's Academy in Helena, where she is now laboring with good results.

public schools and at Whitestown Seminary, from which he was graduated after a full course of instruction. He came to Montana with his family in 1883, and until a recent date was engaged in merchandising in Helena, but has retired from active business. The mother was Emily J. (Church) Evans, also born in the Empire state, a daughter of Mrs. Emily (Makepeace) Church, whose father was Charles Plumb, a gallant soldier of the Revolution.

The Doctor is the oldest of five children. He began his elementary scholastic education in the public schools of Helena, and finished it at a higher institution at Cazenovia, New York, from which he was graduated in 1888. He entered Chicago Homeopathic Medical College two years later, and after a full three-years course, was graduated with the degree of M. D. March 24, 1893. During the pursuit of his professional studies, he had a high rank in his classes, and was considered a leader among the students. He was president of the Quiz Society, and also of his class at the time of its graduation. Upon leaving college, he was appointed one of the resident physicians of the Baptist Hospital, and remained in the institution fifteen months, gaining valuable pathological and practical knowledge in all departments of his profession. He returned to Montana in 1894 and located at Elliston. In a short time he had attracted such attention in his practice that he was appointed surgeon at Ontario mine in Deer Lodge county, for the Summit Wood Company, and also for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. In 1896 he located at Anaconda, where he has been practicing ever since, growing in popular esteem and enlarging his hold on the confidence and esteem of the community, and rising in the opinion of his professional brethren. In 1897 he was appointed on the state medical board for a term of seven years.

In politics the Doctor is a Republican, and has always in mind the best interests of his party. At the same time, he does not allow political considerations to enter into his professional relations in any way, or interfere with his private friendships, of which he has a large number. Sporting life of an innocent character has many attractions for him. He is fond of good base ball playing and fine horses, but is not carried away by them from the more serious concerns of life. He is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, and at present (1901) is the city physician for Anaconda.

OWEN C. EVANS, M. D.—The homeopathic school of medicine has few practitioners more entitled to esteem or more esteemed, for skill and learning in professional matters, for courtesy and affability socially, for intelligent and active interest in current events, and for general acceptability in all the elements of good citizenship than Dr. Owen C. Evans, of Anaconda. His native town is Utica, N. Y., where he came into being December 4, 1869. His father, Owen Evans, was also a native of New York state, where he was educated in the

JOHN G. EVANS, of Butte, one of the leading mercantile factors in the makeup of the city, was born in Wales on December 23, 1852. His parents were David and Margaret (Griffiths) Evans, both belonging to old Welsh families. The father was a grocer, and his son John, the tenth of eleven children, also followed the same business after leaving the national schools at the age of sixteen, until May, 1875, when he emigrated to America, coming at once to Salt Lake City, where he worked in the grocery business of Walker Brothers for seven years. Removing to Butte he worked in the same line for Broughton, of Walkerville, for a few months, and after this was engaged in the forwarding business for a year, when he removed to Anaconda and opened a general store for David Cohen. There were no houses in the town, and he was obliged to eat in a restaurant kept in a tent. He did not find either the work or the place congenial, and after six months he returned to Butte and took charge of a stationery store for Robert Grix, in whose service he remained six years. On the first day of February, 1890, he was appointed postmaster of Butte by President Harrison, and held the office until April 1, 1894. After giving up this office he started the large stationery business which he now conducts, in both wholesale and retail departments. It is one of the most extensive stationery stores in this section of the country, and has maintained a steady and healthy growth from the beginning, both in its volume and the character of its patrons, who find in the establishment a complete and up-to-date enterprise.

In addition to his stationery business Mr. Evans owns considerable real estate and has mining properties of value. All that he has accumulated is the result of his own thrift and industry and his superior business qualifications and he is entitled to full credit as the architect of his own fortune. He was married on Christmas day, 1885, to Miss Gussie Carty, a native of Nova Scotia. They have three children, Fulton, born in 1886; Vivian, born in January, 1890, and Roscoe, born in November, 1891. In politics Mr. Evans is an ardent Republican, but not a narrow partisan. He is interested in the welfare of his party, but concedes to all others the same right of thought and action which he claims for himself. He is a member of three fraternal orders, the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men and the National Union. He has the rank of past supreme representative in

the Knights of Pythias, and of past sachem in the Red Men. Among all classes of the people where he is known he is well esteemed, and is highly commended for good business characteristics, engaging social qualities, and generosity in public enterprises and private charities. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist church, and his chief recreation is found in his home and with his family.

THOMAS M. EVERETT.—Choteau county has its due complement of young and progressive business men, and among the representative stock-growers and public spirited citizens is Mr. Everett, whose home is in the immediate vicinity of the thriving little village of Harlem. He was born at Princeton, Mercer county, Mo., on Christmas day, 1865. His father, Hosea B. Everett, was born in Ohio, in 1832, and was there reared and educated. As a young man he removed to Missouri, where he devoted his attention to agriculture until 1881, when he removed to Kansas, there continuing in the same vocation until 1896, when he came to Montana, where he has since lived retired from active labors, making his home with his children in the vicinity of Harlem, and receiving from them a true filial solicitude, as does also his wife, whose maiden name was Jane Butcher and who was born in Illinois in 1836.

Thomas M. Everett attended the public schools of his native town until he had attained the age of fourteen years, and later completed the sophomore course in Baker University at Baldwin City, Kan., in the public schools of which state he had fitted for college. After leaving the university Mr. Everett came west, passing the fall and winter of 1886 in California, whence he came to Helena, Mont., in the following spring. He there engaged in contracting and building for two years, and in the fall of 1888 he returned east, where he passed the winter at his old home. Upon returning to Montana, in the spring of 1889, he located at Harlem, Choteau county, the town having not yet an existence, and here he took up a homestead claim of 160 acres, lying contiguous to the village. Later he secured two other tracts of 160 acres each on Milk river, two miles east of his homestead, and here he has since been extensively engaged in the raising of horses, and also securing good returns from the agricultural resources of his estate, much of the land being available for

cultivation, but largely given to the raising of hay, of which he secures enormous yields. In politics Mr. Everett has been identified with the Republican party from the time of attaining his legal majority, and he has been prominently concerned in public affairs in Choteau county. For twelve years he was incumbent of the office of United States commissioner, appointed in 1889, he served as justice of the peace from 1892 until 1900, and since then has had the distinction of being chairman of the Republican county central committee, and a potent factor in advancing the party cause in this section of the state. Fraternally he is identified with Independent Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, in his home town of Harlem.

Mr. Everett has been twice married. In 1892, in the capital city of the state, he was joined in matrimony to Miss Ianthe English, who met her death as the result of a pitiable accident, being killed by a Great Northern Railroad train near Harlem in 1895. She was born in Missouri in 1862, the daughter of Harvey English, one of Montana's sterling pioneers and a prominent citizen of Helena for many years, having long held the office of police magistrate in that city, where his death occurred in 1887. His daughter Ianthe was reared and educated in Helena, having been a mere child at the time of the family's removal to Montana. The second marriage of Mr. Everett was consummated on May 5, 1897, at Harlem, when he was united to Miss Addie Hemphill, born in Osceola, Iowa, in 1863, and reared and educated at Rock Springs, Wis., where her parents located during her early childhood. She came to Montana in 1892. Mr. Everett has one of the finest homes in northern Montana, which he erected himself in 1901 at a cost of \$4,000. It is a favorite resort for their many friends.

THOMAS J. FARRELL.—For Thomas Joseph Farrell, of Missoula, life has been full of work and varied experiences, from the time when as an orphan boy he left his native land and with his grandmother dared the dangers of a thousand leagues of raging sea to seek a home and fortune in a new country. He landed at New York, and in a short time went to New Jersey, where he attended school intermittently for a few years, then worked for a month in St. Louis with an uncle, after which he passed some time at Earl, Ill., then,

at the age of thirteen, went again to St. Louis for a year, when he went south to live with an uncle who was an overseer of a large plantation at Trinity, La., with whom he lived until the breaking out of the Civil war, when, in 1861, he returned to St. Louis. In May, 1864, Mr. Farrell crossed the plains to Salt Lake City, where he wintered. In the spring he started for Montana, but meeting some prospectors, he returned with them to Utah, and there remained until the next spring, when he again started for Montana, reaching Virginia City on April 14, 1865, and there kept a hotel, and invested \$20,000 in silver mines in the Potosi valley, and to him, as to so many, the great slump in the silver market was disastrous.

Mr. Farrell had before this been dealing in horses on a large scale, putting out the first drove of mares ever turned on a range in Montana. He has also been extensively engaged in sheep and cattleraising, owning at one time the Farrellton ranch of 4,000 acres, which he sold in 1900. At times while he was dealing in live stock, Mr. Farrell had contracts to supply the United States government with animals, and the inspectors were in the habit of coming to his ranch to make their purchases, a course they never took in any other case. After disposing of his ranch in 1900, he removed to Missoula to secure good school facilities for his two boys, but is uncertain about his remaining there after their schooling is finished, for he has property and valuable interests in a number of places. He owns the Madison House and other real estate in Virginia City, and has a large livery and sale stable in Dickinson, N. D. Mr. Farrell was married in 1876 to Miss Margaret Brennan, also a native of Ireland, who came to America when she was young. They have three children, Bessie J., a graduate of the state normal school and now teaching in Missoula, and George T. and Thomas Joseph, who are students at the State University at Missoula. Their father is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, including the degree of honor.

Mr. Farrell has been a very useful citizen, always taking his place in the public service at the behest of his fellows and in every capacity rendering them a good return for their confidence. He was with the Virginia City company of volunteers in the Nez Perces war at Camas creek, as first lieutenant of the company, while later he was active in organizing the National Guard of Montana, and

was first lieutenant of Company D, afterward being elected captain, and receiving his commission as such from Governor Leslie. Mr. Farrell has always been an active and zealous Democrat, and has rendered excellent service to his party. He was elected sheriff of Madison county in 1873 and has been school trustee, alderman of Virginia City, member of the state stock commission, and commissioner appointed to lay out the first road from Madison county to the Yellowstone National Park, which he did in 1873. He has been chairman of the county central committee of his party and a member of the state central committee a number of times, and has aided in organizing and winning many a victory for the cause he espoused. In all the relations of life he has shown himself an upright, straightforward, manly man, winning the esteem of new acquaintances, and never losing that of old ones. The history of the state shows no cleaner record or more creditable career than his.

HENRY J. FAUST.—Among the thrifty, enterprising and honest German-American citizens of Powell county, Mont., the subject of the following article, whose name forms its caption, is eminent. He is a merchant and general business man of Ovando, and was born in Minnesota in 1867. Although still a young man he has achieved commendable success in various enterprises. He is the son of Elias P. and Catherine (Johnston) Faust. The father was born in Germany, came to the United States at an early period and went direct to Minnesota. He thus became one of the first settlers of the St. Croix river country, and was by occupation a farmer. Subsequently he became a well-to-do and influential citizen of Chisago county, of which he was assessor for fifteen successive years, indicative of the confidence reposed in him by his friends and neighbors. He also held a number of other offices in the town of Chisago Lake. Politically he was a Republican, prominent and influential in all party affairs. He died at Chisago Lake in 1884. The mother of our subject was also born in Germany and is living a retired life in the village of Lindstrom, Minn. In 1887, at the age of twenty, young Faust left the old homestead in Minnesota and struck out for himself. He had gained a practical knowledge of mercantile business in a store in his native county, and thus equipped, came to Montana and

located at Phillipsburg, where for a short period he officiated as clerk in a general store. From Phillipsburg, he went to Drummond, where he turned his attention to the railroad business and became check clerk at the Northern Pacific station. He then thoroughly learned the railway station business and later was promoted to be relief agent. Following this Mr. Faust returned to Minnesota to enjoy a visit of six months with his people, but in 1892 returned to Montana and entered into partnership with Mr. C. A. Jakways, under the name of Jakways & Faust. This is a most flourishing enterprise, doing a mercantile business of \$30,000 a year. They freight their goods from Drummond, the nearest railroad point, forty miles distant. They are also engaged in the cattle business and have a ranch in the Cottonwood valley, ten miles northwest of Ovando, where they now have a fine property of 2,000 acres. In all these numerous and profitable lines Mr. Faust is an equal partner. In addition to his general business Mr. Faust has been postmaster at Ovando since November 1, 1898, and held a commission as notary for Powell county.

Fraternally he is a Mason, a member of Zion Lodge No. 55, at Taylor's Falls, Minn. Mr. Faust's wife was Miss Cora A. Young, a native of Montana, having been born at McClelland gulch, Deer Lodge county, Mont., in 1877, a daughter of J. L. Young, a prominent stockman of Ovando. Mr. Faust is a quiet, yet earnest and forceful man, of excellent business judgment and is popular among a wide circle of acquaintances.

THOMAS FAIRBAIRN is a descendant of a sturdy old Scotch family and exhibits the admirable traits which have carried that race to the front in every enterprise in which they have engaged. Moreover, he is well fitted by experience for the sheep industry, having been engaged in it from childhood. He was born July 15, 1870, in Roxboroughshire, Scotland, the son of William and Maggie (Godfrey) Fairbairn, all of the same nativity. Mr. Fairbairn passed his boyhood and youth in his native place and was well educated. After leaving school he gave a few years to the business of learning the sheep industry, working as a shepherd, and the experience thus acquired has been of inestimable benefit to him. In 1892 he started for America and, locating at Calgary, Canada,

passed a year there in the employ of a sheep outfit. He then came to Montana and engaged in the same vocation for a year, at the end of which he formed a partnership with Robert G. Shiel, and buying a band of sheep began feeding in Fergus county. They had 1,400 head doing well, but three months later the entire flock froze to death in a blizzard. The partnership was then dissolved and Mr. Fairbairn again went to work for others; but at the end of a year he made a visit to his old home in Scotland and remained eighteen months. When he returned to Montana he went to work in the sheep industry for George Perrie on Swimming Women creek. He remained in his employ two years, then, in partnership with John Mane, bought sheep and again went into business. They are still together and have under lease 7,000 acres adjoining the town site of Harlowton and fronting four miles on the Musselshell, from which they have abundance of water. The ranch also has the best natural protection. They winter from 8,000 to 10,000 sheep, Merino crossed with Cotswold being favorites. They have also under lease 1,280 acres under irrigation, on which they raise large crops of alfalfa, hay and other farm products. Mr. Fairbairn is a Freemason and a member of the Montana Sheep Growers' Association. He is regarded as one of the best-posted and most progressive sheep men in the state, and grows in strength and breadth from year to year, for he is a close and observing student, and a man of superior natural ability.

GEORGE F. FERRIS.—This gentleman was born at Galesburg, Ill., May 23, 1866. His father is Frederick H. Ferris, educated at Knox College, and a veteran of the Civil war, a Presbyterian in church affiliation and a Republican in politics; he is now engaged in ranching and insurance. He married Elizabeth Sherman, a daughter of Levi Sherman, of New York state, and his family consists of thirteen children, of whom George is the oldest.

George F. Ferris was educated in elementary and grammar schools and may almost be said to have been raised on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, so completely has his life, since leaving school, been given to railroading, and for the most part in the service of that road. He came to Montana in 1898, and has won and sustains the

reputation of being one of the brightest railroad men in the state. In every department of the business which comes under his supervision he is au fait—familiar with all details, and ready at a glance to see and seize the strong point of the situation.

On June 18, 1889, Mr. Ferris was married to Miss Carrie Allbaugh, a daughter of William Allbaugh, the nuptials being solemnized at Galesburg, Ill. They have three children, Grace, aged eleven years; Frank, ten, and Martha, three. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ferris descend from Revolutionary stock, that won distinction in that great struggle on many a hard-fought battle field. The Ferris family attains venerable ages as a rule, and is noted for remarkable inventive genius, an uncle of George being the inventor of the great Ferris wheel, so prominent a feature of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ferris possess social qualities which make their pleasant home a popular center and greatly endear them to their constantly expanding circle of friends.

SAMUEL L. FIELDER.—Arriving in Montana in 1885 with almost nothing in the way of worldly wealth, the subject of this review has, by a few years of industry, economy and good management, established himself in a fine home, with all the comforts of life about him and a competence which almost insures him against the reach of ill fortune. He was born December 14, 1852, in Pike county, Mo., the son of Samuel C. and Elizabeth (Henderson) Fielder, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of North Carolina. The father settled in Missouri when a young man and remained there until his death in 1887, engaged in farming. Two sons and eight daughters survive him.

Mr. Fielder, our immediate subject, spent his school days in Missouri, and remained on the homestead until April, 1885. In that year he came to Montana and locating at Bozeman, engaged in farming on his own account, leasing a small parcel of land for the purpose. Three years later he purchased of George Thompson 160 acres, with some slight improvements thereon, located three miles and a half north of Bozeman. To this he has added eighty acres by subsequent purchase. Part of the land is under irrigation, and brought to a high state of fruitfulness by his industry and skill. The land is near the mountains, and is well

adapted to fall wheat, of which it produces good crops. He has recently erected a fine, large and convenient residence, which is elegantly furnished and made attractive by many evidences of taste and refinement on the part of its occupants. His farm is also improved with superior and well arranged barns, sheds and other necessary outbuildings, and provided with the latest and best appurtenances for the work to be done on it. Everything about the place suggests, even to the casual observer, that it is owned and conducted by a progressive, wide awake, up-to-date farmer, and man of superior intelligence and thrift. Mr. Fielder calls to mind the first New Year's dinner he enjoyed in Montana. It was in a little cabin about five miles above Red Bluff, with a man named Snow, an appropriate name, snow being plentiful and the temperature fifteen degrees below zero on that day.

Mr. Fielder was married February 5, 1880, to Miss Marietta Kincaid, a native of Marion county, Mo., born December 29, 1859, and daughter of Had. Kintaid, a wealthy farmer and stockraiser of that county, who still resides there. The mother passed away in June, 1886. Mrs. Fielder is a helpmeet for her husband in the true sense of the term, entering with spirit into all his plans and giving him active aid in carrying them out, both by her counsel and her more energetic personal assistance. They are highly respected and cordially esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

GEORGE W. FLANDERS.—As long as history endures will the Americans acknowledge their indebtedness to the heroes who, between 1861 and 1865, fought for the preservation of the Union and the honors of the starry banner. Among those who wore the blue and rendered valiant and patriotic service during the Civil war is Mr. Flanders, who is one of the representative business men of Bozeman and one of the pioneers of Montana, where he has lived and labored to worthy ends. The ranks of those who served in the Civil war are fast being decimated by time, and the observer can not fail to see the evidences of age in the surviving veterans—the silvering hair, the enfeebled steps—and the younger generation can scarce fail to be moved by the spectacle and to bow in honor to those who served their country and perpetuated its integrity. The military record of Mr. Flanders

is one which will ever stand to his honor. He was born in Orange county, Vt., on February 22, 1840, the son of Blaisdell and Mary (Newcombe) Flanders, natives of Vermont, where the former passed his life, passing away at the age of fifty years, while his widow lived to attain the extreme age of eighty-eight years, her death occurring in Boston, Mass., on September 11, 1899, at the home of one of her daughters. Of their six children only two are living. The father devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and both father and mother were people of sterling character.

George W. Flanders was reared on the old Vermont farm and in the district schools he laid the foundation for the education and broad fund of information he has gained by intimate association with the practical affairs of life. Learning the carpenter trade, he worked at it until the dark cloud of civil war rose on the national horizon and made ready response to the higher duty which faced the sturdy yeomen of the country. In his eighteenth year he joined the Bradford Guards of the Vermont state militia, which were called out upon the first call for troops to aid in the suppression of the Rebellion, and in May, 1861, Mr. Flanders was mustered into the United States service in Company D, First Vermont Regiment, under Capt. D. K. Andrews, for three months, thus being one of the very first soldiers to go to the front. In almost the first battle, that of Big Bethel, he was among the first to be wounded, where he received a bullet in the left shoulder, and the ball has never been extracted. Upon his recovery from this wound, on October 15, 1861, he re-enlisted in Company B, Sixth Vermont Infantry, for three years.

At the battle of Spottsylvania Mr. Flanders was shot through the top of the lungs and lay on the battlefield all night. The next day he was carried off the field to the improvised hospital by George Woods, and to this fraternal and noble act he undoubtedly owes his life. The two comrades never saw each other again until in 1895 at the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in St. Paul. A stranger approached Mr. Flanders, who wore a Montana badge, and enquired for the Montana headquarters, stating that he wished if possible to find an old soldier named George W. Flanders. Mr. Flanders answered: "Well, I'm the man." His interrogator could not be convinced that such was the case, but when Mr. Flanders inquired his name and asked if he recalled

carrying him off the battlefield, the questioner went no farther, and the result of the identification may well be imagined. After receiving the wound in the lungs Mr. Flanders escaped farther injuries, though he had many close calls during his term of service. He was not ill after recovering from this wound, being able to report for duty each day. He took part in every battle and every skirmish in which his regiment was engaged except during the time he was incapacitated by the injuries mentioned. At the expiration of his three-years term he was at Fredericksburg, Va., and there he re-enlisted for "three years or until the close of the war," this being his third distinctive mark of loyalty to his country. He was promoted to second lieutenant and then to first, then transferred to the Sixth Army Corps and given command of a division ambulance corps, which position he retained until peace was declared, and was present at the surrender of Lee, after which he received his honorable discharge, at Montpelier, Vt. No truer patriot or more valiant soldier ever imperiled his life in the cause of his country.

Soon after his return to Vermont and early in 1866, Mr. Flanders started forth on a tour of the great west, in search for a place in which to settle and establish himself in life. He made the long trip across the plains and arrived in Helena, Mont., about July 10, of the same year. He became sufficiently impressed with that place, then a flourishing mining camp, to decide to there "drive his home stake." Here he worked at his trade and also prospected and mined, as did practically the entire population, and here he continued his residence until 1870, when he closed his business interests and went to Bozeman, Gallatin county, where he has made his home for more than thirty years, and has been conspicuously identified with its business and industrial interests, retaining the confidence and high esteem of the community in the latter days of progress and prosperity, even as he did when development had scarce commenced. At Bozeman he worked at his trade about six months, then built and operated a shingle mill and later a sawmill, being very successful in these from the start. Still later he erected a larger mill on Middle creek, about nine miles southeast of Bozeman, and equipped it with improved machinery. For fifteen years he was associated with a partner in the operation of the mill, and then they sold out. Within a year, however, Mr. Flanders re-purchased the property, and in 1892 opened a large lumber

yard in Bozeman, and he has ever since continued the two enterprises, now having a manager for his city yards and personally supervising the mill.

Twice since becoming one of the pioneers of Montana has Mr. Flanders visited his old Green Mountain home, and there, on February 24, 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Parks, born in that state on June 8, 1858, the daughter of John and Mary (Bacon) Parks, the former being born on July 4, 1820, and the latter on July 1, 1819. They are representatives of old New England families. The parents came to Montana in 1887 to pass their declining days with their daughter, who has ever accorded them the deepest filial solicitude. Here the mother died on November 20, 1899, at the age of eighty years; while the father of Mrs. Flanders still abides in her home (August, 1901), now having attained the venerable age of eighty-one. He ran away from home when a small boy and adopted a seafaring life, being taken on board a man of war, and continuing in the naval service until he had attained his legal majority. Mr. and Mrs. Flanders have three children: Clara M., Laura M. and George W., Jr. The family home in Bozeman is a spacious and attractive modern residence, which was erected in 1889. Here is dispensed a gracious hospitality to the many friends, and no family in the community has more. Mr. Flanders keeps constant his interest in his old comrades, retaining membership in William English Post No. 10, G. A. R., of Bozeman, and it may be stated that when in the army he cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, then a candidate for a second term. By locating in Montana he was denied the privilege of voting for another presidential candidate until Montana was admitted to statehood, and he then, in 1896, supported William McKinley, while he has steadily in state and local politics been a staunch Republican.

RICHARD FINLEY.—Coming to the United States as a child and to Montana when a youth, Mr. Finley is one of the enterprising and successful farmers and stockgrowers of Madison county, where he has maintained his home for long years. He was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, on November 20, 1844, the eldest of the eight children born to John and Catherine (Cody) Finley, emigrants to the United States about 1851, where they located first in Virginia, and made their home

until 1856. They then removed to Wisconsin, where the father was a farmer until his death in 1888. His widow resides in Wisconsin.

Richard Finley early became inured to the work of the farm, receiving a public school education, and followed this occupation until 1862, when he crossed the plains to Colorado and engaged in quartz mining at Central City until 1864, which stands as the year of his coming to Montana. He arrived in Virginia City on the 15th of July. He secured, and at once began operations, on placer claims in Alder gulch. He was in Virginia City in the days when the vigilance committees took the responsibility of ridding the country of its cut-throats and outlaws, and witnessed the hanging of Brady and Dolan, and also the placing of fifty lashes upon the bared back of one Kelly, who was accused of being an accomplice of Brady and who was sent out of the camp after this punishment.

Mr. Finley's health became impaired, and he disposed of his mining claims, and in 1878 came to the Ruby valley and took up his present ranch, one mile north of Laurin, his postoffice town. He has 170 acres of fertile land, has made the best of improvements on his place and here devotes his attention to the raising of hay and grain and cattle, so directing his efforts as to have gained marked success. In politics he supports the Democratic party and his religious faith is that of the Catholic church, while fraternally he is identified with the Knights of the Maccabees. On October 26, 1872, Mr. Finley was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Cummings, who was born in Ireland, the daughter of John and Delia (Kenny) Cummings.

JOHN FLAHERTY.—One of the successful stockgrowers of Jefferson county, where his postoffice address is Cold Springs, John Flaherty has been a resident of the northwest since the early pioneer days, when life on the frontier had not lost its exciting characteristics. He was born in County Donegal, Ireland, on November 10, 1846, one of the five children of John and Elizabeth (Stewart) Flaherty, representatives of fine old Irish stock, who emigrated to America in 1851, locating in VanBurenburg, Montgomery county, Ill., where the father followed his trade of shoemaking until his death. John Flaherty passed his youth in Illinois, securing his education in the public schools. In 1865 he started for the west, coming

to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he engaged in teaming through the summer, returning to his home in the fall, where he remained during the winter of 1865, his father passing away in the following spring. He then started again for the west, having Montana in mind as his destination.

He came by way of Salt Lake City with an ox team, had no trouble with Indians and arrived in Virginia City on October 22, 1866. He remained there until January 10, 1867, when he joined the stampede to the Salmon river district in Idaho, going by Bannack and reaching his destination on February 11. He was delayed ten days by storms, and then started for the diggings at Leesburg, Lemhi county, where he worked in the mines until August 15, when he started for Montana, coming by Salmon City, the north fork of the Salmon river and the headquarters of the Big Hole river, where, in company with fourteen others, he worked at placer mining in Homestake gulch. His efforts were attended with fair success and he remained about two months, and then started for Virginia City. The first day the party camped on the ground where Gen. Gibbons fought the Nez Percés. There they separated, and Mr. Flaherty started for Highland gulch, coming down the Big Hole river by French gulch, thence by the Mill creek wagon road, south of Anaconda and by Silver Bow creek to Highland, whence he made his way to Virginia City, where he arrived October 24, 1867. He went to work a few miles above that city in the Ore Cash mine, and two months later returned to Virginia City, after which he was employed about fourteen months on Cardwell's ranch at the mouth of North Boulder creek. There he joined his brother, who had been in this section from 1864. This was their first meeting here and both worked on this ranch until 1868.

In the spring of 1869 Mr. Flaherty purchased the Cottonwood ranch on North Boulder creek, where he has since been engaged in farming and general stockraising, successful in his efforts and wintering about 500 head of cattle and 100 horses. He is thoroughly progressive, using discrimination in his methods, and holds and retains the respect and confidence of his friends. In politics Mr. Flaherty affiliates with the Democratic party. He has served eighteen years as road supervisor, and he has been on the board of school trustees of his county for even a longer period. In November, 1872, Mr. Flaherty was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth A. Murray, who was born in Andrew

county, Mo., the daughter of Robert B. and Rebecca (Yates) Murray, natives of Kentucky and Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Flaherty have had eight children, all of whom are living save one daughter. They are: Edward B., John T., Ida May (deceased), William A., Charles D., Richard M., George F. and James S. Flaherty.

SAMUEL H. FORNEY.—Existing ancient records designate a long and conspicuous identification of the ancestors of Mr. Forney with the annals of the American history. His great-grandfather, in agnatic line, was John Forney, who emigrated from France to America in early colonial days, taking up land in Pennsylvania and paying William Penn one dollar for executing the deed. The maternal ancestors likewise located in Pennsylvania in Penn's time, and became members of the Society of Friends. Although the Quakers always insist on peace and discourage warfare, yet John Forney did yeoman service as a soldier in the Continental army of the Revolution. From him the descent traces through his son Jacob Forney, born in Berks county, Pa., and married Sarah Kane of the same county. They were parents of Jacob K. Forney, the father of Samuel H. Jacob K. Forney married Elizabeth McNeil, also born in Berks county, and of their five sons and four daughters, Samuel H. was the fourth in order of birth.

Samuel H. Forney was two years old when his parents removed to Jackson county, Iowa, in 1857, and there he attended school and, as he waxed strong in years and physique, contributed cheerfully more and more to the work of the parental farmstead. In 1878 he made an expedition to the Black Hills, where he remained a short time, after which he came to Miles City, Mont., and assisted in building Fort Keogh and engaged in freighting the ensuing winter. He then located in Fort Buford, where he secured an outfit and went to Choteau county and assisted in building Fort Assinaboine, after which he continued freighting until 1881, when he secured a ranch on Pine creek, a tributary of the Yellowstone, later disposing of this property and purchasing his present ranch, located nine miles east of Fridley, his postoffice address. To his original purchase he has added until he now has 2,600 acres, and also utilizes a section of land which he leases.

Here he is engaged in the raising of a fine grade of horses and cattle, usually having from 100 to 150 head of cattle and from fifty to seventy-five horses. In cattle he gives special attention to the breeding of shorthorns, while in horses his favorite breed is imported Clydesdale, of which he has one of the finest specimens in the state. Mr. Forney is a man of mentality and marked force of character, and is impressing himself upon the industrial life of Park county, being held in high esteem and occupying an influential position. Politically he gives his support to the Republican party, and fraternally he is a Master Mason and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. On January 3, 1891, Mr. Forney was united in marriage to Mrs. Carrie Chase, born in Tioga county, Pa., the daughter of Edwin and Mary E. (Palmer) Robbins, natives of New York, the Robbins family being of good old English stock, while the Palmers trace their ancestry to the Pilgrims, William Palmer being one of the historic passengers on the Mayflower in 1620. Mr. and Mrs. Forney have four children, Claude, Bessie, Alforetta and Inez.

M. J. FITZPATRICK.—Commonly called the father of Anaconda, Mr. Fitzpatrick was one of the first and has been one of the most active and fruitful promoters of the enterprising and attractive little city. For nearly twenty years he has added to its growth and prosperity by his far-seeing and accurate business capacity. He was born at Dayton, Ohio, July 18, 1848, and was thoroughly educated in the excellent public schools of that city. Looking westward in his aspirations he left home in 1869, and, going to Iowa, passed two years there teaching school in Clinton county, after which he went to Colorado and there taught for some time, and afterward in Wyoming. Reaching Montana in 1880 he put in two years teaching in Warm Springs valley, where he also took up and improved a ranch. When Anaconda was started in 1883, he was one of the first business men on the ground, and has since been active and vigorous in pushing its development and progress. For a year he clerked in a store, and in 1884 opened the Anaconda Real Estate and Insurance Agency, which for nearly twenty years has been one of the leading business enterprises of the city. In addition to his business contributions to the enlargement and aggrandizement of the city,

he has served its people in several important public offices. He was a justice of the peace for six years, from 1884 to 1890; was a city councilman from the Third ward, from 1892 to 1898; and has been president of the school board since 1900. In fraternal relations he is also prominent, being a charter member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias and United Workmen of Anaconda, and has given to their interests the energetic service that characterizes his work in every public enterprise. In Clinton county, Iowa, in 1870, he married Miss Sophia Heller, who was born in Scott county, Iowa, in 1857, and they have two children: Cornelia K., now the wife of G. S. E. Wisner, the city clerk of Anaconda and cashier in the real estate office of Mr. Fitzpatrick, and Jesse S., who is married and living in Anaconda. They are well esteemed in social circles and dispense at the pleasant Fitzpatrick home a genial and graceful hospitality.

JAMES E. FOX.—Tracing his lineage through many generations of stanch Irish stock, and himself a native of the Emerald Isle, though he has passed practically his entire life in America, Mr. Fox is a successful ranchman and representative citizen of Choteau county, who has been prominent in the advocacy of the cause of the laboring man and in political affairs, and is known and honored for his inflexible integrity. He was born in County Kildare, Ireland, on August 17, 1843, the son of John J. and Rosa (Hughes) Fox, both natives of Ireland, whence they emigrated to America about 1849. For many years John J. Fox was a machinist in various cities of the eastern and middle states, finally locating in Chicago, where he conducted a grocery business for several years prior to his death, which occurred in 1876. His widow still resides in that city, which has been her home for many years and where she was living at the time of the great fire of 1871.

James E. Fox received his educational training in parochial schools at Bridgeport, Conn., and Rock Island, Ill. He began the active work of life in a clerkship in a mercantile establishment at Rock Island, where he was employed for several years. In 1863 the family removed to Chicago, and here Mr. Fox had a position in a wholesale dry goods house for eighteen months, after which he held a clerkship in his father's grocery. In 1865 he returned to Ireland, from whose shores

he had departed when a mere child. While in Dublin Mr. Fox was held as a guest of Queen Victoria for four months, being suspected of having a hand in the Fenian movement then in progress. After passing about two years in Ireland and England he returned to his home in Chicago, and in 1868 went south to Crawfordsville, Miss., where he was for a time concerned in the raising of their cotton. In 1869 he located at Memphis, Tenn., where for thirteen years he was connected with the dry goods house of Lowenstein Bros., and he then entered into partnership with a member of that firm and conducted a coal business in that city for a year, and later was for two years there engaged in the furnishing-goods trade.

In 1881 Mr. Fox located in Minneapolis, Minn., where he was for four years a partner in the establishment of D. C. Lowenstein & Co. In the spring of 1886 he came to Helena, Mont., and held a clerkship in the IXL bazaar until 1889, when he removed to Harlem, Choteau county, and located his present ranch, which is most eligibly situated on the Milk river, and in 1890 he went to Great Falls and there held a position in the clothing house of Thisted, Brosnan & Co., for three years, while for the next three years, as salesman and buyer, he was in charge of the dry-goods department of the Anaconda Company's store at Belt. Then was on his ranch for a time and was thereafter employed for seven months in the mercantile establishment of L. Whitney & Co., at Carbonado. In 1899 he took up his permanent location on his ranch, which he has brought under excellent improvement and now which comprises 400 acres of exceptionally arable land and is devoted to the raising of hay and grain. The operations of his ranch now engage his entire time and attention, and from it he secures excellent returns. Mr. Fox has led a life of consecutive industry, his career has been varied in character and his success has been achieved by worthy means.

Mr. Fox takes an independent stand in politics, and, through occupying responsible positions, has had considerable influence in political affairs. While a resident of Memphis, Tenn., he was president of the local lodges of the Knights of Innisfail, the United Order of Workingmen, the Knights of the Red Branch and the Knights of Honor. He was president of the central committee of the Greenback party of Shelby county, Tenn., and secretary of the party organization of his ward in the city of Memphis. After coming to Montana he as-

sisted in the organization of the Clerks' Union at Great Falls and was elected its first president in 1894. The following year he represented the union in its successful overtures to secure membership in the Trades Council of Cascade county, of which he was chosen vice-president, serving one term, and thereafter being elected and re-elected president. At Helena, in 1895, he was prominently concerned in the organization of the Trade and Labor Council of the state, being president of the preliminary organization. He has ever had the cause of the laboring man closely at heart, as is evident from even the data entered in this connection, and he has been an active and potent worker in the cause. In Memphis, Tenn., in the summer of 1875, Mr. Fox was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Cunningham, who was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., and they are the parents of four children, Ella, Minnie, James E., Jr., and Susie.

ALONZO H. FOSTER.—In reviewing the characteristic scenes and incidents of life on the frontier, Mr. Foster may well figure as an effective source of information, for his pioneer experiences were many and varied, while he has marked power as a conversationalist. He has been postmaster of Boulder, Jefferson county, since 1897, enjoys a distinctive popularity in the county, and is known as an able business man and honored as a sterling pioneer, having come to Montana when a young man. He was born in McKean county, Pa., on September 27, 1835, the son of Daniel and Asha (Smith) Foster, natives of Camden, N. J., and the state of New York. The paternal American ancestors in the agnatic line were three brothers, who came from England on the second voyage of the Mayflower, and a genealogical record was kept from the early days until a short time ago, when it was lost through the death of a cousin, and no trace of it has as yet been found. Daniel Foster removed from New Jersey to Pennsylvania to look after certain of his father's interests in large tracts of land in the west part of the state. There was celebrated his marriage and there was the family home for the greater portion of his parents' lives. They resided in Ohio two years, for an equal time in Indiana, after which they returned to Pennsylvania, and lived in Clarion and Jefferson counties the residue of their days, honored and esteemed by all who knew them. The father followed carpen-

ter and millwright work during the most of his active life.

Alonzo H. Foster received a public school education, and in 1854, being then nearly nineteen, he bought his time of his father, this action being taken voluntarily, as their relations were most cordial, and agreed to pay \$250, to be paid by clearing twelve acres of heavily timbered land. Mr. Foster showed his executive ability by employing others to do the work while he found remunerative employment elsewhere to enable him to fully pay his father within one year. The next year Mr. Foster attended school, working nights and mornings for his board. For the ensuing three years he taught winters and in the summer continued his studies in an academy, until he was granted a "professional" certificate, this being the highest grade then issued to teachers in Pennsylvania. He then removed to Pana, Ill., where he was in pedagogic work for five months in the winter of 1859-60. In the spring he started for Colorado, following an ox team the entire distance and arriving at South Clear creek, where he engaged in mining until February, 1863, when he went to Denver, and joined four others in outfitting for the trip to Montana. They left Denver on the 21st of February with one mule team, coming by Fort Bridger and via Soda Springs to the Snake river. In the party, which was greatly augmented en route, were William Owsley, Dr. W. L. Steele, James Vivian and William Roe. Aside from exciting experiences while rafting and crossing streams, and on hunting and fishing trips indulged in, the trip was uneventful.

They arrived at Bannack on April 23, 1863, and Mr. Foster soon betook himself to the famous camp of Alder gulch, and that vicinity was his stamping ground for nearly a decade. Upon his arrival he purchased an interest in a mine, worked it a few months with fair success and sold it in November at a profit. He then returned east and the next spring again started for Montana. On this trip the party usually kept ahead of the Indians, but one day as they passed a point of interest an altercation between an Indian and a white man precipitated definite trouble, and the Indians forthwith went on the war path. They congregated in numbers where the trouble occurred and the following day hostilities were instituted in a most decided way, and emigrants and freighters from one to two days behind Mr. Foster's train were slaughtered indiscriminately, the fighting be-

ginning at Morrow's trading place. Mr. Foster's horse was stolen, presumably by an Indian, and he was unable to recover it, although he made vigorous search. Mr. Foster was then engaged in the livery business at Virginia City for eight years. While living there, but absent from home, the Vigilantes organized for the protection of the community, and on his return he was made a member of the local vigilance committee. One morning when starting from his lodging place he was confronted by the not unusual sight of two men hanging from fence poles, thus expiating their crimes and serving as examples to other malefactors. Heroic measures were necessary then, and by no other means could Montana have been cleared of the banditti that infested the territory.

Disposing of his livery business, Mr. Foster too merchandise on the road, selling it from a wagon, also taking orders for other supplies. He operated between Virginia City and Glendale and vicinity successfully in this enterprise for three years, when he located in Glendale and operated a stage line between Glendale and Melrose in Silver Bow county. He removed to Boulder in 1884 and with this place as headquarters ran a stage line from Wickes to Elkhorn and later freighted to Elkhorn, continuing this enterprise successfully until the advent of the railroad, when he turned his attention once more to mining, operating two iron mines, the Monarch and Montana Central, four miles above Elkhorn, of which he was manager and an owner. He was thus successfully engaged for two years, and in 1900 the mine was sold to the American Smelting & Refining Company for \$15,000.

Mr. Foster is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and has been active in promoting its local interests. In the early 'eighties he served as county commissioner of Jefferson county, and in 1897 he was appointed postmaster of Boulder, in which capacity he has since served with signal efficiency. Fraternally he is identified with the United Workmen, and the auxiliary, the Degree of Honor. On October 23, 1878, Mr. Foster was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Beard, born in Nebraska, the daughter of John and Rebecca (Miller) Beard, natives of Illinois and Kentucky, the father being among the pioneers of Montana, whither he came with his family in the early 'sixties. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have had three children, Frank and Emma, who are deceased, and Alonzo H.

REV. LAWRENCE BENEDICT B. PALLADINO, S. J.—Not to a work of this nature is the privilege of entering more incidental record concerning the great and all pervading influence which the Catholic church has exerted in connection with the history of the great northwest from that early epoch when the sun kissed a thousand hills and valleys as yet untrod by the feet of white men and when only the beasts of the field disputed dominion with the stalwart Indian brave, and yet from no compilation which touches the generic history of this section of the Union can there be eliminated frequent and appreciative reference to those noble emissaries of the gracious mother church who have here lived and labored for the salvation of souls and the furtherance of the Master's cause. From the earliest period until the present time, when the majestic twentieth century swings into the cycle of the ages, there have been found within the borders of the present state of Montana priests of the church who have lived lives of high consecration and utmost usefulness, "rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation, continuing instant in prayer, distributing to the necessity of saints, given to hospitality," and with the utmost self-abnegation giving themselves and their lives to the work which stands for the only ultimate good in human life and accomplishment. The work of the early missionaries among the Indians was such as to merit a volume in record, for theirs it was to "condescend to men of low estate," "in weariness and painfulness, in watching often, in hunger and thirst, in cold and nakedness," ever holding to their mark of their high calling as servants in the vineyard of the Divine Master. Thus in this compilation will be found many references to the Catholic church and its zealous workers in Montana, and among the members of the priesthood in the diocese at the present time there is unmistakably none who has given more thought and study to the lives and labors of the early missionaries among the Indians, more careful consideration to the character and needs of these wards of the government in later years, and who is more of an authority in Indian history in the northwest than Father Palladino, whose ministrations in Montana have already been protracted over more than a third of a century and who is now in pastoral charge of St. Francis Xavier church and parish at Missoula. It is our pleasure and privilege to here enter a brief record concerning his life and labors.

Father Palladino is a native of Tilicto, a small



Rev. L. B. Palladino

village in the Apennines some thirty miles from the beautiful and historic old city of Genoa, Italy, where he was born on the 15th of August, 1837, being the son of Julius and Magdalene (Ricci) Palladino, both of whom were born in central Italy, where they passed their entire lives, the former having been engaged in mercantile pursuits. They became the parents of four sons and three daughters, and two of the sons entered the priesthood, while two of the daughters consecrated their lives also to the service of the church, becoming members, one of a visitation order at Chambéry, Savoy; the other of the Sisters of St. Dorothea. The subject of this sketch is the only representative of his family in America. Father Palladino received his early educational discipline in his native land and thereafter still further continued his studies in France. He completed his theological course in Monaco, and was ordained to the priesthood, at Nice, in May, 1863. He had become identified with the Society of Jesus when seventeen years of age, joining the order in 1855, at Massa, Duchy of Modena, Italy. Immediately after his ordination Father Palladino came to America, and his first location was in California, where he became vice-president of Santa Clara College, in the city of the same name. Later he was incumbent of the chair of Latin and Greek in Saint Ignatius College, at San Francisco. He continued his labors in California until 1867, when he came to western Montana, which was then under the spiritual jurisdiction of the archbishop of Oregon, and was here assigned to the church mission on the Jacko Indian reservation, where he remained until 1873, laboring with unwavering zeal and devotion for the betterment of the condition of the Indians and for their spiritual and temporal welfare. Under his administration the mission was greatly improved in its material equipment and its system. He instituted the boys' boarding school and other noteworthy improvements and spared no effort or self-denial in furthering the interests of those to whom he ministered. In connection with the work of the church in Montana Father Palladino has played an important part, and as one of the pioneer priests of the diocese his name is held in high honor by all classes of citizens, the writer of this article having listened to the most kindly and appreciative endorsements of the man, the priest and his work from many sources. In 1873 he came

to Helena in charge of the work of a parish whose organization was scarcely more than nominal, and here he found ample scope for the exercise of his marked executive ability as well as his functions as a priest. During his regime the church edifice, which is now the cathedral of the Sacred Hearts in the capital city, was erected, while all branches of church work felt his invigorating influence. He remained in charge of the Helena parish until 1883, when the diocese of Helena was formed and Bishop Brondel was installed over it. Father Palladino was then recalled to and given charge of St. Ignatius mission and of St. Francis Xavier church and parish in Missoula, where he has since been located, with the exception of about four years, as will be duly noted. In 1867 he purchased the property in Missoula where the academy and hospital now stand, and this parish shows on every hand the result of his devoted and untiring efforts, while he holds the affection of his flock and the highest esteem of the entire community. In 1894 Father Palladino was called to the presidency of Gonzaga College, at Spokane, Wash., and this incumbency he retained for two years, after which he went to Seattle, where he was assistant priest of the Church of the Immaculate Conception for one and one-half years, while his duties also demanded his visiting many other sections of Washington in a missionary capacity. In 1899 he returned to the diocese of Helena and was again assigned to the parish in Missoula, where he was welcomed with unalloyed affection and enthusiasm by his people, and here he has since maintained his field of labor.

Father Palladino is a close and analytical student and a man of high intellectual attainments. As a writer and speaker he is vigorous and forceful, his diction being elegant and refined and his logic close and accurate. His personality is genial and unaffected, and he wins the good will and friendship of all with whom he comes in contact, at once impressing one with his earnestness of purpose and unreserved sympathy with his fellow men in all the walks of life, his sympathy and tolerance springing from an unfailing source.

Father Palladino has made a peculiarly careful study of the early history of the northwest, of Indian character and its springs of thought and action, and no man in the Union is better qualified to write accurately and entertainingly in regard to Indian history, in connection with which

he is a recognized authority. In 1894 he published a signally valuable work entitled "Indian and White in the Northwest," which none can peruse without unflinching interest and appreciation, while it will ever stand as a classic in the line and as a valuable contribution to American history. In 1900 Father Palladino issued another work, a small volume, entitled "May Blossoms," a series of beautifully expressed sentiments derived from Bible suggestion and representing the labor of a score of years. Of radically different order from the work previously mentioned, it breathes of beautiful spirituality and exalted thought, and touches the appreciative reader with the gracious softness of a benediction. It has received most favorable comments from both the religious and secular press of the country. In the midst of his "ceaseless toil and endeavor" Father Palladino finds time to contribute occasional articles of note to religious publications, and his life is one prolific in good works and kindly deeds.

LOUIS L. FOWLER.—The German element of our national commonwealth has been one of the most important in furthering the substantial and normal development and advancement of the country. Mr. Fowler is one of the prosperous farmers of Madison county who has attained success by energy, industry and excellent judgment. Mr. Fowler was born in 1857 at Baltimore, Md., being the youngest of the three children of John and Elizabeth (Miller) Fowler, both of whom were Germans. John Fowler emigrated to America about 1840 and located in Maryland, where he passed the remainder of his life.

Louis L. Fowler attended the public schools of Maryland, secured a good English education, and learned the carpenter trade, to which he devoted his attention for some time in his native state. In early manhood he came to Nevada, where he remained for two years, and then on to Montana, which state has since been his home and where success has attended his timely and effective efforts. Mr. Fowler did valiant service as a soldier while a member of Company I, First Cavalry, U. S. A., in the memorable Nez Percés war, under Gen. Howard, and received an honorable discharge on termination of his service. Upon locating in Madison county Mr. Fowler turned his attention to ranch work, and in 1881 he secured a tract of

government land, which is a portion of his present fine ranch property, located one and one-half miles from his postoffice town, Cameron. He now controls 3,000 acres of land, raises excellent crops of hay and grain and also raises highgrade horses and cattle. He was never married. In politics Mr. Fowler exercises his franchise in support of the Democratic party, while fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Maccabees.

WILLIAM P. FOX.—Among the alert and popular young business men of the little city of Sheridan, Madison county, is William P. Fox, who was born on July 10, 1860, in New York city, the eldest of the eight children of Peter and Louise (Bethausen) Fox. The father, a merchant tailor, later removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he now resides. He was born in the state of New York and his wife in Cologne, Prussia. William was ten years old when his parents removed to Wisconsin, where, in Milwaukee, in 1873, he found employment in a mercantile establishment for six years, when he took a position in a large department store in the same city, having charge of the woollens and being the buyer for his department. In 1880 he went to Indianapolis, Ind., and, with the mercantile house of A. Dickson & Co., had general charge of all goods received. In 1883 he engaged with the great house of Marshall Field & Co., in Chicago, and later entered the employ of Alms & Doepke, at Cincinnati, where he had charge of the shawl department for one year, and returned to Indianapolis and entered the employ of A. Dickson & Co.

After two years he made a radical change of occupation, going to a Texas sheep ranch owned by his brother. Later he was employed in a dry goods establishment at El Paso for one summer, and then was thirty months in the cloak department of Sanger Bros., at Dallas. In 1889 Mr. Fox went to St. Paul, Minn., and entered the employ of Mannheimer & Co. In the fall of 1889 he took charge of a store in Grand Forks, N. D., for one year, and was recalled to Wisconsin by the death of his father. In 1890 Mr. Fox came to Helena, Mont., and was in business one year for himself, then was employed in leading establishments in Butte and Phillipsburg. In 1893 he returned to Chicago, and in the spring of 1894 engaged as a traveling sales-

man of dry goods, shoes, etc. On December 22, 1894, he opened a general store at Sheridan and here he has since conducted a very satisfactory business. He is a close and discriminating buyer, is thoroughly familiar with the business and his establishment is a popular one. He also has mining interests in Bear gulch. In politics Mr. Fox gives allegiance to the Democratic party, and fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of the Maccabees.

GEORGE B. FRANKS, a leading and enterprising merchant of Whitehall, Jefferson county, was born in Fayette county, Pa., on May 25, 1857. His parents were Phineas and Nancy (Buttermore) Franks, both natives of the above mentioned county. Phineas Franks died on October 28, 1901, from injuries received in an accident, at the age of seventy-eight years. His paternal and maternal grandfathers were John Franks and George Buttermore, and each was a native of Fayette county, Pa. There were eleven sons and five daughters, thirteen of whom are living. The ancestors of George B. Franks, on both the paternal and maternal sides, took an active part in the Revolution, on the side of the colonies, and before and after the war they were farmers, their property being not far from Connellsville, Pa.

In 1859 Phineas Franks removed from Pennsylvania and located in Wayne county, Ohio, and after seven years of farming there he located in Noble county, Ind., until 1872, and then went to Marion county, Iowa, for a short time, thence going to Missouri and settling in Vernon county, where was the family home until the death of the mother, on January 4, 1873. She left two sons and one daughter.

During the serious depression of that period it appeared to Mr. Franks that the west offered better inducements to a young man than did the east, so in 1873 he came to Montana, locating temporarily at Bozeman. He had come to Corinne by railroad, and on to Bozeman with a freight outfit, arriving March 7, 1873. Here he profitably engaged in freighting and cattle driving between Corinne and Bozeman and Fort McLeod, which he continued twelve years. He then took up a ranch on the North Boulder river, near that of the Hon. Edward Cardwell, and engaged quite extensively

in the cattle business for six years, when he sold out and purchased the ranch on the South Boulder river where he now resides, and on which he winters about 200 head of cattle.

Mr. Franks engaged in the meat business in 1892, having a commodious store in Whitehall, conducting this for three years. He then sold it to Tinsley Brothers, and gave his undivided attention to the ranch until May 1, 1900, when he bought back the meat business. Since then he has done an extensive business in butchering and the establishment is well equipped with every necessary facility for the enterprise. On July 2, 1888, Mr. Franks was united in marriage to Miss Ada Randall, who was born near Sheridan, Mont., on January 28, 1870, and is a daughter of O. E. Randall, of South Boulder. They have three children, Gladys, Isa and Jean. For a number of years Mr. Franks has served as school trustee and for two terms he was registration agent. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias. His financial and social success is due to his strong personal traits of character and superior business ability. In the community in which he resides he is highly esteemed and he numbers many friends, even beyond the borders of the state.

WILLIAM H. FRANCIS.—Recognized as one of the successful and progressive stockraisers of Park county, where he has a valuable ranch of 480 acres, Mr. Francis is a native of Carroll county, Mo., born on February 20, 1846, son of James and Elizabeth (Cole) Francis, the former a native of Edgar county, Ill., and the latter of Carroll county, Mo. James Francis early moved to Missouri, and thence joined the argonauts who made their way across the plains to California in the gold excitement of 1849. He engaged in mining somewhat more than a year, with sufficient success to prompt him to locate permanently in that state and he returned to Missouri for his family, but died a short time after his arrival, the inexorable summons frustrating the ambitious plans he had formulated. The family consisted of one son and one daughter, and the mother survived until 1856.

William H. Francis was identified with agricultural pursuits in Missouri until 1879, when he came to Montana, and locating in the Gallatin valley, operated a ranch for four years, after which

he removed to Shields river valley, and secured a homestead claim of 160 acres, about seven miles from the mouth of the river. To this he has added 320 acres of railroad land, which he purchased, and here he has since resided, devoting his attention principally to stockraising and making a specialty of the Angus and Hereford cattle, of which he always has a fine grade. He has done much to improve the livestock interests through his discriminating and progressive methods, and usually winters about 150 head of cattle, and his efforts have been attended with gratifying success. Though never an aspirant for public office, Mr. Francis has for the past fourteen years held the office of school trustee in his county, maintaining a lively interest in the cause of education. Politically he gives his support to the Democratic party, while fraternally he is identified with the American Yeomen. On December 15, 1866, Mr. Francis was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Freeman, born in Missouri, the daughter of William and Ann Freeman, natives of Ohio. The family circle has contained six children, Charles, Thomas and Oscar, all successful ranchers in the Shields river valley; David, who remained at the paternal home; Mary, the wife of Guy Hunter, of Cottonwood, in the same valley, and Ethel, who is at home with her parents.

W A. FREDERICKS.—Born in Hastings county, in the province of Ontario, in 1830, and dying at Willow creek, Gallatin county, Mont., in September, 1879, in the half century of his life, Wellington A. Fredericks, saw men and events in many places and took his part in productive labor in various capacities, always doing well. His parents were John and Johanna Fredericks, natives of Ontario, but moved to Wisconsin and located within the present limits of the city of Madison, of which they were the first settlers and founders. The father there secured a tract of land and built a flouring mill. He then laid out the residue in town lots and gave them away to persons who agreed to build homes and live on them. This was the beginning of the present capital city of Wisconsin. Later being sued for damage done to the city by the water of his mill dam backing up and injuring certain property, he tore down the mill and left the city, and having secured a large tract of land twenty miles distant, again erected mills and gave away lots, thereby founding

the present town of Belleville, to which he gave the name of his native place in Canada. Here he remained until he died. Mr. Fredericks spent his school days at his home, remaining with the family until 1849, when he caught the "gold fever," then raging in all parts of the country, and traveled overland to California. On the way he was laid up with fever in Humboldt valley, and the outfit were obliged to leave him behind. They left with him, however, a supply of provisions, and in two or three weeks he was able to follow and overtake them. He spent ten years in California and Nevada, where he built sixteen mills, and also built the dance hall on the single stump of a great redwood tree. In all his ventures he was successful and prosperous. He had an interest in a quartz claim, however, which he traded on good prospects for town lots in San Francisco. But his title being defective he lost \$10,000 in investments in addition to the time and money spent in litigation with a view to securing his rights. On his return trip in 1859 he was married to Miss Sarah J. Gilbert, of Belleville, Canada, a daughter of Caleb and Sarah (Ross) Gilbert, and a granddaughter of Samuel Gilbert, one of the founders of the town. Mr. and Mrs. Fredericks had two children who died in infancy, and another who died later. One son, Hiram Don, is living and aids his mother in conducting the farm. After marrying they located at Belleville, Wis., where he took charge of his father's flouring mill, saw mill and woolen mills, remaining until April, 1864, when he moved overland by mule and ox trains to Fort Ellis, where he built a sawmill and equipped it with machinery which he had brought with him. He sold this soon afterward and built another on Dog creek in Deer Lodge county, which was also sold, Walker Brothers, of Helena, being the purchasers. He formed a partnership with John Grant in the same business, which he continued about a year. In 1866 he made a trip east and bought a large quantity of machinery which he sent up the river to Fort Benton, and with A. J. Davis erected a grist mill at old Gallatin City, which they were operating when Mrs. Fredericks arrived at that village by stage, she having remained at her home in Canada. They remained at Gallatin City until 1872, then removed to Helena, where they spent one year. From there they went to Willow creek, where Mrs. Fredericks and A. J. Davis as partners built and put into operation a grist mill. Mrs. Fredericks

superintended the construction of the mill and managed her part of the business after it was finished. But she and Mr. Davis did not agree in the matter and had several lawsuits over their differences; and finally in 1875 she brought an action to have the business wound up. The case was in the courts until 1884, and she then got a decree which enabled her to sell out. In the meantime Mr. Fredericks died in 1879. In 1882 Mrs. Fredericks bought the ranch on which she now lives with a son, and together they have some 1,300 acres, about 600 of it being in the homestead, which is all under irrigation and produces fine crops of hay and alfalfa, and supports liberally their large herds of cattle which frequently number 400 head. It is a very desirable place, is well improved and is in capable hands for its full development, Mrs. Fredericks being a shrewd, clever and very energetic business woman. Her husband was a superior man, and when he died she took up the work and has pushed it forward with great energy ever since.

CHARLES D. FRENCH was born in Virginia City, Mont., on May 28, 1871, being the son of Oliver D. and Anna (Dow) French. In 1890 he became a resident of Butte and in 1892 and '93 he was deputy county clerk of Silver Bow county, and the next two years he passed in the law office of C. R. Leonard, following his service there with three years in the office of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company. In 1895 he was assistant chief clerk of the state house of representatives and in 1899 he was appointed to the office of United States internal revenue collector, which he still holds, administering the affairs of the office with general satisfaction to its patrons and the government. In politics he is an ardent Republican and has always since he attained manhood taken an active part in the management and campaigns of his party, having frequently served as secretary of its city and county committees.

STEPHEN J. GAINAN.—No state in the Union can boast of a more heroic band of pioneers than this vigorous and prosperous young commonwealth. Mr. Gainan is not only numbered in this brave company, but he has also followed the stars and stripes on many a southern bat-

tlefield. He was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., on December 15, 1834, and is of staunch old Celtic stock. His father, James Gainan, was born in County Limerick, Ireland. When a young man he emigrated to America, locating in Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in farming until his death, and there died also his devoted wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Burke, and who was likewise born in Ireland. They had seven children, of whom six are living, Mr. Gainan being the fourth of them in order of birth. Stephen J. Gainan was reared on the farm, and his education was given in the public schools. He remained at his father's home until he was twenty years old, when he was apprenticed to a stone cutter. In 1858 he removed to Chicago, Ill., and worked at his trade for four months in the then embryo city. From Chicago he went to Iowa and there worked at his trade. Mr. Gainan enlisted in Company A, Fifteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in 1864, and soon proceeded to the front. He was in Sherman's march through Georgia to the sea, participating in many spirited engagements and remaining in active service until victory crowned the Union arms. He was mustered out in June, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa, and remained in Iowa until May, 1866, when he set forth for Montana, then a portion of Idaho.

He was a member of the "Pilgrim outfit," which came with teams and mules and horses and he stood guard often on the long weary trip, which was made by way of the Bozeman cutoff, and the party was ferried across the Yellowstone river by Capt. Bozeman himself. Mr. Gainan immediately secured employment at his trade on his arrival at Helena and received \$7.00 a day for his services in laying stone. He remained in Helena only a short time, then went to Virginia City and began to work, "stripping" for placer mines in Alder gulch, the great mining camp. He later helped to build the first stone quartz mill built in Montana, and then erected a stone warehouse for Tootle, Leach & Co., and the building is still standing. He then built a stone mill at Summit and later erected one in Spring gulch. The following winter Mr. Gainan was employed in the mine, and in April, 1867, he joined the stampede to the Salmon river country, in Idaho. He purchased a wagon and two yoke of oxen, transported a party of miners to the new diggings, and then returned to Virginia City and as a stone layer helped in the erection of the Masonic building.

Later he was employed on other substantial buildings, including a fireproof warehouse for John Creighton, a pioneer business man of Montana and now an influential citizen of Omaha. He also worked on the government arsenal at Virginia City, and in the winter cut wood in the forests of this locality. The highest wages he received at his trade in Montana was \$8.00 per day and board. In the spring of 1869 Mr. Gainan purchased placer mines in Brown's gulch, and has worked in them for more than a quarter of a century, and still retains their ownership. In 1875 he purchased a ranch of 160 acres, nine miles west of Virginia City, and here he resides and is successfully engaged in the raising of hay and live stock. Mr. Gainan has ever been a stalwart Republican, while fraternally he holds membership in Frank Blair Post No. 6, G. A. R., at Virginia City. On January 13, 1863, Mr. Gainan was united in marriage to Miss Ellen McKernan, who was born in Ireland and accompanied him to Montana. She died June 4, 1899, after a life of noble womanhood, leaving many friends to mourn her departure. Mr. and Mrs. Gainan had four sons and two daughters, Edward J., Stephen J., Elizabeth, Joseph, deceased, Luella, Leo and Fay.

JAMES H. GALLOP.—Postmaster, justice of the peace, school clerk and general leading man in the community, James H. Gallop, of Gallop, the town being named in his honor, has the distinction of being one of the best known and most esteemed citizens of the county. He was born February 10, 1834, at Scipio, Cayuga county, N. Y., a son of Jonah and Hannah (Frye) Gallop, natives of England.

His father and two uncles came to the United States in September, 1833, and located in Cayuga county, N. Y., but in 1840 removed to Michigan, settling in Ionia county, where the father remained until his death in October, 1850. He spent his life in farming, and at his death left a family of three sons and two daughters. Mr. Gallop, the immediate subject of this sketch, spent his school days in Michigan, remaining on the homestead until 1852, his mother dying there on Christmas day of that year. He then began working at the carpenter's trade, which he had previously learned. He worked at it in various parts of Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, engaged

principally in bridge building. On February 25, 1862, he started for Montana by way of New York and the Isthmus to San Francisco, and from there to Portland, Ore., then up the Columbia river to Fort Wallula, from which point he crossed the country to Walla Walla and there, in partnership with Arad Chidester, bought a pack pony and started for Florence. They got as far as Mountain house, and from there were obliged to pack seventeen miles on their backs. After conveying his own goods in this way, he engaged in packing for other people, and in a little while was making \$40 a day at the business. After he had accumulated several hundred dollars he started prospecting in and around Florence, and joined the Buffalo Hump stampede. Before he returned from this expedition he passed through the Ross Hole country, the Big Hole country, to the Bitter Root and down the river to Fort Owen. There he bought some provisions, flour at \$1.25 and tobacco at \$2.50 a pound, and then proceeded down the river to Susan Fork trail, going over the locality where Magruder and party were murdered, and finally reaching Elk City. He returned to Florence July 3, 1862, spending the summer butchering at that place. In October he was held up and shot through the shoulder by a road agent named Peter Riggs, the ball being easily felt at this time. Later Riggs was hanged at Boise City, and confessed that he was the assailant of Mr. Gallop, who was supposed at the time to be carrying a large sum of money, but he had put it into a pack saddle, and the assault occurred while he was looking for his pony. That winter, being unable to work on account of his wound, he spent the time with friends in Oregon, and in the spring of 1862 went to Clearwater, on the river of the same name, and engaged in mining during the summer. In the fall he worked on a big ditch, and again spent the winter in Oregon. The next summer he again mined on the Clearwater, and in the fall started to Oregon, but when he got about fifty miles from the camp he bought nine head of milch cows and a dairy outfit. In partnership with John T. Silverwood and A. B. Chidester the purchase of the Montana house, six miles from the Clearwater bridge, was effected, which they conducted during the winter with good profits. In the spring Mr. Gallop sold his interest in the property for \$1,200 and went into the cattle business for Brown Odle. He put in the winter at Lewiston, making one trip to the

mountains for stage horses, and experienced great hardship on the journey. In March he bought forty-five head of cattle, mostly cows, and brought them to Magpie, Mont., where he located and remained until 1876, having pre-empted 160 acres of land, and engaged in stockraising. During the ten years of his stay in that neighborhood he was buying and selling produce and merchandise, having in the summer of 1867 sold 200 pounds of butter to Maj. William Davenport for \$500. In 1872 he opened a store at Gallatin, but not having experience in that line the venture was not a success, and in 1873 he sold out to old Gov. Harris.

Mr. Gallop was married July 6, 1873, to Mrs. Rachel C. Hutchinson, a native of Michigan and daughter of Nathan Chidester, of New York, who removed west about the same time as Mr. Gallop's father and settled in the same neighborhood. By her first marriage Mrs. Gallop had one son, Frank N. Hutchinson, who was born at Converse, Mich., July 1, 1866. He was a successful stockman, and very much respected by all who knew him, and especially by his step-father, with whom he was associated in business. He was a young man of great promise, and his untimely death on January 7, 1901, was universally deplored. In 1876, having his cattle at Magpie and looking up a location for a permanent residence, he selected his present ranch, twenty miles north from Belgrade and twenty-six northwest of Bozeman, the district and postoffice being named Gallop in his honor. In April, 1876, he removed to the ranch, homesteading 160 acres, taking up a desert claim of 200, and purchasing a half section of railroad land, having now 720 acres in one body and 320 four miles west and one mile south, still retaining his pre-emption at Magpie. On this land stockraising and farming has been his principal business. He has frequently raised as much as 10,000 bushels of grain and abundant crops of hay. In the matter of cattle the Durham is his favorite breed, and of these he has often had 1,000 head, among them some of the finest thoroughbreds to be found. He also breeds fine Norman horses, paying more attention to quality than numbers.

Mr. Gallop has been postmaster of the town for more than fourteen years. His public services are much appreciated by the people, and they insist upon his continuing them indefinitely, or as long as he will. Fraternally he is identified with

the Knights of Pythias. He is a heavy stockholder in the Bozeman Milling Company, and is connected with many other industrial enterprises. At present he is residing at Bozeman, having leased his ranches. An incident in his life which illustrates the dangers to which the early settlers were subjected, is worth recording. In July, 1869, he was summoned to court at Bozeman, and the high water in the rivers made it necessary for him to make his way across the mountains to Magpie. In the Nixon basin he was attacked by seven Indians, and one of their bullets grazed his horse's hip, making a flesh wound. His shot in return killed one of their horses. They chased him fourteen miles, and he finally got away by swimming the Missouri river. Again, while living at Magpie with Mr. Adelbert Hutchinson, they were attacked on the night of April 3, 1868, by fourteen Indians, who tried to get their horses, locked in the barn. The next morning they shot at a Mr. Davis, the ball cutting off his hat band. The stock was saved except one mule, killed by the redskins.

HARRY A. GALLWAY.—The accomplished and agreeable subject of this brief biographical notice, was born at Virginia City, Nev., in 1866. His father was Daniel Gallway, an Irishman who emigrated to America about 1842 and died in Nevada after a successful business career. His mother, whose maiden name was Ellen Hickey, was also of Irish birth. Mr. Gallway was the oldest of five children. He received a limited education in the public schools of Nevada, and then learned telegraphy, which he followed as an occupation for two years. He then engaged in stock brokerage and bookkeeping for a time, and in 1892 located at Butte, going at once into the mines as a practical laborer to get knowledge of the business through personal experience. After working a sufficient time to do this, he became a bookkeeper for Patrick Mullens, going to Delmar, Nev., in 1896, and taking charge of the company's office. Later he returned to Butte and went to work for the Anaconda company.

In May, 1899, he was appointed superintendent of the Parrott properties in Butte, numbering some sixteen claims. He has mining interests of his own in Flathead county and is concerned in other enterprises of value. In fraternal relations he is conspicuously identified with the order

of Elks, and in 1900 was elected exalted ruler of his lodge. During his residence in Virginia City, Nev., he was an officer in the Emmet Guards, part of the time being first lieutenant. In Montana he has taken an active and influential part in politics on the Democratic side. He was elected to the state house of representatives in 1898, and in the session which followed was chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, and also of the one on public buildings and one other. He was one of the thirteen Democratic members who refused to vote for Hon. William A. Clark for United States senator. In Nevada also he was active in politics and was deputy clerk of Storey county for two years. Mr. Gallway was married in 1890 to Miss Georgia Brophy, a native of Virginia. She presides over his pleasant home and assists in dispensing its graceful hospitality.

JOHN GAMMON.—One mile south of Ovando, Powell county, Mont., is the handsome and profitable ranch of Mr. John Gammon. It is one of the best in the vicinity of the famous Blackfoot valley, and represents the accumulation of patience and industry, notable characteristics of its owner. He was born in Monmouthshire, England, in 1853, a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Davies) Gammon. The father was a native of England, a coal miner by occupation, and died in 1867. Elizabeth Gammon, the mother, was born in Wales, and passed from earth in 1870. In 1882, at the age of twenty-nine years, John Gammon came from England to the United States and, having arrived at New York, pushed on directly westward for Montana. On his arrival here he immediately went to work for the Northern Pacific Railroad—on the Mullen tunnel—and in this employment he continued for about fifteen months. Following that he went to Deer Lodge county and located in the Ovando valley, now in Powell county. He has since continued to reside in this community and has done well financially and socially.

Mr. Gammon married Miss Amelia Kiesling, a native of Germany, but raised and educated in the state of Wisconsin. Mr. Gammon has one of the best ranches in the section of the country in which he resides. It embraces 160 acres and is devoted to a general stock business. Although Mr. Gammon was not one of the foremost of Montana pioneers, having never delved with pick

and shovel in the numerous rich placer strikes of the earlier days, it is quite evident that he has found profit in the less exciting avocations of a ranchman and at the same time escaped many of the hardships and dangers of that early period.

THE GARDEN CITY BREWING COMPANY.—Among the enterprises which have contributed to the industrial precedence of the city of Missoula, that conducted by the company whose name initiates this sketch must be accorded a prominent place. It was organized and incorporated in December, 1899, with a capital stock of \$75,000, and with this personnel of its official corps: P. H. Gerber, president; H. L. Shepard, secretary, and H. L. Redle, treasurer, these executive officers constituting the board of directors. The nucleus of the finely equipped plant of the company was erected in 1897, by Lang & Martin, but the original plant was very modest as compared with the present institution, as extensive additions and improvements have been made, fully doubling its output capacity and making possible the production of a superior article. Messrs. Lang & Martin conducted the enterprise until the organization of the present company, which purchased the plant and has continued operations upon a greatly enlarged scale. The greatest care is taken in the brewage of the beer of this brewery, none but the best material being employed in any of the various processes of manufacture, while ever detail is under effective and thoroughly skilled supervision. The present output of the brewery now reaches an annual aggregate of 12,000 barrels, and the products find a ready and ever cumulative market in Montana and Idaho, the excellent quality of the product and the correct business methods of the company insuring a steady expansion of the volume of trade controlled.

Paul H. Gerber, the president of the company, is a native of Saxony, Germany, where he was born in 1869, receiving excellent educational advantages in his youth and coming to the United States in 1884. He is thoroughly familiar with all details of the brewing business, and was for three years employed by the Anaconda Brewing Company, at Anaconda, Mont., where he located in 1893. In that connection his duties pertained to executive and office work and represented the outside interests of the concern. From Anaconda

he came to Missoula, where he was for some time associated in business with Joseph Steiger, later entering into his present business connection. He is a progressive and capable young business man, and the present enterprise is sure to have its interests advanced through his executive ability. The other officials of the company are prominent business men of Missoula, Carl Greenwood being also one of the interested principals. Fraternally Mr. Gerber is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is distinctively popular, as he is in the business and social circles of the city.

JOHN E. GHARRETT.—A work of this nature exercises its maximum function when it enters memoir to one who lived as honorable and useful a life as did Mr. Gharrett, for many years one of the leading farmers and stockgrowers of Missoula county and a man of inflexible integrity in all the relations of life. During the war of the Rebellion he defended the old flag on many a southern battlefield, and he was ever known and honored for his fidelity of purpose, his lofty principles and his strict adherence to the ethics which govern all human existence. Such qualities won him exalted place in the esteem of his fellowmen and his career was unshadowed, being ever as an open scroll, challenging the closest scrutiny.

Mr. Gharrett was born in the village of Scipio, Jennings county, Ind., on May 27, 1837, the son of Henry and Nancy Gharrett, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania, who, removing to Indiana in an early day, became pioneers of that state. They were the parents of three sons, and John E. of this memoir is the only one of the number who has passed from earth. His father died in Indiana when John was two years old and his mother soon remarried, removing to Illinois when he was eight years old. He was thrown upon his own resources for a living and education at about twelve years of age. He worked in the summer seasons at farming and such occupations as were at hand, and studied hard in the district schools during the winter seasons. As he grew older he became ambitious for a better education than he could thus acquire and by hard work and diligent application he obtained a fair collegiate education. It was very difficult in those days for a poor boy to accomplish this, by a truly strenuous life, working through vacations and boarding himself, also denying him-

self all luxuries and many of the necessities of life, in fact everything he wanted but books, his steady courage and persistency accomplished his object. He then commenced agricultural operations on a farm in Stark county, Ill., and also conducted merchandising there for some years.

In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Infantry, and with his regiment he took part in the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., and numerous other notable battles and engagements, holding the rank of first sergeant. He resigned in 1864, to become first lieutenant of the First Regiment of Colored Heavy Artillery, with which he served until he was transferred to his old regiment, with which he remained until the close of the war, receiving his honorable discharge in the latter part of 1865. He returned to Illinois and later removed to Guthrie county, Iowa, where he was in trade in the grocery and implement business until 1880, when he went to Colorado, whence in 1881 he came to Montana and purchased a tract of land six miles southwest of the city of Missoula, and devoted his attention to agriculture and stockraising until his death on September 5, 1897. He was a man of excellent business ability, and his operations were attended with gratifying success. His landed estate at the time of his demise comprised 960 acres of fertile and well improved land, and the property is now managed by his two sons. Mr. Gharrett was one of the founders of the Farmers' Alliance in Montana, and at one time president of the organization. Fraternally he was identified with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, while in politics he was originally a Republican, but eventually joined the Populist organization, ever having the courage of independent convictions and arriving at conclusions through careful thought and reasoning.

Mr. Gharrett was united in marriage in Illinois on April 4, 1860, to Miss Harriet Holgate, who was born in that state, the daughter of James and Sylvia Holgate, pioneers of that section, where the former was for many years engaged in farming and also held the office of county judge for a number of terms. Mrs. Gharrett survives her husband, as do their two sons, Scott and Shirley, who are natives of Iowa and Illinois and who are young men of marked business ability. Mr. Gharrett was well known to the people of Missoula county, and will long be remembered by those who knew him and had cognizance of his sterling character.

DELPHIS J. GIARD.—Canada has contributed many noble specimens of manhood and many leading business and professional men to the citizenship of the United States. A notable example is found in the person of Delphis J. Giard, of Butte, who, although born at Montreal March 2, 1872, is really to be classed as a native of the United States, for his parents, F. X. and Virginia (Goyette) Giard, came to Montana in 1864 and settled at Deer Lodge, being among the active pioneers who blazed the way and set the pace for the onward march of civilization in this region. He was a blacksmith and followed his trade for many years at Deer Lodge, Virginia City, Helena and other places in the state. He died September 18, 1901, at Montreal, where his widow is still living.

Delphis J. Giard, their son, was educated in the public schools at Butte, attending them until fourteen years old. He then took a four-years course at the Montreal Business College, of Montreal, being graduated in 1886. That year he began his successful business career by purchasing the interest of A. J. Marchand in the grocery establishment of A. J. Marchand & Co., on East Park street. This was an old and well known house in which his brother, F. X. Giard, had been a partner for years. Since D. J.'s connection with it the firm has been known as Giard Bros. In 1899 D. J. was appointed administrator of the estate of S. E. Hirbour, deceased, which represented property to the amount of half a million dollars, he having been Mr. Hirbour's business manager and representative for three years previous to his death. As representative of this estate, he erected in 1901-2 on the corner of Main street and Broadway, the highest building in Montana, a magnificent eight-story business block costing about \$110,000.

In politics Mr. Giard is a Republican and is always active in behalf of his party, although he has declined to accept any office except that of school trustee, to which he was elected in 1898 and again in 1900. He is, however, recognized as one of the leading Republican workers in Silver Bow county. He belongs to Butte Lodge of Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of the Maccabees. He is also president of the Canadian Institute at Butte. He was married at Butte in 1895, to Miss Bertha Langlois, who was born in 1876, near Montreal. They have two children: Reuben, aged five; and Laura, aged three.

CHARLES E. GILBERT.—Entitled to especial consideration as a pioneer of Montana, where he has attained success in the industrial activities which have brought about its wonderful development, is Charles E. Gilbert, one of the progressive farmers and stockgrowers of Missoula county, where he has a fine ranch on the beautiful Camas prairie. Mr. Gilbert was born in Pennsylvania in 1854, the son of Louis and Lydia (Prindle) Gilbert, the former of English and the latter of German lineage. Louis Gilbert was born in Ohio, and thence removed to Pennsylvania early in the 'forties, becoming a farmer. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Federal army, and in the fall of 1862 was compelled to return to his home by reason of wounds received in battle. Mrs. Lydia Prindle Gilbert died when her son Charles was a lad, so that he was doubly orphaned ere he had attained the age of ten years.

Charles E. Gilbert received his education in the public schools of Pennsylvania and Michigan, to which latter state he came at the age of twelve, accompanying the family of a physician who had taken an interest in him and with whom he made his home for about four years. In 1870 he started in life on his own responsibility, locating in Henry county, Ill., where he remained two years, and then joined a party that traveled with team to Iowa, Dakota and northern Nebraska, where Mr. Gilbert retained his residence for four years, after which he was for two years identified with steamboating on the Missouri, on boats plying between Yankton and the head of navigation. In the spring of 1878 he located at Miles City, Mont., where he secured the contract to supply all the hay required by the United States army post at Fort McKeogh. In the summer of 1879 he located on a ranch twelve miles from Miles City, near Powder river, and there maintained his home for three years, within which time he learned to be an excellent cook. He disposed of his ranch and took charge of the boarding car service in connection with the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad between Mandan, N. D., and the point where the last spike was driven in Montana.

After the completion of the line Mr. Gilbert engaged in the restaurant business at Garrison, Deer Lodge county, later conducted a boarding house at Rock creek in Hell Gate canyon, while in 1886 he located on a ranch near Lo Lo, in the Bitter Root valley for two years, and in 1888

he secured his present ranch on the beautiful and fertile Camas prairie in Missoula county, where he has now one of the finest places. His ranch comprises 400 acres, and lies one and one-half miles east of Potomac, which is his postoffice address. Here gratifying success has attended his discriminating and well directed efforts. He has made the best of improvements upon his ranch, devoting attention to general farming and stock-growing, and making a specialty of supplying butter, eggs and other farm produce to the mining camps in the vicinity.

Mr. Gilbert has shown marked business ability, and has ever been animated by that integrity which has gained to him the confidence and regard of all with whom he has been thrown in contact. In politics Mr. Gilbert supports the Democratic party, and he maintains a lively interest in educational matters and all other causes which conserve the well-being of the community. In 1884 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gilbert to Miss Rachel Morris, concerning whose genealogy detailed information is given in the sketch of her brother, H. W. Morris, elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert have seven children: Henry A., William C., Nellie M., Franklin B., Bessie E., Hattie R. and Cora J. Mr. Gilbert has achieved success in life as the result of his own efforts and by worthy means, and he has been earnest, upright and indefatigable, and has merited the esteem which is accorded him.

HENRY B. HOFFMAN.—For more than three decades has the subject of this sketch been a resident of Montana and closely identified with her industrial activities. Like all the early pioneers, he views with much gratification the rapid strides the state is making, holding a prestige that might well be envied by many of the older commonwealths of the Union. He is one of the representative citizens and successful farmers and stock-growers of Deer Lodge, Powell county, and, with other pioneers, his name will pass into history. Mr. Hoffman is a native of Clark county, Ohio, where he was born April 30, 1837, being the son of Valentine and Elizabeth (Seibert) Hoffman, natives of Virginia, whence they removed to Ohio, being numbered among the early settlers of Clark county. The father devoted his attention to farming and blacksmithing, and continued his residence

in Clark county until his death. His wife died in Lincoln, Ill., while there on a visit.

Henry B. Hoffman, the subject of this sketch, was reared on the old homestead farm in the Buckeye state, receiving a common school education. He was but twelve years of age at the time of his father's death, and he remained on the homestead until he had attained the age of eighteen. In February, 1855, he removed to Stark county, Ill., where he rented land and engaged in farming until March, 1859, when the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak led him to join the rush of gold-seekers to that section of country, to which the name of Colorado had not then been applied. He started out with ox team and wagon, crossing the Missouri at Plattsmouth, and thence proceeding with a company which had been gradually augmented until nity wagons were in the train. When near Kearney, Neb., they met a returning train from Pike's Peak, and the reports received were so discouraging that all but five wagons turned back. He was one of those who pushed forward, determined to make California his destination instead of Pike's Peak. There were four in his party, and they arrived in Honey Lake valley, Cal., August 13, 1859. There they disposed of their team and wagon, and the four men separated, Mr. Hoffman going to Plumas county and engaging in placer mining on the east branch of Feather river. His success was indifferent, but he continued to be identified with mining operations in California until 1863, coming thence to the Boise Basin mining district, in Idaho, and engaged in mining until 1866, when he went to Virginia City, Nev., and remained about two years, working on the Ophir toll road for the greater portion of the time. In December, 1868, he started for Montana, arriving in Deer Lodge on the 7th of the following January. The following spring he began placer mining in Spring and Rocker gulches, in sight of his present ranch, being associated with Berthier Grove, with whom he continued to be in partnership for a number of years in mining, logging, teaming and other enterprises, and the alliance was not severed until 1880. Mr. Grove was one of Montana's early pioneers, and is well remembered by many of the old-timers. In 1870 Mr. Hoffman purchased the Fred Burr claim of 160 acres, and took up his residence in the little cabin which Mr. Burr had erected. The following year he erected a commodious and attractive dwelling, the same being the family home at the present time. He still pre-

serves the little cabin as a reminiscence of its builder, who was the first sheriff of Deer Lodge county. To the original homestead Mr. Hoffman has since added until he now has a fine ranch of 320 acres, devoted to farming and the raising of stock, in which he has been successful through sound judgment and progressive methods. In politics he is one of the wheel-horses of the Republican party, and served for three years as county commissioner of Deer Lodge county, having been elected in 1895. In the fall of 1900 he was re-elected for a term of four years; but at the ensuing session of the state legislature Powell county was created from a portion of Deer Lodge, and Mr. Hoffman did not assume the duties of office.

In Stark county, Ill., in 1871, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hoffman and Miss Elizabeth E. Wilson, born in Indiana, the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Morris) Wilson, natives of Tennessee. They removed from Indiana to Illinois, where Mrs. Hoffman was reared and educated. Our subject and his estimable wife are the parents of one daughter, Pearl.

SOLOMON P. HEREN.—Among the leading stockgrowers of Park county whose labors have greatly contributed to the advancement and welfare of the community, is Solomon P. Heren. His life has been busy, useful, furnishing an example of honorable effort, steadfast purpose and fidelity to principle. He was born in Highland county, Ohio, on April 6, 1842. His father, Robert Heren, belonged to one of the pioneer families of that county, where he likewise was born. He married Henrietta Denny, also born in Ohio, and they had six sons and four daughters, of whom Solomon was the tenth. In 1847 Robert Heren removed with his family to Andrew county, Missouri, where he engaged in farming until his death, in the spring of 1872.

Solomon P. Heren received his educational training in Missouri, and his first business responsibility was that of clerk in a mercantile establishment. Under a call from the governor of Missouri, in 1861, he enlisted in the state militia, was commissioned lieutenant and was in active service for nearly three years, having almost daily skirmishes with "bushwhackers." In January, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, Forty-third Missouri Infantry, and served as sergeant under Col.

Harding, receiving his honorable discharge at St. Louis in July, 1865, having been mustered out in Mississippi, where his regiment was in service. After the coming of peace Mr. Heren for a time engaged in merchandising in Missouri, later conducting farming and stockraising until 1872, when he started for Montana, coming by rail to Ogden, Utah, and thence driving a team overland to the North Boulder river, where he followed dairying until 1878, when he located on the Shields river and engaged in stockraising. In 1882 he took up a claim of land in Park county, about seven miles from the mouth of this river, subsequently adding to its area by purchase until he now has in his home place 800 acres. In 1897, with his sons, Claud L. and Mark A., Mr. Heren purchased from the Northern Pacific Railroad five sections of excellent grazing land in the vicinity of Glendive, Dawson county. To this place they removed their herds of cattle and winter from five to eight hundred head. Mark A. Heren has charge of this ranch, Claud L. having located in Chicago. Mr. Heren now keeps only a small amount of horses and cattle on the homestead ranch. In their stockgrowing Mr. Heren and his sons give preference to shorthorns.

On July 4, 1867, Mr. Heren wedded with Miss Maria L. Myers, born in Andrew county, Mo., and of distinguished ancestry. Her parents were Ephraim and Nancy (Williams) Myers, natives of Indiana and Virginia. Their family circle embraced five sons and five daughters. The original American ancestors of the Myers family came from Germany nearly 200 years ago. Robert Myers, grandfather of Mrs. Heren, was born in Maryland, and married Mrs. Katurah Paul, whose first husband was killed while a Continental soldier of the Revolution. Mrs. Heren is a woman of gracious refinement, and the home is one of truly Montana hospitality. Mr. and Mrs. Heren have ten children: Rolla Preston, now chief inspector of live stock for Montana at Chicago, Ill., is a graduate of the Northwestern Business Institute; Claude L., assistant inspector under his brother in Chicago, educated at Lexington, Ky.; Frank K. has the management of the home ranch; Mark A., in charge of the Glendive ranch; Maud, wife of M. W. Bacon, of Butte, finished her education at Zanesville, Ohio; Solomon E., attending college at Grand Island, Neb.; Nancy Anna, Edith, Ashley and Dorothy are at the parental home. The family occupies a prominent position in social circles.

JAMES W. GEIGER, treasurer of Sweet Grass county, is a young man of signal ability and is held in high esteem in his home county and town by reason of his sterling characteristics and genial personality. Mr. Geiger comes of stanch old German lineage, his great-grandfather having settled in America in the early days, and located in one of the northeastern states. His son David, grandfather of our subject, was numbered among the pioneers of Lancaster, Ohio, where was born Samuel M. Geiger, father of James W. Samuel M. Geiger married Miss Delilah Reddington, who was born in Indiana, and they became the parents of four sons and one daughter. In 1856 the father removed from Ohio to Adams county, Iowa, and there our subject was born March 4, 1871. His father was there engaged in farming until 1861, when the thundering of rebel guns against the ramparts of old Fort Sumter aroused his patriotism and loyalty. He enlisted in Company F, Twentieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, with which he proceeded to the front and remained in active service until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge. John W. Geiger passed his youth in his native state and was educated in the public schools, completing a course of study in the high school at Marion. In 1891, at the age of twenty years, he came to Montana and located in Big Timber, where he entered the employ of the Big Timber National Bank, remaining with that institution until January, 1898, when he entered upon the discharge of his duties as deputy recorder of Sweet Grass county, having been appointed thereto the preceding December. This position Mr. Geiger retained until November, 1900, when he was elected county treasurer. He has administered the financial affairs of the county with much ability. In politics Mr. Geiger gives his support to the Republican party; fraternally he holds membership in the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, in which he holds the office of chancellor commander. On October 4, 1894, Mr. Geiger was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Conklin, daughter of Aaron Conklin, of Detroit, Mich., in which beautiful City of the Straits she was born. Mr. and Mrs. Geiger have one son, Master Harold, who was born November 29, 1896.

Powell and became the father of nine children, it is not to be supposed that our subject, William Allen Hensley, the sixth of the nine, started in life with very brilliant financial prospects. He did, however, secure a good education, attending the public schools regularly, and afterward graduated from Williamstown College in 1854 when he was nineteen years old. He was born near Georgetown, Scott county, Ky., April 30, 1835. On laying aside his text books Mr. Hensley began teaching school near his home; but after spending two years at the business he removed to Missouri and there engaged in merchandising with an uncle. After a time he again went to teaching, and became principal of the high school at Richmond, Ray county, Mo., for two years. At the end of that time he went into the southeastern part of the state and was successfully engaged in the stock commission business with Martin J. Clark until 1862. On account of the Civil war he sold his interests and came to Montana, making the trip across the plains and having a number of skirmishes with the Indians on the way, but escaping serious consequences. He was captain of the train, and landed it safely in Alder gulch in the fall of 1862. Mr. Hensley first began business as a grocer in Virginia City, but after a few months sold out and engaged in placer mining in Alder gulch. From there he went to Diamond City and followed the same business at that point; later at French gulch, and landed finally at German gulch in 1865, and there continued mining for four years. In 1869 he sold out and bought a large stock ranch in Deer Lodge valley, and gave his attention to the stock business until his death, which occurred January 2, 1893. While conducting the stock farm he also made investments in real estate in Butte and elsewhere throughout the state. He managed all his business with skill and diligence, giving close attention to all its details, and was very prosperous.

In political relations Mr. Hensley was a Democrat, and manifested a lively interest in the success of his party. He was married in Missouri November 10, 1868, to Miss Luvina J. Hancock, of that state, and they traveled through the southern states until the spring of 1869, when they came to Montana. Both were members of the Methodist church. They have seven children living, namely: Stephen Kavanaugh, William Caples, Claude Marvin, Thomas Hubert, Oleta Edmonia, now Mrs. William Maxey, of Bozeman; Edwin Emmett, and Rossie Evelyn; another son, George Emory, is de-

WILLIAM ALLEN HENSLEY.—The son of Louis H. Hensley, a Methodist minister who removed to Kentucky from Virginia when a young man and was there married to Miss Clarissa

ceased. The parents of Mrs. Hensley were Stephen K. and Ivy (Roberts) Hancock, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Kentucky. They removed to Missouri in their early married life, where the father followed farming and stockraising until his death in 1891. They had nine children, of whom Mrs. Hensley was the sixth.

DANIEL J. HENNESSY.—However much there may be in circumstances or training in the making of a man's career, no thoughtful man would seek to set bounds to their sway; the germ of the spreading oak is in the acorn from which it springs. These truisms may well be applied to Daniel J. Hennessy of Butte, one of the most extensive, successful and enterprising merchants of the entire northwest. Mr. Hennessy was born in September, 1854, at Frederickton, New Brunswick, in the Dominion of Canada, and began his education at a collegiate school in that province. At the age of thirteen he left school and determined to begin the battle of life for himself, which he did by accepting employment in a grocery store for a time and then in a dry goods store, which was more to his taste and in which he remained until the western fever became epidemic throughout the land, and attacked him as it did thousands of others. In 1879 he came to Montana, arriving at Helena in April and remained a month, after which he visited Butte, where he secured a position of importance and responsibility with E. L. Bonner & Co., and soon demonstrated his capacity and business tact. In the fall of 1866 Mr. Hennessy began business for himself by organizing the firm of D. J. Hennessy & Co., and starting an establishment on Main street, above Broadway, moving soon after to the corner of Main and Granite. In this enterprise he was entirely successful, the business expanding with such rapidity and regularity that in less than three years an enlargement of its scope and rearrangement of its status was required. In the summer of 1889 the firm was incorporated with a paid-up capital stock of \$250,000 under the title of the D. J. Hennessy Mercantile Company, and thus with enlarged facilities this new company started out with every indication of prosperity. But alas for human hopes! On Sunday, September 29, 1889, a disastrous fire which started at the corner of Granite

and Utah streets in a few minutes consumed in its ravenous holocaust his entire building and stock of goods, valued at more than \$125,000. He was able, however, to save his books, and they were in such excellent shape that the full insurance he carried was promptly paid by every company concerned without hesitation or quibble. Before the end of the year he had erected and completely stocked a fine new building on the site of the old one, and presented to his patrons a collection of commodities which for extent, richness, variety, quality and comprehensiveness, surpassed any shown in the state. His pluck and enterprise brought due reward in a business triumph which is one of the notable mercantile achievements of the section and the time, proving him to be in fact as he is in name, the Merchant Prince of Montana and the northwest.

In November of that year he was elected as a Democrat to the first state senate of Montana, and in the distribution of terms he drew the short one. The next year he was re-elected for a full term of four years, and gave his constituents good service for half the term, being chairman of the committee on mines and mining, and a member of the finance and other important committees in the body. After serving his party faithfully for a year or more he resigned his official position, and has since devoted his attention exclusively to his enormous business, which is enough to occupy the mind and reward the industry of any man. The corporation over which he presides, and of which he is the direct personal manager, completed a handsome new six-story building in October, 1898, retaining for storage purposes four stories and the basement. The building is 88x200 feet, and houses one of the most elaborate, systematic, comprehensive and satisfactory department stores in the western states. Its stock is valued at half a million dollars. The company has a branch store at Centreville and another large department store at Anaconda. Of all this gigantic business, with its wide and varied ramifications, Mr. Hennessy is the presiding genius, the real inspiration and vital breath; and the manner in which he conducts it all and the uniform success which attends his efforts are proofs, strong and impressive, of his wonderful endowment for mercantile affairs. He is, moreover, as highly esteemed in private life for his numerous manly virtues and social attractions as he is in commercial circles for his superior qualifications in the domain of business.

CHARLES S. HEFFERLIN.—In connection with the upbuilding and progress of the beautiful city of Livingston, there is no man more prominent and who has contributed in greater measure than Mr. Hefferlin. He was born on February 5, 1856, in Leavenworth county, Kan., the son of Martin and Louise Ann (Humphrey) Hefferlin, the former born in Loraine, France, now Germany, and the latter in Ohio. Martin Hefferlin, on his emigration, located in St. Louis, Mo., whence he removed to Weston, Mo., and thence to Wyandotte, Kan., practically a suburb of Kansas City, and here he was a merchant until his death. His widow passed away at Livingston, Mont., in March, 1901. Of their six sons and one daughter, Charles was the third son. He came to Montana in 1882, and the remainder of the family later located also in Livingston.

Charles S. Hefferlin passed his boyhood days in Wyandotte, Kan., where he graduated in the high school with the class of 1872. He then for three years held a responsible position in the local post-office, and then was for three years more the chief clerk in the Wyandotte office of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, after which he was promoted to a position at Ellis, Kan., where he continued three years, and then held a similar position in Denver, Colo., for an equal time, his efficient services having insured these consecutive promotions. He next became cashier in the freight office of the Northern Pacific Railroad at Billings, Mont., where he located in the summer of 1882, and was later agent of the road at Custer. In 1883 he came to Livingston in a similar capacity, holding the office for five years, and manifesting a lively interest in the development of the town, in whose future prominence he had such confidence that he made liberal investments in local realty. In the fall of 1888 Mr. Hefferlin opened the Merchants' Bank, as owner and cashier, which is one of the solid and popular banking institutions of the state.

In 1884 Mr. Hefferlin erected the Hefferlin Block, one of the city's finest business buildings, and in 1892 he erected the opera house, which is of modern design and equipments and has not lacked for appreciation from the local public. His enterprise in forwarding the substantial upbuilding of the city has had still farther ramifications, since he has, at different times, erected twelve stores on Main street, while in 1898 he built and equipped the Livingston flour mills, fitted with the most modern appliances and contributing in marked de-

gree to the industrial activities of Livingston. He is honored as one of the representative men of the city and his popularity is due to his well directed efforts and upright life. In politics he gives allegiance to the Republican party, and for the past four years he has been a valued member of the city council, while he has rendered efficient service on the board of education for eight years. On August 13, 1887, Mr. Hefferlin married with Miss Florence M. Holliday, born in Winterset, Iowa, the daughter of Samuel L. Holliday, of whom specific mention is made on another page of this work, and this union has produced two children, Charles Holliday and Marie.

CHARLES R. HENDERSON.—Among the popular and progressive young farmers and stockgrowers of Choteau county is numbered Mr. Henderson, who has attained success in the productive industries of the state. He is a native of the Dominion of Canada and of Scottish origin. He was born in the county of Frontenac on March 2, 1867, the son of William Henderson, who was also born in the same county, where he made his home for the greater portion of his life. In 1886 he came to Montana, locating in the district of the Bear Paw mountains in Choteau county, and was here engaged in stockraising for about two years, later turning his attention to freighting in various sections of the Rock mountain region. He died in Flathead county in 1890. His wife, whose maiden name was Lovina Clixby, was likewise born in Frontenac county, Canada, and she died in the city of San Jose, Cal., in 1892.

Charles R. Henderson received educational discipline in the public schools of Leeds county, Ontario, Canada, where he remained until 1882, when he made his way into the northwest territory, where he was engaged in teaming until 1885, when he crossed the international boundary into North Dakota, and was employed in that state for two years, coming to Choteau county, Mont., on January 17, 1887. Within the following year he took up a tract of land at the head of Peoples creek, disposing of this in 1890 and removing to the town of Egan, Flathead county, where he was engaged in the hotel business for one year. For several years thereafter Mr. Henderson was engaged in stockraising on Black coulee on the southeast side of the Bear Paw mountains, and in 1895 he lo-

cated on his present ranch, which is eligibly situated on Birch creek, near the little postoffice village of Warrick. Here he has made good improvements and is being duly prospered, giving his attention to the raising of cattle and also having a portion of his ranch under effective cultivation. He here owns 320 acres of land, and is known as one of the enterprising and public-spirited young men of his section. He is unwavering in his support of the Republican party, in whose cause he has been an active worker. From 1895 until 1897, inclusive, Mr. Henderson was incumbent of the office of deputy surveyor of Choteau county.

HENRY BRUNDY.—While too much cannot be said in praise of the settled populations whose enterprise, energy and thrift build up new cities, communities and state in the wilderness, full faith and credit must be given to the pioneer pathfinders who go ahead and blaze the way. They are the advance guard—the scouts, so to speak—of civilization. They are men of courage, of resources, of good physique, of good sense, and of a sublime audacity of faith. To this class belongs the now venerable and highly esteemed Henry Brundy, of near Butte, who has borne his full share of the labor and service in the cause of developing the great northwest, and wears on his person many marks of the burden.

Mr. Brundy was born February 22, 1826, near St. Charles, Mo., a son of John H. and Mary (Stoub) Brundy, natives of Germany, who came to the United States early in the century, where the father established a large coopering business. Both died at East St. Louis, Mo., about the middle of the century. Our subject was educated in the public schools and the Catholic parochial school at St. Charles, and removed with his parents to Alton, Ill., and about four years later to Edwardsville, Ill., and there worked with his father at coopering. In 1843 they removed to East St. Louis, started the same business and conducted it on an extensive scale until they were washed out by the Mississippi flood of 1844. He then went down the river to New Orleans, and for two years worked at his trade as a journeyman, making barrels for the government, as it was during the time of the Mexican war and there was great demand for such articles; but in 1846 he returned to East St. Louis, and joined his father who had again started the business there. He remained

with his father about a year, and then engaged in the grocery business with his brother-in-law for two years, but being burned out, he went to Peru, Ill., and opened a grocery store, continuing in the business until the gold excitement of 1848 set the whole country wild and even ruffled the financial and business waters of foreign lands. He joined the argonauts of 1849 by getting together an outfit and becoming a part of the Dixon train of forty-two wagons, being the second train leaving St. Joseph. They had many contests with the Indians and some narrow escapes from serious disaster, but reaching the land of gold in July, Mr. Brundy at once went to work at placer mining, at which he made considerable money. During the last two years of his stay in California he engaged in mercantile business on Weaver creek near Hangtown. He then sold out his business and returned to his former home at East St. Louis. There he started a hotel and livery business which proved to be so profitable that he determined to erect a hotel of his own, and did so at a cost of \$140,000. This he conducted for two years, and in 1860 leased it and joined the Pike's Peak stampede. About two years later, however, the hotel burned, with little insurance. When he reached the Peak he began operations in mining and also in a mercantile enterprise, both of which he continued for two years, when he again returned to his old home. In the spring of 1862 he came up the Missouri on the first boat that ever came as far as Fort Benton, Mont., bought horses, proceeded to the Bitter Root valley, went down to Hell Gate canyon, on to Gold creek, then down to Missoula, across the river and up to old Fort Owens, where they stopped for awhile. From there he made his way by easy stages to within about eight miles of Hamilton, thence to Pioneer gulch, where he remained until early winter, and finally to Bannack, where he went to mining, and built the first house in the town—the house in which the First territorial legislature of Montana held its sessions. He was a member of the Vigilantes, and one of the leaders who took part in ridding the country of the notorious Plummer and his outlaw associates. While at Bannack he discovered some rich quartz mines, and returning to St. Louis he brought up the first quartz mill, consisting of a crusher and steam engine, and the first steam sawmill ever brought into the territory. With these he was enabled to carry on a very profitable business along two lines—



Henry Bromley

quartz mining and lumbering. He furnished by means of his sawmill the lumber used in all the early houses built in Virginia City, and started the enduring industry of quartz mining, where it had been previously unknown, with the eight-stamp quartz mill that is still in operation at Burlington. Mr. Brundy also furnished the lumber for the first houses in Butte, all frame buildings in those days, his lumber yard being where Gans & Klein's store now stands on Main street, and in charge of Dr. Ford, who was Butte's first postmaster. He continued in the lumber business until about seven years ago, and since then has resided near the mouth of the canyon that leads to Columbia gardens, being still engaged in mining. He has been eminently successful in all his business ventures, but the reason is plain and obvious. Nature endowed him with a clear vision, a positive character, a defiant courage and excellent judgment, and he has not folded his talents in a napkin, but used them with skill and diligence. In the wide range of his movements and activities, he has, of course, been exposed to many dangers and perils from fire and flood, from storm and cold, from wild beasts and savage men; and he bears on his body many scars of his encounters with them all.

Mr. Brundy was married in 1884 to Miss Sarah Carver, a native of Virginia, and daughter of James and Amelia (Carter) Carver, also Virginians by birth. She was the third of their six children. In politics Mr. Brundy is a Democrat, and has always taken an active part in public affairs, notwithstanding the numerous and exacting business cares which have occupied his mind through life. While in East St. Louis he was captain of a military company, and wherever he has lived he has shown himself to be a man of positive convictions and deeply interested in the welfare of his community. In this spirit, and as a matter of business thrift as well, he has extensive holdings and dealings in real estate in the city of Butte, notably in the Park City addition. Notwithstanding, and perhaps in consequence of, his very active and, it might be said, rugged, outdoor life, Mr. Brundy is still hale and vigorous, although the snows of seventy-five winters have whitened his hair, but the recollections of three-quarters of a century enrich his mind and enliven his entertaining conversation. He has borne the heat and burden of the day, and is now in the full enjoyment of the milder glories of its evening, serene in the

consciousness of having spent an upright life and contributed his due portion to the welfare of his kind; and secure, also, in the high respect and cordial regard of all who have the pleasure and the benefit of an acquaintance with him.

GEORGE HENEAULT. — From his native home in Montreal, Canada, where he was born on July 4, 1837, to that of his present activity and usefulness at the Columbia Gardens at Butte, Mont., George Heneault has come through a varied and serviceable experience which prepared him well for the duties of life in almost any field. His parents were Sylvis and Olive Heneault, also natives of Montreal, from whence they removed to Oswego, N. Y., and later to St. Joseph, Mo., where the father is now living at the age of ninety-two years. Mr. Heneault was educated in the public schools of Oswego, N. Y., removing with his parents to St. Joseph, Mo., in 1861, and the next year going to Omaha, Neb., where he was employed in the construction department of the Union Pacific Railroad until 1866. In the spring of that year he came to Montana, and, locating at Alder gulch, year there in mining. In 1868 he was mining and freighting at Laramie, Wyo., and in 1869 was mining on Cedar creek, Missoula county, Mont. In 1872 he went to the Crow's Nest in the Coeur d'Alene county and built a store and remained there two years mining and merchandising. From 1874 to 1877 he carried the mail from Missoula to Forest City, and from 1877 to 1882 conducted a restaurant and hotel at Missoula. From 1882 to 1884 he had the contract for carrying the mail from Missoula to Cedar Creek and from Missoula to Horse Plains. In 1884 he removed to Butte, where he has since been interested in mines and mining, having some promising claims in the Highland district, in 1899 he was made deputy sheriff and stationed at the Columbia Gardens in the suburbs of Butte, and since then has had charge of that institution. He is a Republican in politics; in fraternal relations a Freemason, holding membership in the lodge at Missoula. He was married at Missoula in 1881 to Miss Ora Lee Reno, who was born in that city in 1857, and died there in 1884, leaving one child, George A. Heneault. Mr. Heneault in business and in private life has so demeaned himself as to win and hold the regard and esteem of his fellowmen and

the confidence and respect of all who know him. He is a faithful officer, and has been an energetic and conscientious worker in whatever line of industry that has engaged his attention, exhibiting the best traits of good and useful citizenship.

LUCIAN W. HEATH.—A resident for thirteen years among the people of Montana, Lucian Wells Heath, of the real estate and insurance firm of Piatt & Heath, doing business in the Pittsburg Block, may properly be regarded as a representative citizen. He was born at Jaffrey, Cheshire county, N. H., October 21, 1867. In his ancestry the blood of the Scotch Highlander is mingled with that of English origin. The family of his father, Eleazer Heath, were of the latter and that of his mother, Mary M. Gilmore, were of the former. Our subject's parents, however, were natives of New Hampshire, where they spent their lives; the mother there passing away February 1, 1899, and the father still a resident of the state, although retired from the active pursuits of life, and enjoying in its calm and mellow evening, at the age of seventy-four, the fruits of his long and successful labors.

Mr. Heath was reared among the granite hills of his native state, began his education in its excellent public schools, passing to the high schools at Andover and Chelmsford, Mass., and rounding it out by a special course at Cannon's Commercial College, Lawrence, Mass. On leaving school he determined to try his fortune in the great west, coming to Montana and locating at Helena, July 6, 1888. The first year was practically one of observation, prospecting for a business agreeable to his tastes and suited to his faculties. Having determined that real estate presented proper opportunity, he began business in that line with vigor and a manifest determination to succeed. In 1891 he formed a partnership with George H. Piatt in the real estate and insurance business, which has been agreeable, profitable and lasting, it being now in full activity, with a larger and more remunerative patronage than ever before. The firm represents eleven insurance companies and has more than 300 tenants in properties it has to rent. It conducts the leading business of the kind in the county, and is continually increasing its clientele.

While Mr. Heath has given to his business all necessary attention, permitting nothing to interfere with its demands, he has found time to take

an active and useful interest in public affairs and contribute his share of effort and wisdom to the welfare of the community in general. In the spring of 1901 he was elected alderman from the Fifth ward to the city council. In that body he is chairman of the committee on streets and alleys, and as such lets no demand for improvement or claim for redress of a grievance go by without the most thorough investigation and intelligent action. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Helena Improvement Society, and secretary-treasurer of the Helena Business Men's Association. These positions give further scope to the energies of his progressive spirit, and aid him in rendering additional service to the people of the city and vicinity. Mr. Heath was married September, 1895, to Miss Mary Johnson, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., a daughter of George and Emma (Collis) Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Heath have one son—Howard Wells Heath, who is five years old. They are members of the Congregational church, of which Mr. Heath has long been a trustee.

JOSEPH HIRSHBERG.—One of the early pioneers of Montana, and prominent and eminently successful in several lines of mercantile and industrial activity, Mr. Hirshberg has borne his full share of the burdens and privations of frontier life, and has achieved a large measure of business distinction and prosperity. He was born in the province of Posen, Germany, January 28, 1847. His parents were also natives of Germany, and died in that country; his father was a prosperous merchant. There were six children in the family, Joseph being the first born. He attended the public schools of his native land until he was sixteen years old, when he came to America, landing in New York, where he remained only a short time. He went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, in April, 1863, locating at La Porte, Sierra county, and was employed as a clerk and salesman in a dry goods store. After a few months he began traveling through the country, selling dry goods, his main object being to get acquainted with the language and ways of the people. In 1864, in company with a friend, he started with a team for Salt Lake City, taking a stock of dry goods, which they sold along the way. His intention was to engage in business in the Salt Lake country, which they reached after months of

hardship and danger, passing through the deserts of Nevada, and also through Virginia City, Austin and other places in that state. In the winter of 1864 he opened a general store at Smithfield, Cache valley, Utah, and conducted it for a year, but with indifferent success, and at the end of the year disposed of it to a Mormon institute doing business there. In 1866 he joined the Salmon river stampede, landing at Salmon City in the spring with a train of Utah produce and staple groceries, for which, however, he found no profitable market, as numbers of the people had no money. He disposed of his stock at a considerable loss, purchased with what capital he had left five six-mule teams for freighting purposes, and opened connection between Montana and Salt Lake City. Not liking the business he disposed of his teams at good profit in 1867, and opened a general store at Lincoln gulch, Mont., in partnership with Louie Caro. They continued this enterprise with success until the Coeur d'Alene stampede occurred, in 1870, when they removed their goods to Cedar creek, Missoula county, and there started a store. Remaining until 1874 they sold out and Mr. Hirshberg came to Helena, and was employed a short time as a clerk and bookkeeper in a dry goods store. In 1875 he went to Flathead Lake and engaged in the cattle and a mercantile business, which he continued until 1878, winning success although seriously handicapped by the low prices of cattle and the hard winters on the ranges. Not finding Flathead a good cattle country he disposed of his mercantile business and took his cattle and a lot of horses across the mountains into Canada, arriving there at the time the Dominion government was making a treaty with the Blackfeet Indians. He sold his horses to the Indians and his cattle to the settlers. He returned to Helena in 1878, and the same year took a trip to New York city, and while there met and married Miss Eva Davis, his present wife, who was born in Posen, Germany, April 1, 1857, which was also his birthplace, with whom he was united on January 5, 1879. During this trip he also formed a partnership with A. Nathan, now a prominent merchant at Great Falls, and together they purchased a large stock of goods, which they shipped by rail to Bismarck, N. D., and from there by steamer up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, where he arrived in May, 1879, accompanied by his wife and business partner. They opened a store on Front street in Fort Benton, and continued operations

until 1887, when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Nathan went into business in Butte, Mr. Hirshberg remaining at Fort Benton until 1889. During this period he purchased of Burd & Armstrong a general store at Choteau, now the county seat of Teton county, and after 1889 closed out his business at Fort Benton and removed the remnant of merchandise to Choteau, dividing his attention there between his mercantile interests and the sheep business, being unusually successful in both ventures. His brother Julius joined him in the store in 1889, and taking full charge of it in 1890, gave Mr. Hirshberg a better opportunity to devote his attention to the stock business. In 1894 they opened an additional store at Dupuyer, Teton county, in which their cousin, Carl Harris, also joined them and took the active management of the enterprise upon himself. In 1890 Mr. Hirshberg engaged in extensive sheepraising and woolgrowing, on what was known as the Belknap Indian reservation in the Bear Paw mountains. The government having opened this territory for settlement he has purchased, entered and leased considerable of it, and is running a large number of Rambouillet Merino sheep on the range. In 1890 Mr. Hirshberg bought and removed to his present beautiful home on Madison avenue, Helena, his principal reason being to secure good educational advantages for his four sons: Edward, born at Fort Benton, April 10, 1880; Sidney, born at Fort Benton, June 12, 1881; Mortimer, born at Fort Benton, June 27, 1883; and Frank, born at Fort Benton, April 1, 1889.

In politics Mr. Hirshberg is a Republican, but has never been an active partisan. Fraternally he belongs to King Solomon's Masonic Lodge, of Helena; and in religious affiliation is connected with Temple Emanu-El, of which his wife is also a member. He is still in vigorous health and has no idea of retiring from business for years to come. On the contrary, he is contemplating an enlargement of his enterprise by establishing a banking house at Choteau, in which he will be joined by his brother Julius. In fact, with the activity of mind, the fertility of resources, the fine executive ability, the accurate grasp of multitudinous details and the restless energy of spirit which have made him a merchant prince and given him such a commanding position throughout the business world, it would be impossible for him to be idle or even partially occupied, he being one of the creative agen-

cies who must see their productions growing and thriving around them, and must be doing something to develop or improve the sphere in which they live. And as he has been successful and enterprising in business, so are he, his excellent wife and his cultivated sons popular and potential in social life, and influential for good in every industry which contributes to the welfare of the community and the elevation of their fellows. His life example is a force that can not die; but in its actual, tangible achievements, will endure in ever expanding usefulness when he shall have passed away.

JAMES HIGGINS.—Enlisted in the various departments of the great mining industry in Butte is an army of workmen, and among those placed in position of distinctive trust and responsibility is Mr. Higgins, superintendent of the Bell mine, who directs the labors of a large corps of employes. He was born in Worcestershire, England, on November 10, 1856, the youngest of the four children of James and Bridget (Griffin) Higgins, both of whom were born in Ireland, whence the father removed to England in 1848, being an ironworker. James Higgins attended the parochial schools in his native country until he was thirteen, when he obtained employment in a carpet factory for a time and then served an apprenticeship of about one year at the brick mason's trade.

In 1872 Mr. Higgins came to America, locating in Boston until 1874, when he went to Philadelphia, worked for a time as a longshoreman and was later a patrolman on the police force until the centennial year. In the fall of 1876 he came to Colorado and soon went to the Little Cottonwood mining district in Utah, where he was engaged in mining, and thereafter at Silver Reef, in southern Utah. He eventually returned to his former location and thence came to Montana in 1878, locating at Glendale, Beaverhead county, being employed in the old Alice mine for six months, then going to Wickes, he was in the Alta mine for six months also. From there he came to Butte and entered the employ of the late Marcus Daly, and was identified with the first work done in developing the Anaconda mine. He later was connected with the Bell mine, of which he became foreman in 1890, his services being so efficient that in 1894 he was made superintendent in which position he has

since served, being recognized as an able executive and one particularly fitted for the office. Mr. Higgins has himself made a number of investments in mining properties, owning promising claims in Flathead and Jefferson counties. In political adherency he supports the Democratic party, and fraternally he belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, under whose discipline he received his early educational training.

Mr. Higgins has been twice married, first in July, 1876, to Miss Kate Durkin, who was born in Ireland, and who died in 1883, leaving one son, James E. On January 6, 1892, Mr. Higgins was again married, the bride being Miss Mary Sullivan, born in Michigan, the daughter of Jeremiah Sullivan, one of the pioneers of Montana. Mr. Higgins' only child, James E., is a young man of distinctive talent. He was born in Philadelphia, June 17, 1877. He has been finely educated, first in the public and parochial schools, and All Hallows College, at Salt Lake City, taking also a year's course in St. Mary's College, at St. Mary's, Kansas. In 1898 he matriculated in the department of mining engineering at Columbia College, New York city, where he will graduate as a member of the class of 1902, after which he will become actively identified with the management of work in the smelter and mines. He had studied surveying and minor mechanical engineering before entering Columbia, so that he was well equipped for continuing his technical studies.

WILLIAM C. HICKEY.—For many generations the ancestors of Mr. Hickey lived in Ireland and contributed to its advancement and improvement. His parents, Thomas and Katherine Hickey, emigrated therefrom in 1828, settling in New York state, where our subject was born October 1, 1846. The father was a prosperous farmer, a Democrat in politics and a communicant of the Catholic church. They were the parents of eight children, of whom six are living, namely: William C., Thomas, Edward, Michael, Margaret and Johanna. The father died in 1875, and the mother in 1894.

Mr. Hickey's educational advantages were confined to what he could obtain from irregular attendance at the district school in his neighborhood at such times as he could escape the exactions of

necessary toil. He assisted his parents in the arduous requirements of rearing the family until 1865, when he came west as far as Wisconsin, but returned to the east after a brief stay. In 1868 he came to Montana and located at Butte, where he devoted his time to placer mining until 1870, but has since confined his operations to quartz mining. Mr. Hickey's success in mining has been very gratifying to him and his friends, and he has pursued the calling with a singleness of purpose and a determined perseverance that would have won success in almost any line. He has also been largely interested in real estate operations that have also proved successful, seeming to have that rare combination of excellent judgment and prompt action which make a good business man.

On July 16, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Matilda White, a native of England. They were the parents of three children: Nellie, Frances and Myrtle. Mrs. Hickey died September 28, 1884, after eight years of happy wedded life, and on August 22, 1888, Mr. Hickey contracted a second marriage, his choice being Miss Agnes Moran, a native of Montana and daughter of Patrick and Katharine Moran, natives of Ireland, who came to America in their early married life, locating first at Cipcinnati but removing to Montana in 1863. The father was engaged in freighting and also conducted a hotel on the road to Bozeman and Gallatin. In both occupations he was fairly successful. Both parents were members of the Catholic church, and both have passed into eternal life—the father in 1888 and the mother in 1896. Mr. Hickey, by his second marriage, is the father of six children: William, Edward, Irene, Benetia, Flora and Zella. The parents are members of the Catholic church. They find Montana an agreeable place to live in, and are as well esteemed throughout their large circle of friends and the community in general, as they have been successful in business and useful to their city and county.

ANDREW JACKSON HUNTER, M. D.—This excellent physician, influential citizen, esteemed public official and enterprising business man, whose useful life closed at Bozeman April 19, 1894, at the age of seventy-eight, was born in Prince Edward county, Va., March 18, 1816, the son of John Hunter, who removed to Kentucky in 1818. His wife, the Doctor's mother, was Sarah Price, a

first cousin of Gen. Price, conspicuous on the Confederate side in the Civil war. They owned large tracts of land in the Horseshoe bend of the Ohio river on the Kentucky side, and John Hunter died there early in the 'forties. The Doctor was the youngest of sixteen children, and after preliminary training in the public schools, entered the office of Dr. Rogers, of Louisville, Ky., where he remained four or five years and then took a thorough professional course at a good medical college. After completing this he went to Louisiana and passed five years in the practice of his profession. About 1850 he was engaged as company physician by the Illinois Central Railroad, having moved into Illinois prior to that time. He remained in the employ of this company until 1857. He then removed to Missouri and opened an office in Warsaw, where he remained a year, but returned to Illinois and settled at Georgetown, where he built up a very large practice. In 1861 he went back to Missouri and lived in the town of Mexico until 1864, when he started for Montana by way of Nebraska City, going up the North Platte and Wind rivers and down the Rosebud to the Yellowstone, then up the Yellowstone to what is now known as Hunter's Hot Springs, which he discovered in July, and which was named in his honor. At that time the country was so thickly peopled with Indians that he deemed it unsafe to remain in that neighborhood and removed to Bozeman and soon after to Virginia City. After a few months he changed his base of operations to Helena, where he remained nearly two years. During all this time he had been practicing medicine, but in 1866, being persuaded by the gold excitement then prevailing, he went to Diamond City, and there, in connection with his professional labors, he engaged in mining. While residing there he was appointed probate judge of Meagher county by Gov. Smith, and in 1869, upon removing to Bozeman, he was appointed to the same position in Gallatin county and filled it until 1871. At that time he resigned and removed to Hunter's Hot Springs, but, until 1875, was unable to remain there during the summer seasons on account of the Indians. In that year he removed his family to the Springs and continued to reside there until 1884, when he sold his interests, returned to Bozeman and there lived retired until his death, April 19, 1894.

In politics Dr. Hunter was an ardent Democrat, and although he never sought or desired official station he was obliged by circumstances to accept

appointments from time to time. He was government physician at Fort Ellis in 1872, and in 1876 occupied the same position for the Crow agency at Rosebud. In religious affiliation he was a devoted member of the Christian church at Bozeman. In October, 1858, he was united in marriage with Miss Susan Murray, a daughter of John Murray, of Ohio, who was a millwright and cabinetmaker, and removed to Missouri in 1844, where he worked at his trade and also engaged in farming. He was the first county treasurer of Richland county, Ohio, was a colonel in the state militia, and a prominent thirty-second-degree Mason. He died in Missouri in 1848, leaving a family of six sons and six daughters, of whom Mrs. Hunter was the seventh in order of birth. Her mother was Elizabeth Urie, daughter of Solomon Urie, a native of Scotland who came to America before the Revolutionary war. He settled in Pennsylvania, and later removed to Ohio early in its history, and was killed there by the Indians in colonial times. Mrs. Hunter's grandfather, Patrick Murray, was born in Scotland in 1747. He came to America prior to the Revolution, fought in that war as a Pennsylvania soldier and afterward removed to Ohio, where he died in 1846 at the age of ninety-nine years and nine months. His wife, Mary (Beattie) Murray, who was born in Scotland in 1757, died the same year as her husband, aged eighty-nine.

Dr. and Mrs. Hunter had six children: Mary Lee, now Mrs. G. C. Doane; Davis Beauregard, a resident of Seattle; Lizzie Longstreet, now Mrs. Frank W. Rich, of Spokane; Stonewall Jackson, who was drowned in the Yellowstone river at the age of eleven, in 1874; Sallie Price, now Mrs. H. A. Janes, of Lewistown, Idaho; and Emma Sidley Johnston, who died at the age of four years.

Among the honored names of Montana's progressive citizens that of Dr. Hunter will always be revered. He was a representative man, and his contributions to the advancement of the state were substantial and of great value.

ARTHUR HUGILL, one of the pioneer miners and now a prosperous stockman, resides on his valuable ranch near Gold creek, Powell county. He was born in Toronto, Canada, July 22, 1834, a son of Thomas and Sarah (Brown) Hugill, natives of Yorkshire, England, where they were reared, educated and married. They came to Can-

ada early in the year 1834, the father engaging in farming at Woodstock, near Toronto, for many years.

Arthur Hugill, one of a family of nine children, was reared on the Canadian homestead, but received limited educational advantages. Until he was twenty-seven years of age he worked on the farm, and in 1863 went to California via New York and the Isthmus of Panama. The trip to San Francisco occupied nearly a month, and he remained a year in the vicinity of that city employed on ranches and such other work as he could find to do. During the spring of 1864 he went to Idaho, where he was engaged in mining in "Warren's Diggings," coming to Montana in the fall of 1865. At that period there was considerable mining excitement at Beartown, Deer Lodge county, now a part of Granite county, and for the following three years Mr. Hugill mined and prospected in that vicinity, but with indifferent success. In the spring of 1868 he removed to Pioneer, where he was employed as foreman of the Rock Creek Ditch Company for a number of years. Subsequently, while in the service of Messrs. Clark & Rogers, he went into the Butte district to prospect, and while there he took out the first ore that was assayed from the Original mine. During the fall of 1886 Mr. Hugill purchased 420 acres of land in "Hell Gate" valley, two miles below Gold creek station, Powell county, and in the spring of 1887 located on the same. Since that time, with the exception of two years when he was engaged in mining in Washington and American gulches, he has resided there. The ranch is the oldest property of this description in the valley, having been originally owned by Nicholas Connolly. Mr. Hugill is principally engaged in stockraising, paying particular attention to cattle.

On January 27, 1885, our subject was married to Mrs. Anna (Secrest) Brady, a native of Iowa City, Iowa, daughter of Robert M. and Rachel (Epperson) Secrest, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky, who were united in marriage at New Castle, Ind., where Mr. Secrest was engaged in the mercantile business. Later they removed to Iowa, where they died. Mr. Secrest organized the first Masonic lodge ever instituted in that state, and was a very enthusiastic worker in Masonic circles. He died two years after the close of the war. Mr. Hugill, while by no means an active partisan, is, politically, in sympathy with the Republican party.

J. D. HUFFINE.—The third generation of American citizenship and loyal, productive service to the county, the state and the nation, on the part of a family which has always borne an honorable place in the affairs of the country where it happened to be domiciled, is represented by J. D. Huffine, of near Bozeman, a prosperous, progressive and representative farmer, whose thrift and success is apparent in the condition of his property and is based on qualities of inherent strength and capacity, not on external help or particularly favorable circumstances. He was born in east Tennessee, June 30, 1849, a son of Daniel and Sarah (Moore) Huffine, natives of Tennessee, the latter being the daughter of a gentleman of local prominence and substantial prosperity. The paternal grandfather, Daniel Huffine, emigrated from Germany to America with his family, and settled in east Tennessee when it was a part of the western border of civilization in this country. He was a planter of extensive operations, and when he died his son Daniel, father of the subject of this review, succeeded to the homestead and its duties, carrying on the plantation successfully throughout the residue of his busy life. He was married three times and was the father of eighteen children.

Mr. Huffine spent his early days in his native state, was educated at good private schools, and remained at home until 1869, when he moved westward to Kansas, locating at Fort Scott, where he remained three years, engaged in farming. He then concluded to take another flight toward the setting sun, and started for Montana, traveling by rail to Corinne, Utah, thence by stage to Madison river where he engaged in mining, thence to Gallatin valley, in 1873, and homesteaded on his present location, later purchasing an additional 160 acres of state land which he afterward sold, retaining his homestead. This he has improved and reduced to great fertility, and by close and intelligent application of advanced methods of farming, made it one of the most desirable homes in the valley.

Mr. Huffine was married in 1871 to Miss Isabel McHugh, a native of Missouri, daughter of Griffin McHugh, an emigrant from Ohio to Missouri who, with his family, accompanied Mr. Huffine to Montana, locating in the Gallatin valley, and afterward removing to Lewistown in Fergus county. The children born to this union are: Marshall, a merchant at Lewistown, who enlisted

in Company I, Montana Volunteers, commanded by Col. Kessler, for service in the Philippines, and who participated in every engagement his regiment was in, never losing a day by sickness or other calamity; Charles, located in Bozeman; Annie, now Mrs. Ferguson, wife of a successful farmer of the valley; Roe, clerking in a store in Bozeman; Floyd, John, Jesse and Ethel, still at home; and William and Ottie and two infants who are deceased.

The homestead on which Mr. Huffine lives is in all essentials the product of his own skill, good taste and industry. The grounds which surround the comfortable residence are well laid out and beautifully shaded with shapely trees planted by the owner when he took up the claim. It was all a virgin wild when he took hold of it; now it smiles with its prolific harvests of golden grain, fragrant hay and blooming flowers, made vigorous by its silvery veins of sparkling water, and enlivened by its herds of contented cattle browsing on hillside and meadow.

THOMAS F. HICKEY, of Butte, is a brother of Michael A. Hickey, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. He was born at St. Lawrence, N. Y., on December 12, 1844, the eighth child of Thomas and Catherine (Curran) Hickey, who emigrated from Ireland to New York prior to their marriage. The father was a well-to-do farmer of frugal habits and a high sense of duty, and the mother a woman of superior domestic and social qualities. Thomas began his scholastic training in the public schools, finishing it at Fort Covington Academy, where he was graduated in 1863. After leaving school he followed lumbering in the Michigan woods for two years. He then returned to New York and remained until 1880 engaged in farming. In 1880 he came to Montana, locating first at Butte, but soon removing to Helena and working in Lewis and Clarke county at quartz mining for two years, during which time he located and sold the Empire mine. He returned to Butte in 1882, and after a few months went back to New York and passed half a year with his mother, whom he brought back with him to Butte, where she remained until her death in 1896. Here Mr. Hickey has resided ever since, working at mining, carpentering and other occupations and dealing to some extent in real estate. He was at

one time largely interested in the Lizzie Lode mine, but sold his interest some years ago.

Mr. Hickey was married on January 1, 1884, to Julia Finnegan, who was born in Maine in 1860, the daughter of Patrick Finnegan, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to Maine and there became a prosperous farmer. She died in 1900, leaving four surviving children. Seven children were the fruit of their union: Julia, Frederick, Lillian, Arthur, Albert, Marie and Ambrose, of whom only Lillian, Arthur, Albert and Marie are living. Mr. Hickey is a devout member of the Roman Catholic church, regular in its attendance and in the performance of his duties therein. In fraternal relations he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, taking great interest in its meetings and making valuable contributions of service to its advancement. Politically he is a Democrat, and while not a party worker in the ordinary sense, the organization feels the benefit of his counsel and his help in material ways. He stands well in his community and has the good opinion of all who have dealings or acquaintance with him.

O VANDO HOYT.—A residence of thirty-six years in the territory and state of Montana is certainly sufficient to entitle one to the designation of "pioneer," and such is the distinction that is justly accorded the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this biographical sketch. When to that fact is added the naming of his home town in his honor, the distinction becomes a dual one and is doubly appreciated.

Ovando Hoyt, Ovando, Powell county, is one of the prominent merchants and stockmen of Montana. He was born near the old historic town of Deerfield, Franklin county, Mass., in 1844, the son of Azor and Minerva (DeWolf) Hoyt. Azor Hoyt, our subject's father, was also a Massachusetts Yankee of good old Puritan stock, and a miller by trade, and until he was fifty-four years old he continued to reside in that state. He then removed to Houston county, Minn., where he lived for twenty-one years, removing thence to Iowa, where he died nine years later. The widow and mother of our subject was also born at Deerfield, Mass., and survived her husband several years. She joined her son in Montana, passing to the great beyond in 1893. On gaining his majority Ovando Hoyt, who up to that period

had continued to reside with his parents, gallantly struck out for Montana and, surrounded by the innumerable dangers and vicissitudes of such a trip at that early day, followed a six-mule team across the plains. His first objective point was Salt Lake City. From there he journeyed on to the Big Hole basin, arriving in Montana during the early part of 1865. Here he at once engaged in mining, freighting, merchandising and other lines of business more or less lucrative and peculiar to life in those days in the great and comparatively unknown west. Mr. Hoyt recalls to-day many exciting scenes and incidents of those pioneer times; Indian scares and actual massacres; fabulous gold strikes; road agent tragedies; lynching parties and other experiences of early life in the wild west. For fifteen years he resided in the Bitter Root valley, where, for the greater portion of the time, he ran a saw mill. In 1882 he first came to what is now Ovando, Powell county, where he has since continued to reside, enjoying life and the certain prosperity that follows energy and industry. For eight years he conducted a large stock ranch and is still largely identified with that industry. For sixteen years he was the postmaster of Ovando, so called in honor of his initial name. While serving his first year in that capacity he was in the enjoyment of a munificent salary of \$2.25. In 1890 Mr. Hoyt established a general merchandise store which he has since very successfully conducted, having at present a large trade and a productive country to draw from. He has never married. Politically Mr. Hoyt is a staunch Republican, taking an active interest in the affairs of his party and exerting a wide and extended influence. He has been clerk of the local school board and is a most popular man, not only within the limits of the town to which he has devoted so much of his attention, but throughout the new county of Powell.

W ILLIAM B. HUNDLEY, JR.—A native of Illinois, where he was born March 8, 1862, the son of John A. and Clara Hundley, the former a Kentuckian and the latter a Missourian by nativity, and compelled, for the most part, to make his own way in the world from his early years. Mr. Hundley has developed, through the experience he has had in the various pursuits he has followed, a readiness and resourcefulness in character and

mental activity that have often stood him in good stead. His father is a farmer who has succeeded in making the business profitable. In 1901 he came to Montana and located in the Bitter Root valley. Both he and his wife are Methodists and he is a stanch Democrat. They were the parents of five children, one of whom is deceased. Those living are Mac, William B., Meckie and Kirkwood.

William B. Hundley, Jr., attended the public schools of his neighborhood until he was sixteen years old, and then taught school at Vermilion, S. D., for three years. In 1881 he entered the office of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Vermilion for six months, and then transferred his activities to the office of the Montana Central at Craig, Mont., where he served as station agent for seven years, after which he took charge of the office at Boulder which he still conducts. Mr. Hundley has become interested in ranching and stockraising two miles and a half southeast of Boulder, and in this line also he has been quite successful. He recently, however, disposed of both ranch and cattle. Fraternally Mr. Hundley is identified with the Knights of Pythias, and in politics is a firm and zealous Democrat. He was married on April 10, 1890, to Miss Lottie M. Moore, a native of Montana, and daughter of William and Hattie Moore, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Iowa. Mrs. Hundley's parents came to Montana in their early days and settled in Lewis and Clarke county, where they were successfully engaged in farming until their deaths. They had five children, of whom three, Lottie M., Effie and Wilbur, are living. Mr. and Mrs. Hundley have had five children, of whom Le Roy, W. B., Clara and Marguerite are living and adding to the attractiveness of the home by their cheerful and entertaining presence. Mrs. Hundley is a member of the Methodist church.

H. H. HOUGHTON, postmaster of Whitehall, Jefferson county, and one of the most prominent citizens of that village, was born in Bolton, Mass., on August 26, 1840. He is the son of Cephas and Mary T. (Danforth) Houghton, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of Vermont. Cephas Houghton was a wheelwright, and followed this trade in his early life, but later engaged in farming until his death. He was twice married, and left five sons and

one daughter. At Bolton H. H. Houghton enjoyed excellent educational advantages in the public schools, graduating from the celebrated high school founded by Joseph Houghton. He then removed to Boston, and became a clerk in the employment of W. W. Ewing, with whom he remained two years, until the death of Mr. Ewing. He then became a clerk at Stoneham, Mass., for one of the customers of Mr. Ewing, with whom he remained there three years, then engaging with a shoe manufacturing company at Hudson, and later he was in Boston.

On April 16, 1866, at the age of twenty-six years, Mr. Houghton started for Montana. St. Louis was then the western terminus of railroad travel and from that city he took passage for Fort Benton on a steamboat, the trip taken up the Missouri occupying sixty-eight days. Aside from the monotony and the length of the journey the tour was pleasant. Going to Whitetail Deer creek, Mr. Houghton found employment on a milk ranch, where he remained some time, later becoming a partner with Horace G. Root in cattleraising. His interests he sold in 1880, to Mr. Root. He then purchased the Winslow ranch, on which he has since engaged in raising cattle and horses and in dairying. Before making his home on this ranch he resided several winters in Whitehall, for the purpose to give school facilities to his children, and in 1892 he there built a handsome residence, to which he removed his family, continuing also to occupy the ranch homestead.

Mr. Houghton was united in marriage in 1863 to Miss Lydia Andrews, daughter of Amos and Hannah Andrews. The fruit of the union is six children: Albert L., deceased; Ivan S., now manager of the ranch; Shirley D., now an employee of the McKay-Carmichael Company; Frank E., with the Jefferson Valley Trading Company; Henry R., assistant postmaster, and Annie R., Mrs. E. R. McCall, of Whitehall. Mr. Houghton was appointed postmaster in 1898 and for many years he has been a school trustee, while in politics he is a Republican. All of the family are deeply and actively interested in temperance work in a broad and liberal minded spirit. The success achieved by Mr. Houghton in this new commonwealth is due to superior business ability and a strong, masterful domination of circumstances subject to his sway. He is widely and favorably known and highly esteemed, while the family stands in the front rank of social distinction.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.—The establishment of a branch home of the well known and noble Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd at Helena was a great boon not only to the city but to the state at large. The sisters of this order devote their lives to the noble work of reclaiming and uplifting unfortunate and fallen women and leading them back to a life of virtue. At the invitation of Rt. Rev. J. B. Brondel this community was established in Helena on February 5, 1889. Quarters were secured by the purchase of grounds and a brick residence at the corner of Ninth avenue and Holback street, where the sisters were installed on their arrival in the city. The premises soon became too small, and already their capacity has several times been extended. The first community was composed of six sisters, with the Rev. Mother Margaret at the head. Now it numbers nine sisters, with the Rev. Mother Rose of Lima as superior. Thirty girls are now under their care, and since its establishment the institution has received more than 200 inmates, the greater number of whom have been returned to their parents or guardians. Children are placed in this institution without publicity, and, when the parents are unable to provide, free of charge, but are supposed to assist in the general housework, cooking, plain sewing, fancy work or in the well equipped steam laundry. Those under fourteen years of age and older girls who have little education receive each day a few hours instruction. Lessons in both vocal and instrumental music are given to the deserving ones who evince a talent for music. The people of Helena have shown a keen appreciation of the great good being done by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd and it is hoped that soon larger accommodations and better facilities will open a more extended field for their self-sacrificing labors.

The mother superior of the house, Sister Mary of St. Rose Hughes, is a native of Prince Edward Island, where she was born in 1861 of Irish parents who emigrated to Canada in their early life. Her father died on the island at the age of fifty-six, and her mother removed to Minnesota with her sons, who were secular priests, and died there at the age of sixty-eight. The Mother Superior's early life was passed at the academy of the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Montreal. After completing her studies in 1885 she joined her brother at Waseca, Minn., and the next year she entered the novitiate with the Sisters of the Good Shepherd

at St. Paul, and after passing two years there was sent to found a house of the order at Seattle. Eight years were devoted to the work there and the results were most satisfactory. In 1898 she was made superior of the Helena house of the Good Shepherd by appointment from France, the home of the head of the order. Her work is progressing finely and her usefulness is great.

Leonidas R. HOSS, private secretary of Gov. Toole, shows in his character much of the Spartan courage, endurance and generalship which the name suggests. He was born at Montgomery City, Mo., June 12, 1865, the son of Nathaniel K. and Caroline N. (Dryden) Hoss. The father was a native of Tennessee, followed farming and merchandising as an occupation, and died at the close of the Civil war. The mother was born in Missouri, and when left by the early death of her husband with a young family to rear and provide for, she did not waste time pining over her hard lot, but with the high courage and resolute decision of a true American woman at once set about performing the sacred duty thus unexpectedly thrust upon her. For a full quarter of a century thereafter she patiently endured the drudgery and nerve-wasting exactions of a public school teacher's life in order that she might have the means wherewith to feed and clothe and educate her offspring. Of these there were eight, three of whom died in infancy. Leonidas Hoss, the seventh child, attended the public schools at Clarksville, Pike county, until the family moved to Louisiana, in the same county, and there attended school until he was thirteen or fourteen years old. At that age he went to work at any respectable occupation he could get. For several months he served as advertising agent for Messrs. Worthington & Co., proprietors of several general stores in Missouri. But desiring some settled occupation or reliance through life, and realizing that a good trade is an estate out of which the most confiding cannot be swindled, he entered upon an apprenticeship at the trade of printing under Capt. James C. Jamison, proprietor of the Louisiana Press. From that paper he went into the employ of his brother, A. D. Hoss, who was associated with O. A. Parsons, editor and proprietor of the Louisiana Journal. Its office was burnt out during his engagement there, and while the firm was refitting and preparing to resume operations

he worked in a grocery store, returning to the office and his trade as soon as work upon the paper was begun. Soon afterward his mother, having secured a school at Marshall, Mo., removed to that town with the family, where he followed in a little while and accepted employment on the Saline County Democrat. After working on that paper as a compositor for nearly a year, he removed with his mother and the rest of the family to Montana in 1883, locating at Deer Lodge, where his mother taught school and his brother had a position as foreman in the office of the New Northwest, a bright and influential paper published by Capt. J. H. Mills. Mr. Hoss did not immediately get work at his trade, but followed other occupations for about a year and then went to Helena and took a position in the job printing rooms of George Boos, who some time later started the Helena Daily Journal. Mr. Hoss, however, did not remain long in Helena, but returned to Deer Lodge, and from there went to Butte to work on the Inter-Mountain, remaining with that paper until Hon. Lee Mantle came into possession of the Anaconda Review, when he took charge and conducted it until sold to L. O. Leonard, with whom he remained two years as foreman of the mechanical department. This was during the early history of Anaconda. About this time he and his brother, N. Y. Hoss, went to Stevensville and established the Stevensville Tribune. He remained there two or three years, then sold his interest to his brother and went back to work on the North West. Soon after his brother sold out, and together they went to Deer Lodge and established the Silver State, which is now conducted by his brother, A. D. Hoss. From Deer Lodge he went to Philipsburg and founded the Citizens Call. This was in Maren, 1893, just at the time of the great financial panic, but the paper prospered from the beginning and was continuously issued under Mr. Hoss's personal editorship and mapagement until January, 1901, when he was appointed clerk of the state board of examiners. Later, when the death of the lamented Randolph Thompson made a vacancy in the office of private secretary to the governor, he was appointed to fill the vacancy and is still discharging the duties of that position at this writing (1901).

In politics Mr. Hoss has always been a firm and active Democrat, taking earnest and vigorous interest in the counsels and work of the party, and contributing zealously to the success of its campaigns.

He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Woodmen of the World, the Degree of Honor and the Wood Craft. He was married August 27, 1890, to Miss Georgia A. Kelley, daughter of the late R. S. and Mary L. Kelley, of Deer Lodge. Her father was United States marshal for Montana during President Cleveland's first administration, and was a gentleman highly esteemed throughout his whole section. Mr. and Mrs. Hoss have four children, namely: Qwynne Agnew, Frederick F., Robert D. and Mary L., who add much to the pleasure of their parents and the attractiveness of their home. Mr. Hoss is yet a young man, and the general esteem in which he is held, together with the excellent business and attractive social qualities which he possesses, indicate for him a career of great usefulness and credit.

JOHAN J. HOLMES was born in Sweden on December 27, 1838, the son of Ohn and Lotta (Hägglund) Holmes, both of whom passed their lives in their native land, the father filling the distinguished position of chamberlain to King Oscar in Stockholm. In that beautiful capital John J. Holmes passed his early youth, though his education was principally attained in the excellent public schools of his native town of Esterbee. In Stockholm he was employed in a dry-goods establishment as a clerk, later becoming a member of the police force. He then was in the maritime service for a number of years, visiting the principal ports of China, Japan and other foreign countries, and finally New York and San Francisco. In the latter city he disembarked and abandoned the sea.

He remained in the Golden Gate city from 1864 to 1866 engaged in butchering, and thereafter conducted mining in California until 1868, with varying success. In 1868 also he came to Bannack, Mont. He made the trip of 1,500 miles on horseback, one of a party of six. In Deep Spring valley, Nev., they were surrounded by Indians, who kept with the party until night, when they made an attack, which was successfully repulsed. From Bannack Mr. Holmes soon removed to Jefferson county, where he was engaged in placer mining about six months, after which he was for a year in Deer Lodge county; then he followed the concentrating business for

a number of years in Jefferson county, and commenced operations in quartz mining, in which he still continues. He was the discoverer of the Gray Eagle mine, in 1887, and in its operation he was associated with Henry Dahlgren, the partnership being dissolved by the latter's death in 1899. The working of this mine has since continued, and it is called a particularly good property. Mr. Holmes also holds a number of promising prospects in the Comet mining district, not yet sufficiently developed to determine the absolute values. He is also engaged in stockraising, associated with Thomas A. Berkin, his brother-in-law. Their ranch is on Smith river, thirty miles below White Sulphur Springs, where they keep from 300 to 500 head of cattle, and have been very successful. Mr. Holmes has a pleasant home in Boulder.

Mr. Holmes was united in marriage on April 12, 1898, to Mrs. Hattie A. Sregam, who was born in Washington, Iowa, the daughter of George and Sarah L. (Harris) Stafford, natives of Ohio and Virginia. The paternal grandfather was Ralph Stafford, of Tennessee, who married Sarah Carson, of that state, and the maternal grandfather was Averell Harris, of Washington county, Ohio, who married Laura Ann Terrill, of Litchfield, Conn. Mr. Harris removed to Burlington, Iowa, in 1847. Mrs. Holmes has one son by her first marriage, Maurice D., and by her union with Mr. Holmes is the mother of one daughter, Lotta L. In politics Mr. Holmes gives his support to the Republican party, and in its gift he has served as justice of the peace. He is a man of strong mentality and sterling integrity, and is highly esteemed.

A J. HOLLOWAY, clerk of the district court of Jefferson county, is a resident of Boulder, and a gentleman highly esteemed throughout a wide circle of acquaintances. He was born in Kirksville, Mo., on July 18, 1865, a son of Silas N. and Charlotte (Allread) Holloway. The father was a farmer and merchant and the paternal grandparent, John A. Holloway, was also a farmer. A. J. Holloway attended the public schools, and proving an apt student he entered the academy at Hurdland, Mo., where he completed the sophomore course in June, 1884. He then, when only nineteen, began teaching, and followed this profession in district schools until 1887, when he accepted a position

in the freight office of the Q. O. & K. C. Railroad, where he remained until 1888, in which year he engaged in newspaper publishing. For nearly two years he ably and successfully conducted the Hurdland Gazette, and in 1889 leased the plant to a tenant and removed to Kentucky, where he completed a business course at the University of Kentucky, located at Lexington, and in 1890 he returned to Missouri.

Mr. Holloway remained but a few months in Missouri, coming to Miles City, Mont., in September, 1890. Impressed with the freedom and congeniality of the western atmosphere, he came to the conclusion that stage driving would prove an enjoyable, if not a lucrative occupation, and entered this employment, his route being from Pumpkin creek to the Wyoming line, and he carried the United States mails from Powder river to Ekalaka, Mont. Subsequently he diversified his occupation by removing to Miles City and entering the employ of Michael Kircher, in the dairy business. He remained in that service until September 1, 1891, and then taught the district school until 1892, passing the holidays with Mr. Kircher on the dairy farm. The next winter he taught the same school, and continued to teach it until the opening of the Montana Reform School in 1893, of which he was the first teacher. Not being satisfied with the manner in which the school was conducted he resigned the position after two months, returned to Mr. Kircher's and during the fall of 1895 and the succeeding winter he again taught school in that vicinity. In 1895 Mr. Holloway was elected principal of the public school at Belgrade, Gallatin county, where he successfully taught until 1896, passing his summer vacations at the summer normal school at Bozeman. In the fall of 1896 he was elected principal of the Whitehall school, remaining in its charge until January, 1899.

It was at this period that he assumed the duties of clerk of the district court of Jefferson county, being appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of H. G. Rickards, who had been elected clerk of the supreme court of Montana. In November, 1900, Mr. Holloway was elected his own successor and is now filling the position with credit to himself and to the full satisfaction of the bench and bar of that judicial district. He is at present also president of the high school board by appointment from the county superintendent. On September 20, 1896, Mr. Holloway

was united in marriage with Miss Effie Henderson, of Bozeman, Mont., daughter of A. G. and Clara C. (Hughes) Henderson. Mr. Henderson is engaged in farming and lumbering and operates a planing mill. Three children have brightened the attractive home, Jesse Leigh, Charlotte Clare and Lillian Hortense. Fraternally Mr. Holloway is a member of Golden Rule Lodge No. 4, K. of P., Whitehall K. O. T. M. No. 16, Whitehall, of which he was record and financial keeper for two years, and of M. W. of A., Camp Clark No. 6480, Boulder. Mr. Holloway is fitted by education and sterling qualities of head and heart to win his way to fortune, as he has already successfully won the confidence of the people.

MICHAEL A. HICKEY.—In writing the record of this intrepid soldier, hardy pioneer and vigilant miner one scarcely knows whether to give precedence to his deeds of valor in war, or the achievements of his industry in peace. He was born on March 11, 1836, in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., the fourth of nine children of Thomas and Catharine (Curran) Hickey, natives of Ireland, who sought the freedom and enlarged opportunities of the United States early in life. The father, an industrious and frugal farmer, made his way in the world by his own energies without the aid of luck or adventitious circumstances and the mother was a daughter of Michael Curran, a name famous in Irish history. She met the requirements of her domestic life with a proper spirit of diligence, economy and thrift and with an exalted ideal in the training of her children.

Michael A. Hickey attended the public schools during his childhood and youth, and attained manhood's estate like many other farmer lads who were accustomed to hard work and strict economy. Captivated by the ardor of the war fever all around him and "burning to wear a uniform, hear drums and see a battle," he enlisted on September 15, 1861, in Company K, Sixtieth New York Infantry, and was in active service throughout the war, and engaged in many of its most sanguinary battles, among them Second Bull's Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Catlett Station, Gettysburg, Chattanooga, Hatch-er's Run, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and the various engagements of Sherman in his

march to the sea. He was mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., in July, 1865, with an honorable discharge. He was wounded four times, but none of the wounds was particularly serious. He carried one bullet, however, for more than thirty years, and then while shaving one morning in 1898 he discovered it at the top of his left shoulder, whereupon he cut it out with his razor. After the war he returned home and shortly after started west for Montana, his future home. He came by rail to Leavenworth, Kan., and in April, 1866, there took an emigrant train of ox wagons across the plains. The party had considerable trouble with hostile Indians and several of their men were killed before they arrived at Virginia City on September 15, 1866. Mr. Hickey stayed a short time at Alder gulch, and then located in Butte, where he has since been engaged in mining. He has discovered and located a number of valuable mines, and he and his brother, Edward Hickey, were the locators of the Anaconda, Mountain View and St. Lawrence mines, also of several others of great importance. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, is a Democrat in politics and a Roman Catholic in religion.

EDWARD HICKEY, who has attained great prominence in mining circles of the state, is now one of the active and influential citizens of Butte. He came to Montana during the Civil war, a young man, and has since been closely identified with its growth and development. He was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., on October 12, 1841, the sixth of nine children. His father, Thomas Hickey, a native of Ireland, born in 1809, came to the United States while a boy and throughout his life was engaged in farming. He died in 1867. His mother, Catherine (Curran) Hickey, was also a native of Ireland and emigrated to this country when a little girl. Edward Hickey received a limited education in the public schools, but he made the most of every opportunity and added to the few advantages offered to him in this direction by home study. Before attaining his majority he removed to Wisconsin and worked in the pinneries until 1867, when he came to Virginia City, Mont., and thence to Silver Bow, near Butte, where for many years he was actively engaged in placer

mining. It was in 1875 that he first directed his attention to quartz mining, and he has since successfully pursued that business in Butte and its vicinity.

Mr. Hickey located and sold the famous St. Lawrence mine, one of the most valuable properties in the state. Among the other mines in which he has been interested heavily are the Nipper, Lizzie and Diamond. He was also one of the locators of the Anaconda mine, which he subsequently turned over to his brother, Michael. In nearly all of these enterprises his success has been pronounced, and his general knowledge of mining is most comprehensive and accurate. In 1883 Mr. Hickey was married to Miss Margaret Murphy, of Illinois, the daughter of Matthew Murphy, of the same state, who was engaged in the railway business. Six children have been born to them, of whom three, Elizabeth, Mabel and Thomas, are dead. The living are Edward, Ella and William. Although he has never aspired to political office, Mr. Hickey is keenly interested in the successive campaigns, viewing the issues from a Democratic standpoint. During the Indian outbreak of 1877 he joined the expedition against Chief Joseph, and served gallantly until the close of the trouble. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in religious faith adheres to the Catholic church.

WM. HAYES.—The contributions of old Ireland to the progress and development of America are numerous and various. They have been felt and their good effects seen in every walk of life and every form of human endeavor, on the battlefield, in the forum, in high seats of justice and in all branches of productive labor. Among the number few have met the responsibilities of their respective stations in a manner more masterly or with more general commendation than Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate William Hayes, of Missoula. He is a native of Limavady, Londonderry, Ireland, born on September 6, 1863. His parents are John and Elizabeth (Moore) Hayes, of the same nativity, the father being a prosperous merchant in the old country. The paternal grandparents were John and Lavina Hayes, the former of whom was a farmer; and the maternal forebears were William and Susannah (Holmes) Moore, the Moores also following the vocations of the patriarchs.

Justice Hayes is the only son of the family, but he has one sister, Susan Holmes Hayes, who is living on the old homestead with her parents. He attended the government schools of his native place, and when he was sixteen years of age, in 1879, came to the United States, locating first in Pennsylvania, and a year later coming west as far as Iowa, where he was engaged in farming two years. In 1882 he removed to Minneapolis, and entered the service of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway, and was soon promoted to conductor in this service, continuing in that capacity until the winter of 1884. Then removing to Duluth he ran a train for the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad for three years. In April, 1887, he came to Montana and accepted employment with the Northern Pacific as foreman of a bridge crew. The following November he removed to Garrison and remained until the next February. He then took charge of a train as conductor until 1889. At that time he entered the service of a lumber company and continued in it for five years. He then again engaged in railroading until November 20, 1897, when he was badly injured in a wreck, and obliged to retire permanently from the service. He was laid up, but recovering from his injuries in thirteen months, and in the fall of 1898 he was elected justice of the peace, an office he is still filling to the satisfaction of the lawabiding elements of the community, he having been designated police magistrate also, and winning golden opinions by the manner in which he administers the office.

Justice Hayes is a man of wide and varied experience, quick and keen of perception, unrelenting in the performance of duty, yet with breadth of view sufficient to enable him to subserve the ends of justice without oppression, and secure the best results by a judicious exercise of clemency. He is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is identified with the Independent Order of Foresters, the organization of railway conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. He was married at Missoula on November 10, 1889, to Miss Eliza Kendall, daughter of Robert and Sarah (McGowan) Kendall, whose ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were Scotch-Irish. The Justice and Mrs. Hayes have two children, Sarah, born May 13, 1891, and Margaret Elizabeth, born July 4, 1901. In addition to his public school training Justice Hayes pursued a scholastic course of study at a national academy in his native land, from which he

was graduated with honors. After his arrival in Philadelphia he passed an examination for a teacher's license, but never engaged in teaching. He is recognized as one of the progressive and enterprising citizens of Missoula, and has the respect and confidence of the people.

JOHN R. HATHHORN.—This prosperous stock-grower of Paradise valley, Park county, has been one of the pioneers of Montana for more than three decades. He was an active participant in the greatest internecine war which history records; ever true to his convictions, he has so ordered his life that he retains the respect and confidence of his fellows. Mr. Hathhorn was born at Burlington, Iowa, on October 22, 1841, the son of George W. and Mary Ann (Ripley) Hathhorn, both natives of Clarke county, Va. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812, dying from wounds received in that conflict. His maternal grandfather, John A. Ripley, a Virginian, also removed to Burlington, Iowa, in 1838, and was one of the pioneers of that section, where he passed the remainder of his life. George W. Hathhorn also removed to Burlington in 1836, and was engaged in agriculture until 1853, when he removed to Southwestern Missouri, where he operated a farm until his death, in 1866. He and his wife had five sons and four daughters.

John R. Hathhorn assisted in the farm work and attended school until he was twenty, when, in July, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Missouri Mounted Infantry, Confederate service, Col. Gordon commanding, and saw his first fight at Poole's prairie, near the southwest corner of Missouri, and thence moved to Wilson creek, and had an engagement with Gen. Lyon's forces. Mr. Hathhorn was then transferred to the cavalry and his next engagement was at Morristown, with Gen. Lane, and was in successive engagements at Butler, Bates county (which was burned), in the "salt raid," then engaging with Col. Henderson's command at Nesho, and next moving to Altonia, where they attacked a fortified barn, owned by Col. Richie. Withdrawing from this point they came into conflict with Col. Warren, at Pleasant Gap, followed him to Butler, from which place they drove him, and then participated in the action at Lone Jack, one of the most stubbornly contested battles of the war, both sides being composed mainly of

Missourians. The Union troops had two pieces of artillery, for which Col. Foster had given Gen. Blunt \$4,000 as security for their safe return. The guns were captured by the Confederates and Col. Foster put forth every effort to recapture them without success. He was also in the engagement at Newtonia, Mo., Col. Shelby being in command; at Cain hill and at Prairie grove. Then the command retreated southward along the Arkansas river to Louisburg, Dallas county. From there 1,500 men under Col. Shelby made a raid in the northern part of the state, meeting their first opposition at Ozark, Christian county, and the next an all day's fight at Springfield, on January 15, 1863, the Confederates taking two forts, failing to capture the third, retired with large quantities of supplies, ammunition, etc. Proceeding to Marshfield, thence by forced march to Hartsville, they took part in the sanguinary battle at that place, the Federals finally retreating. The command was also in the engagements at Cape Girardeau, Caster river, and also at Chalk bluffs, on the St. Francis river, losing 700 horses while crossing the river. From Black river, Ark., the command went to Helena, Ark., where they had an engagement. Mr. Hathhorn was here taken ill and was unfit for duty for several months.

On recovering and receiving his discharge he started for Denver, Col., in the spring of 1864. Mr. Hathhorn eight months later started for Montana with ox teams, which at North Platte river he exchanged for mules and continued his trip to Virginia City, where he arrived on July 3, 1865. The Indians were a menace during the entire trip, and many fell victims to the wily savages. From Virginia City Mr. Hathhorn removed to Helena and purchased a ranch. For a time he engaged in teaming, but in the spring of 1867 mined in Trinity gulch with fair success. He was then four years at Thompson gulch, thereafter following mining operations on Duck creek, McCuen bar, on the Missouri river, and then in White gulch.

In April, 1877, Mr. Hathhorn came to Paradise valley, in Park county, where he engaged in installing hydraulic plants for placer mining. In the fall he took up a claim in the valley, a portion of his present ranch. He now has a well improved ranch of 440 acres, and is successfully engaged in stockraising, usually wintering about 200 head of cattle, mostly shorthorns. In politics he is a Democrat, but never an aspirant for office. He is well known and is honored as one of Montana's worthy

pioneers. On March 7, 1872, Mr. Hathhorn married Miss Nannie E. Lilly, born in Cooper county, Mo., the daughter of Judge J. P. and Laminda (Allison) Lilly. They have five children: Frederick Hosea, who is married and an attorney at Billings. Mont.; Charles Clifford, deceased; Harry Homer, Montana Lilly and Evaline May, who are at the parental home.

WILLIAM S. HASKELL was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, March 24, 1824, a son of Sewell and Mary (Moe) Haskell, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of Canada. They came to the United States in 1848, locating in Dodge county, Wis. The father was a millwright by trade, and worked at the craft with profitable results. He was a Universalist in religious belief and the mother was a member of the Episcopal church. The father was also prominent in Masonry, having taken the thirty-three degrees of the order. In politics he was a stanch Republican. They were the parents of five children, of whom only two, Mary and William S., are living. Both parents are deceased.

Mr. Haskell received a limited education in the public schools of his native district, remaining with his parents until he was sixteen years of age. He then learned the trade of a carpenter, working at it until after his removal to Wisconsin, where he also conducted successful operations in the business of quarrying and dealing in lime stone, having the only business of the kind in his neighborhood. In addition to these enterprises he dealt in real estate and operated as a contractor. In 1858 he removed to Kansas, and there continued the same lines of industry he had followed successfully in Wisconsin. There he also did some work in the ordnance department of the United States army. In 1864 he crossed the plains with a wagon train to Montana, the third train over the trail by way of Fort Kearney. There were sixty-four wagons in the train, and six months were consumed in the journey. Mr. Haskell located first at Virginia City, but after a short stay removed to Beven's gulch. Not meeting with much success at that point he went to Emigrant gulch, on the Yellowstone, but with no better results, and soon removed to Helena, arriving there July 4, 1865. He purchased a

claim below what is now Capitol hill, and succeeded in getting a good share of the precious metal, working it until 1867. He then opened a store at Trinity gulch, but the venture not proving profitable, he returned to Helena, locating on his present home and devoting his time to quartz mining with good returns. His mine is in Ten Mile gulch, and is a good one.

Our subject is an ardent Republican in politics, and has held official station as a clerk and gauger in the revenue service of the government. He was married July 25, 1854, to Miss Mary J. Smith, a native of Chenango county, N. Y., and daughter of Richard P. and Eliza (Justice) Smith, also New Yorkers by nativity. Her father followed the business of a tanner for a time, but later engaged in farming with gratifying success. Politically he was a stanch Republican; in religious faith he and his wife were members of the Congregational church. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom eight are living, namely: Mary J., Norman P., Marcia, Phoebe, Byron, Frank, Ira and Kittie. Nelson G. died November 20, 1881. They are recognized as good and useful citizens of their community, and have the respect and esteem of all classes of their neighbors and the people generally.

PATRICK HAYES.—Among those who have achieved noteworthy success in connection with the agricultural and stockgrowing industry in the state is Mr. Hayes, one of the representative ranch men of Missoula county, where he owns a fine property on Camas prairie, in the immediate vicinity of the little village of Potomac, which is his postoffice address. Mr. Hayes comes of fine Irish stock, and is a native of New Brunswick, Canada, born on February 26, 1854, the son of Thomas and Sarah (Doyle) Hayes, natives of the Emerald Isle. Thomas Hayes was born in 1810, and emigrated to Canada in 1826, locating at New Mills, where he is now living at the age of ninety-one years. During his active life he devoted his attention to farming and lumbering. His devoted wife, who has been his helpmeet all the long years of their married life, is now eighty-two years of age.

Patrick Hayes was educated in the public schools of his native province and assisted his father in farming and lumbering until he had attained his

legal majority, when he started for the far west, eventually locating in Washington, where he remained eight years, when, in 1882, he came to Montana, where he has since made his home. He was for five years in the employ of Hammond & Eddy, general contractors, but on April 1, 1887, he located on his present ranch in the Blackfoot valley, where he now has a valuable place of 600 acres, the major portion of which is arable and produces excellent crops of grain, hay, etc., while he also gives careful attention to the raising of live stock of superior grade, being recognized as a most progressive and successful ranchman.

In 1893 Mr. Hayes erected an attractive and commodious residence directly opposite the Potomac postoffice, which is one of the finest homes in this locality, being of modern architectural design and having excellent conveniences. Other improvements about the ranch give evidence of the scrupulous care of the enterprising owner. In politics Mr. Hayes is a zealous supporter of the Republican party, and he is ever ready to lend co-operation to any cause whose object is the advancing of the interests of the county and state. On December 19, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hayes and Miss Nellie Morris, a sister of H. William Morris, of whom individual mention is made on other pages of this work, to which we refer the reader for data concerning the ancestry of Mrs. Hayes. One son and one daughter, Henry F. and Florence, complete the present circle of the Hayes family.

FAYETTE HARRINGTON.—The states of the great northwest have been and are the center of the most marked progress and development in America, and the transformation of this region seems magical. Mr. Harrington, cashier of the Silver Bow National Bank, of Butte, has by his own efforts and abilities overcome the difficulties attendant upon the settlement of a new region, and by his industry, perseverance and capacity for affairs of breadth and importance has worked his way to a position of prominence and influence. He came to this state when it was the frontier, in all that term implies, and was one of its pioneers.

Fayette Harrington was born at Quincy, Ill., on January 7, 1843, the son of Harry M. and Julia

A. (Keith) Harrington, the latter dying shortly after his birth. His education was acquired in the public schools and the high school at Aurora, where he was graduated, after which he found employment in various places in Illinois until 1857, when he made his way to LaCrosse, Wis., going by stage from Watertown, it being prior to the building of the railroad through that section. Later Mr. Harrington removed to Sparta, securing employment there in a clerical capacity, later becoming deputy postmaster and next bookkeeper in the Bank of Sparta. These successive advancements stand in evidence of his earnest application and fidelity in his youth. On May 9, 1864, Mr. Harrington started for Montana, coming with an emigrant train across the plains from Omaha and walking the greater part of the way. He arrived in Alder gulch, then a thriving placer mining camp, on the 9th of September, just four months from the time of starting. He secured work in the mines and resided in Alder gulch for a number of years. Later he became interested in the cattle industry for a few years, and in 1870 he purchased the Virginia City Water Works and in 1873 the boot and shoe business of David H. Weston, and conducted this and a store at Bozeman for seven years. He was one of the organizers in 1880, of the banking house of Raymond, Harrington & Co., at Virginia City, and was connected with this for a full decade. The firm afterward became Hall, Harrington & Co., and later Hall & Bennett.

In 1889 Mr. Harrington removed to Butte, where, in May, 1890, he was one of the organizers, original stockholders and directors of the Silver Bow National Bank. He was elected cashier upon the completion of the organization and has since been incumbent of this office, proving a careful and duly conservative executive. The high reputation which the bank has ever enjoyed is due in no small measure to his well directed efforts and the hold he has upon public confidence and esteem. The bank is capitalized for \$100,000 and on June 30, 1901, its loans and discounts were \$275,000 and its individual deposits \$440,000. Mr. Harrington has ever been an active worker in the Republican party. In Madison county he was a member and chairman of the county central committee, and represented that county in the lower house of the First state legislature, serving through two sessions and on a number of important committees. Fraternally he is a member of the Order

of Elks, and socially is identified with the Overland and Silver Bow Clubs of Butte. The marriage of Mr. Harrington to Miss Helen M. Bower was solemnized in 1869. She was born in Michigan, the daughter of James G. Bower, a resident of Montana for a number of years, and a prominent business man in Alder gulch. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington have one son, Glenn E., born in 1876.

WM. H. HART.—Born at St. Albans, Vt., on December 4, 1850, and removing with his family when he was ten years old to Ellenburg, N. Y., where he was reared and educated, William H. Hart, of Butte, may be said to have grown up in the midst of a region of surpassing natural beauty and historic interest. His early fancies were kindled and his imagination quickened by the inspiring scenes and suggestions of the Green mountains and the Adirondacks and the stirring events of Lake Champlain and Ticonderoga. With these stimulating themes and associations filling his young soul with ardor it is no wonder that when he attained manhood the wild, adventurous life of the new northwest wore for him a winning smile. His primary education in the public schools of St. Albans was continued in those of Ellenburg, where he lived with the family until he was twenty-one years old. He then attended the high school for two years, at the end of that time moving to Manchester, N. H., where he was a workman in a cotton mill for four years and then foreman for five more. In 1882 he left the well trodden fields of New England enterprise for the larger hopes and ampler opportunities of the undeveloped west. He made his way to Colorado, and accepting, with characteristic energy, whatever occupation was at hand, he made good wages as a carpenter and later as a cook for the Rio Grande Railroad Company for three or four years.

In July, 1886, Mr. Hart transferred his hopes and capacities to Butte, and there worked as a hotel cook for a year. Then, knowing the ground on which he was standing and his ability to hold his own against all comers, he rented the Keystone hotel on Front street and began business as its proprietor. He conducted this until 1893, when he opened the Arlington in South Butte, which he is still operating. During his residence in Butte, besides his connection with hotels, he

has been a wholesale butcher and in various other kinds of business he has prospered. He also has extensive farming interests in New York, and property of value elsewhere. He has a warm interest in the welfare of the community which he shows by active support of every enterprise which appears to him worthy and useful. In New Hampshire he was an enthusiastic member of the state national guard and for two years was a second lieutenant of his company at Manchester. In Butte he is a member of Enterprise Lodge of Odd Fellows, which he has served as treasurer for several terms. In politics he is a Democrat of strong conviction, giving earnest and substantial support to the policies and candidates of his party, but not offensive in his partisanship, being always and to everybody the courteous, obliging gentleman that nature fashioned him.

ENOCH L. W. HASH.—It is gratifying in this compilation to accord recognition of those who are prominently identified with the great material industries of the state, and in this connection the subject of this review is to be noted as one of the progressive farmers and stock-growers of Cascade county, his ranch being located seven miles southwest of the village of Evans. Mr. Hash is a native son of the Old Dominion, having been born in Grayson county, Va., on January 8, 1863, the son of Thomas B. and Eveline Hash, who were likewise born in Virginia, where the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning a plantation. Just prior to the war of the Rebellion he successfully operated a tannery until the ravages of war crippled the industries of the south. The paternal grandparents of our subject were John and Sarah Hash, the former being a successful planter of the Old Dominion. The maternal grandparents were Andrew and Emeline Richardson, natives of Virginia, where Mr. Richardson was engaged in farming and blacksmithing. Thomas B. and Eveline Hash were devoted members of the Methodist church, while in politics his father supported the Democratic party. He was also a member of the fraternal order of Foresters of America.

Enoch L. W. Hash, the immediate subject of this sketch, left Virginia at the age of five years, in 1868, and went to live with his uncle, Enoch Osborn, of Gridley, Ill., where he secured his edu-

cational training in the public schools and assisted in the work of the farm until 1879, when he went west to Trinidad, Colo., where he prospected and mined until 1890, his efforts being attended with limited success. In the year mentioned he came to Evans, Mont., where he took up his present homestead claim of 160 acres, of which he has placed 120 under effective cultivation, raising large crops of hay and also doing a successful business in the raising of live stock. In politics Mr. Hash gives his allegiance to the Republican party, keeping well informed in regard to public affairs, and fraternally he is identified with the Knights of the Maccabees.

JOSEPH HOTCHKISS HARPER is a member of the ninth generation from James Harper, born in County Derin, Ireland, who was married to Jeanette Lewis, and who removed with his family in October, 1720, to Coscoe Bay, near Boston, as the old record reads; he is also of the ninth generation from Samuel Hotchkiss who, in 1642, married his wife, Elizabeth, and some time thereafter settled in the province of New England.

Oscar F. Harper and Lydia Hotchkiss were married January 25, 1844, and their eldest child was born July 5, 1845, in the township of Harpersfield, Delaware county, N. Y., a tract of land five by ten miles in extent which was patented to John Harper, a great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, by King James of England. This Col. John, as he was called, with his brother Joseph, settled upon the grant in the year 1771. Both rendered service in the Continental army during the Revolution, and both were active participants in the chronic Indian wars that immediately preceded that event.

In the year 1850 Mr. O. F. Harper moved with his family to Beltsville, Md., and was a successful contractor in and around the cities of Baltimore and Washington until, in the year 1860, he was the possessor of a fair property, all of which was, however, dissipated in a few short weeks by the opening of the war of the Rebellion. In that year a valuable tobacco plantation in Buckingham county, near Appomattox courthouse, Va., was confiscated by proclamation of Jefferson Davis, while other reverses followed so thick and fast that early in the year 1861 the eldest son was sent back to his native town on money advanced by relatives for that purpose, other members of the family following later, and the father arriving last, not only

without resource of any kind, but finding himself when again with friends, under many obligations to them for an advance of funds that had enabled him to make this move.

The education of the family was, however, in no wise neglected, as the children were kept in school, and in 1862 the eldest son was entered for an engineering course in the Franklin Engineering School, leaving it in the summer of 1864 to enlist in Company A, Forty-Sixth New York Volunteers, there serving until the close of the war, returning to his class in 1865 and graduating July 4, 1866, on the day preceding his majority.

On finishing this course Mr. Harper entered immediately upon the practice of his profession, first as assistant at Binghamton in the office of I. G. Perry & Co., architects of the New York Inebriate Asylum, and later opening an office of his own at Oneonta, N. Y., in connection with his father's work at that point. In 1868 he, in company with A. J. Bennett, a former classmate and now a resident of Virginia City, drifted west with the Union Pacific Railroad, working along that line from Laramie west until the road was completed; thence to White Pine, Nev., during the intense excitement that attended the development of the Eber Hart mine on Treasure hill, returning to Montana in the summer following and settling on a farm in Jefferson valley, some eight miles above Gallatin City.

In 1873 Mr. Harper assumed charge of all mechanical work at the Madisonian mine, at that time being operated by F. R. Merk, near the town of Sterling, and in the following year was engaged under Noah Armstrong, then operating at Glendale and Hecla in Beaverhead county, and there erected and assisted in starting the first practical lead smelter and concentrator to work the ores from the various mines of the Hecla Consolidated Mining Company. He moved to Butte in 1878 and shortly after formed a co-partnership with Thomas T. Baker, under the firm name of Baker & Harper, civil and mining engineers, which continued until the summer of 1895, when Mr. M. L. Macdonald purchased the interest of Mr. Baker and the business still is continued under the firm name of Harper & Macdonald. From 1882 to 1890 Mr. Harper was city engineer of the city of Butte, and during that period rendered much exacting service. The grades of the city are not what they might have been had all of her people anticipated its present proportions, but the favorable features that they now present are in a large measure due to Mr.

Harper's individual effort along that line. In the year 1882 he arranged to give a large portion of his time to the service of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and in the two years following, under the management of Marcus Daly, laid out the town of Anaconda and the first smelting and concentrating plant erected at that point.

In addition to his general practice he has from time to time given personal attention to engineering enterprises of considerable importance, among which are the design and construction of the first seven miles of Butte's sewer system in the years 1889 and 1890; the construction of the Parrot canal in Jefferson valley in 1895 and 1896; and the reconstruction of the Big Hole dam for the Montana Power Transmission Company, near Divide, Mont., in the winter of 1898 and 1899.

On February 10, 1885, Mr. Harper was married to Helen Carson Pierce, a lady whose genealogy is co-extensive with his own, and leads back to the shadow of Plymouth Rock and within hailing distance of the Mayflower, as she is of the ninth generation in New England, being the daughter of William M. Pierce, son of David, of Josiah, of Josiah, of Samuel, of Samuel, of Thomas, of Thomas, born in England in 1583 or 1584, and who came with his wife Elizabeth to this country in 1633 or 1634 and settled in Charlestown, Mass. Mrs. Harper was born in Mexico, Mo., November 30, 1861, bereft by the death of her father January 7, 1871, was educated in St. Louis and graduated in the high school of that city in 1877. She removed with her mother to Butte in the fall of 1878 and immediately after began teaching in the public schools of that city. She is an energetic and capable woman, has always taken an active part in the charitable, Christian and social work of the community in which she has resided, and is most highly esteemed by those who know her best. In Mr. and Mrs. Harper we find a couple who have watched the town of their adoption grow from a straggling mining camp to a city with its splendid proportions; who have seen a territory transformed from a magnificent buffalo range and Indian hunting ground into a peaceful and prosperous state, with a wealth in her mineral, agricultural and grazing resources that is not at this time counted. During the years of this transformation they have performed a fair share of pioneer work, but they are each carrying these years well, and are yet taking a lively interest in all affairs of life, and evince a pardonable pride as witnesses to the building of so fair a commonwealth.

PETER HARDING.—The fair Emerald Isle has sent many recruits to America, and, from the beginning of our national history, this element has been a valuable one in our social fabric. In Montana one of the worthy representatives of the Irish race is Peter Harding, one of the successful farmers and stockgrowers of Madison county, where he has lived for more than a quarter of a century. He was born on July 24, 1851, in County Cork, Ireland, the ninth of the eleven children of James and Kate (Kenealy) Harding, both of whom passed their entire lives in the Emerald Isle, where the father was a farmer. Peter continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits in Ireland until he had attained his majority, when he determined to seek his fortunes in America, where he felt that superior opportunities for individual accomplishments were offered. Thus, in 1872, he set sail for the United States, and the same year came to Montana, locating first in Virginia City and becoming concerned in placer mining. He became the owner of several claims, and continued to be a miner with fair success for a full decade.

In 1886 Mr. Harding closed his mining operations and located on his present ranch, which comprises 320 acres and is situated five miles north of Puller Springs, which is his postoffice address. He has made good improvements and has been discriminating in his management of his business affairs, being known as one of the enterprising ranchers of this section of the state. He devotes his special attention to raising of cattle and hay. He is a man of unflagging industry and has always worked with a determination in view; and has made for himself a place in the world. He has never married. In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party.

W. M. HANKINSON.—The subject of this sketch, who illustrates in his mental attributes and character many elements of the highest type of American citizenship, is a native of Lancashire, England, where he was born March 7, 1835. His parents were James and Ann (Whitch) Hankinson, of Cheshire, where their families had lived for many generations and had long borne a prominent part in the local affairs of the county. His grandfather Whitch was a captain in Wellington's army and displayed great valor on the fateful field of Waterloo. The trunk which was a part of his field and camp equipage at the

time, is still in the possession of Mr. Hankinson and is highly prized by him as a souvenir of the great battle. His grandfather died in the army from illness incurred in active service.

Mr. Hankinson's father removed from Chester to Lancashire county after his marriage and settled six miles from Manchester, where he pursued with varying fortunes the quiet and peaceful occupation of a farmer until he died. His son William remained with the family until after the death of both parents, which occurred before he was twenty years old; and then taking two younger sisters in charge he started on a sailing vessel on the long journey from his native land, crossing the Atlantic to New York and proceeding from there by rail to Pittsburg, then down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and the Missouri to Atchison, Kan., which at that time consisted of one store and two dwellings. From there they continued their journey by wagon train, consuming twelve weeks between that point and their destination, Salt Lake City, which they reached without unusual mishap.

Mr. Hankinson remained at Salt Lake City until 1871, engaged in farming and stockraising. In that year he sold out and came to Montana, being conveyed by his own teams and bringing with him fifty head of cattle and other live stock. He located at once upon the ranch which he at present occupies, at the junction of Willow creek and Jefferson river. Here he has 600 acres in his homestead, all of which is practically under irrigation, and raises on it abundant crops of hay and large herds of cattle of superior breed. For these he has also about 800 acres of pasture land. Being a progressive and thrifty man, it follows as a matter of course that he has his farm well improved with the necessary barns and other buildings, and has a delightful home, well furnished, completely equipped for comfort and beautifully shaded. In addition to the usual products of his section of the state he has been very successful, after much intelligent experimenting and many failures, in making his land yield the usual orchard and small fruits grown elsewhere, but not abundant in his neighborhood, such as apples of various kinds, prunes, grapes, cherries, plums, and several varieties of berries. In this line he was the pioneer in Gallatin county, and the benefit of his example is amply established by the number of his successful imitators. He also is an extensive producer of poultry, canary birds and flowers.

On June 28, 1856, Mr. Hankinson was married to Miss Sarah Phillips, a native of Wales and daughter of Edward Phillips, of that country, who emigrated from there and settled in Utah, but died soon after his arrival. They have nine children living, namely: Edward, located at Thompson's Falls; Wm. H., at Sixteen-mile; James, at Three Forks; Elizabeth Ann, now Mrs. George C. Cook, of Willow creek; Joseph, Hiram, Sarah Ellen, Albert George, Charles Robert (deceased), Francis Thomas, Mary Harriet (deceased) and George Alfred (deceased). The members of the family stand well in their several communities, and are highly esteemed wherever they are known.

JOHN G. HAMMER, prominent accountant, merchant and manufacturer, of Butte, was born in Germany in 1850. His father, Frederick Hammer, a well-to-do farmer and skillful veterinary surgeon of the Fatherland, died there some years ago. The mother of Mr. Hammer is still living there. They had nine children, of whom John G. was the second. He began his education in the public schools of Germany, and entered college there in 1864. Four years later he emigrated to America, and was employed at bookkeeping and assaying in the eastern states. One year later he came to Montana, locating at Helena, where he remained nine years, engaging principally in assaying and in mining engineering. He next engaged in merchandising at Glendale for a year and then removed to Butte to take a position as bookkeeper, in which for five years he conducted the financial department of the extensive business of John Caplice & Co. In 1888 he started the manufacture of brick, sewer pipe and tiles, and has perhaps the most complete plant for the purpose in the northwest. It employs more than sixty hands, and is equipped with the best machinery known to the business. He produces all kinds of building brick, tiling, sewer pipes, fire brick, assayer's supplies, coke ovens and all other fire clay products. Mr. Hammer was married in 1878 to Miss Julia Lanthelme, a native of St. Joseph, Mo., who came to Montana with her parents in 1864 at the age of four. They have five children—Alberta A., who is married and living in Butte; Florence, Bessie, Fred and Harry, all still at home. In politics Mr. Hammer is a Republican, but he has never sought or desired office, and takes no active part

in party management. He is an active member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and a member and past master of Mount Moriah Lodge of Freemasons, and has taken all the degrees of the order up to and including the thirty-second. Mrs. Hammer is a zealous and prominent member of the Order of the Eastern Star. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hammer have a host of friends.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON.—Among the worthy citizens of Missoula county who have served with ability and signal fidelity in offices of public trust and responsibility and who have also been prominently identified with its industrial activities, is Mr. Hamilton, one of the representative farmers and stockgrowers in the Rattlesnake valley, where he has a valuable and well improved ranch, only one mile northeast of Missoula, which is his postoffice address. Mr. Hamilton is a native of Missouri, born in Putnam county, on March 24, 1856, the son of James and Sarah (Black) Hamilton, both of whom were born in Kentucky. The father removed to Missouri in 1840, taking up government land in Putnam county, where he has continued farming and has now attained a venerable age. His cherished wife entered into eternal rest in 1870. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters, William R. being the only one to locate in Montana.

William R. Hamilton was reared on the old homestead farm in Missouri, with the educational advantages of the public schools of the place and period. At the age of seventeen years he located in southern Minnesota, where he followed farming for three years, after which he located in Denver, Colo., and engaged in the stock business for one year. He then decided to cast in his lot with Montana, and in 1878 he located in Beaverhead county and served as a mining engineer for three years for the Hecla Consolidated Mining Company. In 1882 Mr. Hamilton came to Horse Plains, Missoula county, and in the fall of 1886 went to Thompson, where for six years he was incumbent of the office of justice of the peace, being then a resident of Thompson Falls. Thereafter he served for three years as United States circuit court commissioner, and in 1894 he was elected county auditor, in which capacity he served two years, then he was elected county assessor, holding this office also for two years.

In his various positions of public trust Mr. Hamilton has given a most efficient administration and gained the endorsement of the people of the county, irrespective of political affiliations, while he has acquired a very extended acquaintanceship in the county, where he is held in high esteem. After completing his term as assessor Mr. Hamilton purchased his present ranch, which he has placed under effective cultivation and where he also raises live stock, though not extensively. In 1880 Mr. Hamilton married with Miss Laura Brant, a native of Iowa, and the daughter of William and Josephine Brant, who became pioneers of Bannack, Mont., in 1866. The father is now deceased and the mother makes her home in Anaconda. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are the parents of five children, Isabelle, Laura M., Ray W., Roy F. and Idella. Mr. Hamilton has been a lifelong Republican and an active worker in the party cause.

PATRICK J. HAMILTON.—Born in the Emerald Isle on August 9, 1831, a native of "glorious old Dublin-town," Patrick J. Hamilton, of Butte, has seen many ups and downs of life. He descends from old Irish families, his father, Edward Hamilton, being born in County Wicklow, and his mother, Mary Ann (Lynan) Hamilton, in Dublin. The father was an exporter of cattle to England. Patrick, the fourth of their five children, was educated in Dublin, but, having a turn for business, in his fifteenth year he joined an uncle in the exporting line, and, two years later, on the death of his father, he took charge of the family interests with such vigor and shrewdness that in two years he doubled the capital. Reverses came, through no fault of his, and before he was twenty he had lost all the accumulations and emigrated to America with no capital but his capabilities, his willingness for duty and his indomitable resolution.

Arriving at New Orleans without money, he began his new life by ditching in the swamps, where he contracted fever, and but for kind Sisters of Charity he would have died. After he had fully recovered, he went to St. Louis, Mo., and then entered the employ of the North Missouri Railroad. He soon determined to go to the headwaters of the Missouri, and was at LeCompton and Lawrence, Kan., and at Omaha, where he met Judge Clancy and worked in his brickyard at

\$30 per month. He received his pay for the first month, but the Judge said he had no money for the second, but would give a corner lot or two inside ones for a month's work, predicting that in five years they would be worth \$5,000 a lot. He also told Mr. Hamilton to take up 360 acres of land near by, saying that the state capital would be located there, and that a transcontinental railroad would pass that point and the land would soon be worth \$10,000. Mr. Hamilton, by not following his advice, lost one of the finest chances of his life. After this he worked on the Blackbird Omaha Indian reservation and within eighteen months returned to Omaha and saw the truth of the prophecy of the Judge. He worked the next eight months across the river from the site of Sioux City, and then took up 320 acres of land near the new town of Decatur. Before the land was surveyed he sold his right to 160 acres for \$1,500, but through treachery he lost the land. He then worked in Iowa at ditching, making \$10 a day. As the scrip with which he was paid was worth only half its face value, he took 160 acres of swamp land for it, and also bought two lots in Onawa and nine lots in Decatur, Neb. In 1861 while crossing the plains to Denver, he met his old friend Judge Clancy, who said: "I have another fortune for you. I will give you a block in Aurora and you can get work here. You had better not go to the mines." Aurora was across the river from Denver and the Judge said it would become "as large as Omaha in ten years." But Mr. Hamilton again refused his advice and lost another fortune. Denver and Aurora consolidated and became all the Judge had claimed.

Mr. Hamilton then was employed by Lyons C. Pullman in the mines of California gulch, now Leadville, and in July, 1862, he left Denver with eight wagons and twenty-three men for Florence, Idaho. The commandant stopped them at Fort Halleck, saying that they could not proceed as the Indians were very hostile. When asked to show his authority for stopping them he answered that he had none, but if they went on they would certainly be massacred. They hired a half-breed as a guide and went on, often traveling in the night and lying concealed through the day. At Salt Lake City they had heated arguments with the Mormons who "allowed" that the south would win. They told Gov. Harding of this, and he put his finger to his mouth and said: "Hush! you will be fortunate if you get away with your lives!"

They also met Brigham Young, who asked them where they were going, and when they replied "North, in search of gold," he treated them very courteously. At Ogden they found forty large wagons preparing to go to the new northern diggings. They were owned by a Mormon firm, and here Gen. Connor's command passed them en route from California to Salt Lake City. Joining the train, which now had forty-eight wagons, they started north. Of the company were Col. McClain, afterward Montana's first delegate in congress, Judge Bissell, Dr. Six, Dr. Woodruff and L. M. Lott. Every day something got wrong with the wagons. After traveling a week, twenty-three men and eight wagons went ahead and made a track for the others. Sometimes they traveled by day, sometimes by night, frequently they did not make a fire. There were no bridges, and they crossed the rivers as best they could. When this advance was camping within twenty miles of Bannack the sentinel gave an alarm of "Indians!" They could not make a good corral with eight wagons, so they put out their fires and, when James Kennedy went out after the Indians, the rest followed to save him. They captured four Indians and their horses and held them as hostages to be shot if attacked. No attack was made and in the morning twelve votes were for freeing them and eleven for shooting them. The majority ruled, and they gave the savages a breakfast and released them. At their camp within four miles of Bannack they concluded to have a jollification, and tapped one of the barrels of whiskey they had as freight. They drew this into a pail and dipped it out with tin cups. At Bannack they found the people in great fear of the Indians, expecting their camp to be wiped out at any moment.

Bannack was the "toughest" mining camp ever known. A Californian named Cleveland came there in 1863 and the next day Henry Plummer killed him, and nothing was done or said about it. The Bannack Indians camped about five miles below, and one day Old Snag, the chief, who had saved many a white man's life, came with two other Indians, to the camp. The gamblers and toughs began to fire at them and in the affray one white man was shot. The lawless element ruled the town until the miners rose and said: "We will run the camp." Then Plummer, Ike Moore and others left hastily. But the miners organized a company, captured the desperadoes,

among whom were Plummer and Moore, gave them a trial and banished them. Mr. Hamilton followed mining at Bannack and obtained considerable gold. Alder gulch was discovered on May 23, 1863, by Barney Hughes (Irish), and Henry Rodgers, William Sweeney (Irish Canadians), Tom Coover (Pennsylvania Dutch) and Henry Edgar and William Fairweather (Scotch Canadians). Four days later Mr. Hamilton secured claims in nearly all the districts, but was taken ill and when he recovered all had been "jumped." He took a contract for stripping ground, and made \$120 a week during the summer of 1864, employing twelve to fifteen men part of the time. In December he went to Last Chance gulch and there again met his old friend Judge Clancy, who gave him a certificate of a claim. During the summer of 1865 Mr. Hamilton was prospecting in all directions. In the fall he went to work for Speigel & Hawes at Confederate gulch on a big ditch to bring water to the Montana bar, and he and his partners made \$14 a day each. They then made a rich discovery in Greenhorn gulch, his partner sold his interest, reserving the right for Mr. Hamilton to choose claim No. 1 above or claim No. 1 below the discovery. He took the first, which proved of no account, while the other was one of the richest in the camp, over \$150,000 being taken out. Mr. Hamilton traded his interests for a claim on the second rim of Montana bar, where he and his partners averaged \$500 a day for six weeks. Then they purchased adjoining claims, but did not find thirty cents of gold. Jack Thompson had a claim in Montana gulch and hauled the dirt with oxen to the water and took out from \$1,200 to \$1,500 a day in 1865 and 1866, but he afterwards died a pauper at Philipsburg. Then Mr. Hamilton prospected in all parts of the territory, then bought an interest in a claim 2,000 feet long and 1,000 feet wide on Silver creek, which he worked seven years, averaging in gold \$10 a day to the man. In 1872 he sold out and engaged in farming on his own land on the creek.

In 1873 he went to Ireland, engaged in shipping beef cattle to England and "went broke." In 1875 he returned to Montana, and, on his way to Helena, met his old friend Joe Supranaunt (with whom he had crossed the plains in 1862) at McKenzie's ranch. Negros had "struck it rich" in a gulch on Moose creek and, at Joe's request, Mr. Hamilton and others located claims and water

rights there. After working all the season, running up a drain ditch, and working across the gulch from rim to rim, it proved worthless for mining and they abandoned it, but later the water right sold for \$25,000. Mr. Hamilton came to Butte in October, 1875, when there were only three men working in the mines for wages, aside from William Park's copper mine, the Parrot. He built the first log house on Broadway west of Main street, and was an active builder of the town. The times were fearfully hard and it was almost impossible to obtain work. He followed mining in Park canyon, Horse canyon and west of the town, he dug wells and cellars, and turned his hand to anything he could get to do. He later built a fine house on Broadway and had five houses where his magnificent building, the Hamilton, stands. This valuable three-story edifice he built in 1892. He has much other property and has been liberal in giving grounds for streets, alleys and other public purposes. Mr. Hamilton is independent in politics, following the lead of no man; in religion he is a Catholic, active in the service of the church. He and Father Poland did the first work on the Catholic church in Butte, the first church edifice of the city, and Father Poland was the first man to serve mass in Montana, outside of the missions.

CAPT. WILLIAM HALL.—Born on February 22, 1837, in County Waterford, Ireland, apparently to a destiny of obscurity and toil, his father being a hard working miner with little opportunity to advance or to do more for his family than provide the daily necessities of life, Capt. William Hall, by his own industry, capacity and mental force, achieved success and won distinction. His father was William Hall, a native of England, and his mother, Margaret Bateman, of Irish birth, who emigrated to America as a Mormon after the death of her husband. When he was six years of age Capt. Hall's parents removed to Kirkcudbright, Scotland, where he secured the precious boon of eighteen months schooling, which he afterwards supplemented by a few brief sessions of night school. He was obliged even in childhood to help support the family, and at eight years of age was put to work in the leadmines of Black-Craig and Cairnsmore, and passed the next five years of his young life underground. He went ther with his father

to Wales, and worked six years in the iron mines, and emigrated to the United States in 1859, settling first in Dover, N. J., where he was employed in iron mines for a year. He next went to Lake Superior, and soon became foreman of the Keweenaw mine. A year later he went to the Ducktown copper mines in Tennessee, and then to the Canton copper mines in Georgia. When the Civil war broke out he returned to Michigan and remained there until 1873, then removed to Salt Lake City and was superintendent of mines and mining interests for the Walker Brothers. In 1880 they sent him to Walkersville, near Butte, as general manager of the Alice Gold and Silver Mining Company. In 1894 he resigned this position and took charge of the Washoe mines for the Anaconda Mining Company. Two years later he removed to Spokane, Wash., where he was offered and accepted the superintendency of the Le Roi mines at Rossland, B. C. Here on January 5, 1898, he fell down a 600-foot shaft and was instantly killed, ending a life of great usefulness and leaving to mourn a very large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Capt. Hall was always active in politics and deeply interested in public affairs. He was the first mayor of Walkerville, and while residing there was elected county commissioner for a term of six years. He was also on the Republican ticket as a candidate for presidential elector in 1892. While in charge of the Alice mine he gave much time to the development and proper use of the Alice library and reading room, and did all in his power to improve the condition of the men under him. He was much interested in all matters connected with mines and mining, and frequently wrote articles for the newspapers and magazines on the subject. Masonry also had a winning voice for him, and he embraced every department of the order up to and including the thirty-second degree. His wife was Miss Sarah N. Grose, a native of Wales, brought to America in infancy by her parents, who first settled in Canada, and afterwards in Michigan. They have five children living, Samson W., now engaged in mining, William, in business at Spokane, Pearl, wife of F. G. Mattheson, of Spokane, and Rose, wife of J. A. Heilbronner, of Butte.

ton's army and suffered all the horrors of Valley Forge, and his great-grandfathers on both father's and mother's side also fought for their country in the war of 1812. He was born January 5, 1871, the son of Joseph E. Hall, formerly of Holmes county, Ohio, and Nannie Moore, of Missouri. In 1860 his father, impelled by the love of adventure and sturdy bravery which characterized the early settlers of the west, made a tour of observation through Colorado and New Mexico, spending his time in prospecting. In 1864 he organized a party of eight, seven besides himself, and removed by ox teams to Montana, locating first at Virginia City. On the way the party was held up by Spotted Horse and his band of hostile Indians, and compelled to purchase freedom by giving the chief one of the oxen. After remaining a short time at Virginia City Mr. Hall removed to Last Chance and a little later to Diamond City, where the subject of this sketch was born. The name of the place was derived from the fact that its first four cabins were so located that in walking from one to the others a path was made in the form of a diamond. In 1874 Mr. Joseph Hall met with a serious accident in a cave in which broke one of his hips. As soon as he was able to get around the family took a trip to Carroll, on the Missouri river, meeting only two white men on the way between that point and Sulphur Springs. They then went on to Ohio. Mr. Hall and a partner named Hawkins located the mines at Copperopolis and took out some copper ore, which was sent on pack mules to the Missouri river and shipped to Swansea, Wales, for treatment. This was in 1866. Mr. Hall retained an interest in the property until 1900, when he sold it for \$1,800. He remained in Ohio until his health was restored and he had recovered the full use of his limb, and then with his family removed to Colorado and later to Texas; finally returning to Montana in 1878, and lived on the north fork of the Musselshell until 1886, engaged in ranching. He then took up his residence at White Sulphur Springs, where he lived ten years, conducting a half way house between White Sulphur Springs and Ubet, and then removed to Big Timber, where he still lives.

Mr. Edgar Moore Hall received his academic education in the public schools in Musselshell and at the high school at White Sulphur Springs. In 1890-92 he attended the law school of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated June 29, 1893, with the degree of B. L. He at once

EDGAR MOORE HALL is the descendant of a patriotic Revolutionary family, both his great-grandfather and his great-great-grandfather on his father's side having served seven years in Washing-

entered upon the practice of his profession at Lewiston, Fergus county, having office room with Mr. O. Morrison, a prominent attorney of that town. He subsequently practiced at White Sulphur Springs and at Neihart, where he was defeated for county attorney in 1894 on the Republican ticket. In the spring of 1895 he removed to Big Timber and continued in the practice of his profession. The next year he was the choice of his party for the office of county attorney. During 1897 and 1898 he filled the office of deputy county clerk, and in the fall of 1898 was elected county attorney on the Republican ticket, a position to which he was re-elected in 1900.

Both in public and in private life Mr. Hall has made a record which is very creditable to him. He is highly respected by his fellow citizens, among whom he is very popular, having the regard of all classes without limitation on account of political affiliations. In his profession he is at the same time progressive and conservative—a close student of the law and a conscientious and brilliant practitioner. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has served as junior warden of his lodge and is now serving as master, and also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Socially he is a genial and cultivated gentleman whose company is much sought and much enjoyed by his friends.

JOSEPH GUSSENHOVEN.—The son of Walter and Mary (Doormolen) Gussenhoven, natives of Arnheim, on the Rhine, a Holland city rich in picturesque surroundings, commercial and manufacturing industries, educational and intellectual development, and suggestive historical interest, where they were born about 1831, Joseph Gussenhoven had his early imagination kindled and his childish fancies fed with stories of the old world's beauties and wonders, and hints of what was to be seen in our own land outside the narrow limits of his interior home at Stevens Point, Wis., where his life began May 10, 1869. His parents emigrated from Holland in 1855 and settled at Stevens Point, Wis., where his father followed the vocation of a school teacher for some years and then became a civil engineer on the Union Pacific Railroad, continuing at that occupation until 1872. From that time to 1879 he was engaged in ranching and stockraising near Laramie, Wyo. In 1879 he returned to his native city of Arnheim, ac-

companied by his family. He and his wife are still residing there, he being employed as the agent of a number of steamship companies.

His son, Joseph, attended the public schools at Laramie until he was ten years old. In 1881 he went to Holland where he continued his education, spending three years and a half at the superior schools of Almalloo. Prior to this he was engaged in the sheep business in Wyoming, and then coming to New York city and engaged for a year in the express and commission business, but not being satisfied with his educational training he returned to Holland and spent three years more at high institutions of learning in Arnheim. In 1889 he returned to America, located in the northwest and accepted a position as bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Minot, N. D., which he continued to fill until 1891. In the spring of that year he removed to Havre, Mont., and worked a year there in the general merchandise establishment of the Hollinger-Skylstadt Company, he being the junior member. In June, 1892, he began operations in the general merchandizing business on his own account, having two stores, one on each side of the main street of the city. These he continued to conduct until 1895, when he erected a large brick business block and concentrated his business in a department store, adding a steam laundry to its equipment as one of its commercial features. In 1900 the whole business was merged into the Montana Supply Company, organized by him and incorporated with himself and Adolph Pepin as proprietors. In addition to his interest in the store, Mr. Gussenhoven operates a brick and lumber yard, a ranch of 120 acres, and an extensive real estate business in the growing town of Havre. He also owns and operates a coal mine two miles north of Havre. He is properly considered one of the most energetic and enterprising business men of that section of the state, and one of the most substantial contributors to its growth and advancement.

In politics he is an active Democrat, and has served his community as a member of its board of aldermen. He was married at Quincy, Ill., in the spring of 1893, to Miss Susan Monger, who was born at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1869. Their pleasant home is cheered and brightened by their five interesting children, namely: Joseph, Lloyd, John, Charles and Susan Pauline. Mr. and Mrs. Gussenhoven are esteemed as among the best and most worthy citizens of their town.

ALBERT HALL.—Among those who have taken advantage of the excellent opportunities afforded for farming and stockgrowing on the beautiful Camas prairie in Missoula county is Mr. Hall, who has been successful in his operations here and gained a position as one of the representative men of the locality. He is a native of County Carleton, New Brunswick, Canada, born in 1853, the son of Samuel P. and Mary (Hillman) Hall, the former of whom was born in Maine, whence, as a young man, he removed to New Brunswick, where he has ever since maintained his home as a successful farmer and a blacksmith. He is of English lineage, while his wife, who was a native of Carleton county, New Brunswick, died there in 1895, her ancestry being English and Scotch. Albert Hall, their son, learned the trade of moulder after attendance in the public schools of his native province, and when twenty-five years old he located at Auburn, Me., where he was employed at his trade, and later he was engaged in a similar industry in the city of Philadelphia.

He thereafter made a visit to his home, and then came to the territory of Montana in 1886. He first located at Butte, and was employed at his trade and at teaming for five years, during the most interesting and exciting epoch in the history of that famous mining city. Mr. Hall then came to Missoula county and located on his present ranch, which he purchased and improved, making it a valuable property. The ranch is located only a half-mile east of Potomac, on the fertile Camas prairie, and comprises 280 acres. Here Mr. Hall devotes his attention to general farming and to stockgrowing, and so directs his business as to insure excellent success. In politics he supports the Republican party, his first presidential vote having been cast for Gen. Garfield, and he has served as judge of elections in his precinct. In 1890 Mr. Hall was united in marriage with Miss Ida M. McDonald, who was born in Illinois, and to this union two sons have been born, Bert and Russell Earl.

CHARLES GREINER, one of the proprietors and foundry foreman of the Western Iron Works, Butte, Silver Bow county, has practically devoted his life to this business and is thoroughly in touch with all its details. To this comprehensive knowledge is due in great measure the undoubted success of the enterprise, and merited

credit is duly and justly accorded Mr. Greiner. He is a native of Indiana, born on June 15, 1863, the son of Louis and Felicia (Mitchler) Greiner, natives of France. The father was born in 1827, coming to Indiana in 1855, where he was successfully engaged in the furniture business and still resides. Charles Greiner was the fourth of eight children, and until he was fourteen attended the public schools, and for one year worked with his father in the furniture store. He then learned the moulder's trade in the iron foundry of Candleton, Ind., continuing there three years and subsequently going into the Indiana foundry at Indianapolis, where he was six years a moulder. The next three years he passed in this work at Kansas City, Mo., and then he made quite an extensive trip through the southern states. Having later passed three years in Chicago as a moulder, he came to Anaconda, Mont., and was employed three years in that city in the local foundry. He then made a second visit to Chicago but soon returned to Butte, where, in 1898, he engaged with the Western Iron Works, in which he acquired a financial interest, and is at present the acting foreman of the foundry. The fraternal relations of Mr. Greiner are principally with the Masonic order as a member of Silver Bow Lodge No. 48, A. F. & A. M., King Solomon's Lodge of Perfection, Rose Croix, Kadosh Consistory, and Algeria Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Helena. Politically his affiliations are with the Democratic party.

PHILIP GREENAN.—Of the kaleidoscopic changes possible in a man's career in our free republic and these stirring times, the record of Capt. Phil Greenan's life affords a fine example. The son of parents who were born, flourished, grew old and died in Ireland, we find him as an orphan boy looking with tearful eyes his last adieu to his native land, and seeking across a thousand leagues or raging brine a new home wherein his hopes might expand and flourish. We see him next in the very flower of American civilization and culture, where he lingers a few months, and then turns up in the wilds of the great west, at one of its most rugged forms of human life, a mining camp. Anon he is a soldier, enlisted in the service of his adopted country, to aid in throwing down the last battlement of a haughty despotism on this continent, and to make the flag of our Union better known and more respected among

the islands of the sea. Fighting valiantly from day to day, even when seriously wounded refusing to desist for proper treatment, he rises by rapid promotion to the rank of captain, and at the close of his term of service returns modestly to the pursuits of peaceful industry, when, in recognition of the sterling qualities of head and heart he had shown in every phase of his active and useful life, he is chosen by his fellow-citizens to an office of trust and great responsibility.

His story in detail is this: He was born in Ireland April 12, 1869, the third of seven children of Peter and Annie (Flannigan) Greenan, both natives of Ireland, and both now laid to rest in her peaceful bosom. In boyhood and youth he attended the public schools in Ireland, and in 1886, when he was seventeen years old, he emigrated to America, landing in Boston, Mass., where he remained fourteen months, then went to Leadville, Colo., and worked in the smelting furnace. Two years later he came to Montana, locating at Anaconda, and worked in the smelting furnaces there until the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, when he promptly enlisted as second lieutenant in Company K, First Montana Volunteers. He saw active service with this regiment all through the war in the Philippines, to the end of his term, receiving an ugly wound in the right side at the battle of Calocan, which, however, did not keep him off the line for a single day, as he steadily refused to go to the hospital. In January, 1899, he was made first lieutenant, and in July of the same year was promoted to the rank of captain, and transferred to Company L, of which he was in command when he was mustered out of the service. Upon his return home from the war in 1899, he was nominated by his party, the Democratic, for the office of court clerk and recorder of the county, and at the ensuing election was chosen to the position by a majority of 840 votes, a striking evidence of the esteem in which he is held in the community, when it is remembered that his party was divided into two factions at that election.

In November, 1899, Capt. Greenan was married to Miss Bridget Dorian, a native of Wisconsin. They have one son, whom they have named De Wette, in honor of the brave and skillful Boer general of that name. The captain belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, the only fraternal order in which he holds membership. He is well established in the confidence of his people and constantly growing in popularity.

JOSEPH GRENIER is numbered among the prosperous and reliable farmers and stock-growers of Frenchtown valley, Missoula county, a locality given over almost entirely to people of French extraction, who have there formed a progressive and harmonious community, reflecting credit upon those concerned and upon the state. Mr. Grenier is a native of the province of Quebec, Canada, born in 1849, the son of Joseph and Henriette (Carrier) Grenier, natives of the same province, and of staunch French lineage. The father is still living in Quebec at the venerable age of eighty years, he having devoted the greater portion of his active life to the carpenter's trade and to agricultural pursuits. The mother passed away from earth several years ago.

After receiving the educational advantages of the public and parochial schools of his native province, Joseph Grenier engaged in work on the old homestead for the greater portion of his minority, when he came to Montana and joined the French colony in Missoula county. He devoted his attention to mining for two or three years, and in 1870 filed claim to his present ranch, which is most eligibly located one mile west of the village of Frenchtown. Here he now has 260 acres of rich and productive land, which yields large crops of grain and hay, while the owner devotes especial attention to the raising of cattle and sheep, having the best of facilities for conducting this industry and meeting with that success which is the just reward for his timely and effective efforts. He has made excellent improvements on his place, and is recognized as one of the substantial and reliable citizens of the community. In politics he supports the Democratic party, and in religion he and his family are devout members of the Catholic church. In 1872 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Grenier and Miss Melanie Le Brun, who was born in Oregon of French parentage. They are the parents of six children, Joseph, George, Edward, Charles, Moise and Louise.

CHARLES GRASS.—No section of the world has contributed to America an element of greater worth than has the German empire, and Mr. Grass has the distinction of being one of the sturdy sons of the Fatherland. He was born in Baden, Germany, on October 26, 1834, the elder of the two sons of John and Marion (Gwettley) Grass, both of whom were, as was also John Grass,

Sr., the grandfather, born in Baden. At the age of twenty years, in 1854, Charles Grass, who had received excellent educational advantages in the government schools of Germany, where attendance is compulsory for eight years, emigrated to America, arriving at New Orleans, La., on May 4, 1854, thence proceeding up the Mississippi to St. Genevieve county, Mo., where he was engaged nearly two years in farming, when the gold excitement in California led him to that state.

He went to New York and voyaged thither by the isthmus route, disembarking at San Francisco, thence proceeding to the mining districts, and there continuing his search for the precious metal for nine years, with varying success. Thereafter Mr. Grass traveled to Montana, stopping for six months in Idaho. While in Nevada, near Fort Lyon, he passed fifty Chinamen, and two days later these Mongolians were killed by the Indians, but the party with which Mr. Grass was connected passed in safety. He arrived in Helena, Mont., on November 24, 1866, making the final portion of the journey by stage coach. He engaged in fairly successful mining in old Dry Gulch and also in Grizzly Gulch, until 1883, when he engaged in farming below the Flower-garden, later devoting his attention also to dairying, having purchased the Ellis property, in Lewis and Clarke county. Thus he continued until 1896, when he sold out and purchased the Langford ranch, located in Park county, about a mile and a half from the mouth of Shields river.

Here he has since been engaged in farming and cattleraising, having a fine property of 160 acres, of which seventy-five are under effective cultivation, being thoroughly irrigated. He is known as a progressive and successful man, and is held in uniform confidence and esteem. In politics Mr. Grass is an independent, while he has in a fraternal way been identified with the Odd Fellows since 1866, having passed the chairs in the lodge, and also of the United Workmen, of which he became a member in 1882. On November 4, 1875, Mr. Grass was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hewitt, born in Pennsylvania, and they had six children, George, deceased; Charles, Elmer, Ernest, deceased, Mabel and Lillie. The devoted wife and mother was summoned into eternal rest on October 28, 1891, her death being deeply mourned by a wide circle of appreciative friends, to whom she had endeared herself by her gentle and kindly character.

DAVID GOLDBERG.—Prominent merchant, bank director and real estate owner of Butte, a man of travel and breadth of view, enjoying life as it comes because he has the elements of happiness in his well balanced and harmonious physical and mental organism, David Goldberg made a wise move when he emigrated to America, the land wherein he has found opportunity for the full and profitable exercise of his talents and the gratification of his cultivated tastes. He was born in Russia, on April 12, 1863. His father, Joseph Goldberg, was a native of that country, and was there a prosperous landholder, merchant and distiller. His mother resides in Russia, her native country, the father dying there in 1876.

Mr. Goldberg was the oldest of five children. He attended the schools of Russia until he was sixteen, and then made his way to America, stopping for some years at Cleveland, Ohio, where he went to school and took private lessons at home. In his early manhood he took part in an uncle's large jewelry business, and was with him four years, then went into the same business in Cleveland for himself, enlarging it from a small beginning until he had a wholesale as well as a retail trade. He sold out in 1883 and went to Salt Lake City, and after spending a short time there, removed to Butte in 1884, and started a jewelry store which he conducted with growing success until 1890, when he sold out and began investing in real estate in Butte, and also conducted a ticket brokerage. In both lines he achieved success by close application and intelligent attention to his business. But, whatever may have occupied his attention in a mercantile way, he has never closed his eyes to the advantages of the proper pleasures of life. In 1887 he made a trip to Europe, from which he derived so much advantage that he repeated it in 1894 and again in 1897, this time taking two years for his travels, and including in them an extended tour of the United States and Mexico as well as of Great Britain and the continent of Europe. His appetite for real estate grew and he was on the lookout everywhere for good deals. He bought good properties in Cleveland, and disposed of them at excellent profits. He also has valuable holdings in Idaho Falls, Idaho, and elsewhere.

But it is in Butte that he has done the most in real estate transactions, and made the most pronounced success. Conspicuous among his contributions to the architectural adornment of the

town are the Goldberg building and offices, a five-story and basement block on Park and Academy streets, seventy-five feet by 106 in size, built by him at a cost of \$150,000; the Jeffrey block on West Park street, near Main, also a four-story block of handsome proportions; the two-story block on East Park street adjoining the State Savings Bank; and the building he occupies on Main street. He has long been a stockholder and a director in the Silver Bow National Bank, and is connected in a leading way with other financial enterprises. In politics he leans to the Republican party.

Mr. Goldberg was married on March 12, 1890, to Miss Minnie Neuberger, a native of New York state. They have two children, Jeffrey, born in 1891, and Myron, born in 1894. Their home is the seat of a refined and generous hospitality, and a popular resort for their friends and acquaintances. In business and civic circles Mr. Goldberg is looked upon as a leading citizen.

CAMPBELL GILMER.—A veteran of both the Mexican and the Civil war, one who has been a resident of Montana over twenty years and who is venerated as one of the patriarchal citizens of Madison county, Mr. Gilmer was born near Greensburg, Green county, Ky., on June 7, 1826, the fourth in a family of eleven children, of whom eight are living. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Phillips) Gilmer, likewise natives of Kentucky, where the father was engaged in farming until 1833, removed to Missouri, becoming pioneers of that state, where Mr. Gilmer was a farmer until his death. Such educational advantages as were afforded in the primitive schools of Missouri were taken by Campbell Gilmer, and here he was reared to maturity and engaged in farming. At the outbreak of the Mexican war Mr. Gilmer enlisted as a private in the First Missouri Cavalry, and went to the scene of conflict in Gen. Kearney's command. He was present at Santa Fe and joined in the memorable battle of Buena Vista, as well as numerous other engagements during his service of fourteen months, when he received an honorable discharge. In the Civil war his sympathies were with the Confederacy, and he became a private in Col. Wood's regiment of Gen. Price's command, with which he served nine months, when he was discharged by reason of seriously impaired health.

Mr. Gilmer resided in Missouri until 1880, when he came to Montana and located on his present ranch, which is on the Madison river, six miles from the village of Ennis. The place has an area of 220 acres, from which Mr. Gilmer secures excellent yields of grain and hay. He also gives attention to the raising of cattle and horses. In politics he has supported the Democratic party for nearly half a century, and his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which both he and his wife are zealous and consistent members. On August 16, 1849, Mr. Gilmer was united in marriage to Miss Catharine D. Shannon, who was born in Kentucky, whence she removed with her parents to Missouri when twelve years of age. In 1899 occurred the golden wedding anniversary of this devoted couple. Their mutual love and sympathy has sustained and strengthened them during their journey down the pathway of life. Of their union eleven children were born, as follows: Nancy J., born in 1850, became the wife of Capt. George M. Ewing, her death occurred in 1883; Elizabeth, born in 1856, became the wife of Robert Conway, and died in 1886; Emily, born in 1857, is the wife of Robert Lyon, of Dickinson, N. D.; Elias, born in 1860, is a butcher at Norris, Mont.; John W., born in 1862, resides at Denver, Colo.; Mary D., born in 1863, is the wife of Frank Shriver, of Madison Valley; William C., born in 1866, is associated with his father in the conducting of his ranch; Robert E., born in 1868, resides at home; Charles R., born in 1870, is a resident of Butte; George W., born in 1874, died when six months old, and Lena Kate, born in 1875, is the wife of M. A. Switzer, of Madison Valley.

JOHN F. GOETSCHUS.—"Agriculture is the noblest of alchemy," says Chatfield, "for it turns earth and even refuse into gold, conferring upon its cultivator the additional reward of health." This old proverb has been proven true by the successful career of Mr. Goetschius, who is one of the representative ranch men of Madison county, where he has resided for a quarter of a century. His father was of German ancestry, but the family has long been identified with America. He was born in DeKalb county, Ind., on February 1, 1850, the fifth of the ten sons of Abram D. and Margaret (Sommers) Goetschius, the former of whom was born in New York and the latter in Pennsylvania.

The father about 1830 removed to Indiana, and was one of the pioneers of the state, where he was a thrifty farmer. In the common schools of his native state his son John F. received educational discipline, following the usual life of the average farmer lad of the place and period, working on the homestead farm in the summer and in the winter attending school. Thus he continued to pass the years until he was twenty-one, when he determined to seek his fortune in the west.

Accordingly, in 1872, Mr. Goetschius came across the plains to Montana, which has ever since been his home and the scene of his industrious efforts. He located in the Ruby valley, in Madison county, in 1872, and two years later took up a tract of government land, which he later sold and purchased his present property. He has now a well-improved and arable ranch of 240 acres, the same being located two and a half miles south of the village of Laurin. The principal product is hay, of which he secures large annual crops and, from its sale, a satisfactory profit. In politics he has ever been a Democrat, and as a true citizen he takes interest in the well-being and advancement of his community and the state.

On December 15, 1858, Mr. Goetschius was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Whitmore, born in Wisconsin, the daughter of John Whitmore, a valiant soldier in the Union army of the Civil war, where he received a wound which eventually caused his death. Mr. Goetschius and his wife are the parents of five children—Pearl C., who, completing her education in the State Normal School at Dillon, has since been a very successful teacher; Edith M., who also attended the normal school; J. Franklin and Grover C., who remain at the parental home, attending school; and Abram D., who died in 1897, at the age of twenty-eight months.

A P. GILLIES.—Of the expanding, harmonizing, refining influences of extensive travel, and a large comparison of nations, climates and customs, acting upon a mind naturally strong and responsive, Archibald P. Gillies, of Butte, furnishes a fine illustration. He was born in Canada on April 23, 1868, and in the one-third of a century which has passed since then he has been over nearly all of the globe that even a stroller cares to visit. He has heard and heeded the hoarse order

to embark for nine voyages across the Atlantic—has toured through all of Europe, and via the Suez canal, through India, China and Japan—has sailed around Africa from Mozambique on the eastern coast to the country of the Ashantees on the western—has been over much of South America and Australia—has gone from coast to coast in the United States and visited the islands of the sea. In his wanderings he has seen the marvels of nature and the marvels of man—localities abounding in curious phenomena, and spots rich in historic associations—has gazed on the peaks of the Andes; the sulphurous flames of Kilauea; the porcelain towers of Canton; the naked site of Troy, whose very ruins have vanished, leaving no monument of her existence save in Homer's undying song; and the pure skies, magnificent landscapes, awful canyons and inspiring battlegrounds in which our own green land rejoices.

Mr. Gillies is the offspring of a distinguished Scotch ancestry. The name Gillies means "sons of the Jesuit," although the family is an old Huguenot one which sought refuge from French persecution in Scotland at an early age. They owned extensive landed estates in Argyshire and were among the most influential people in their section of the country, but these estates were lost through the murder of an heir by which they fell into the hands of a noted chief of the Campbells nicknamed "The Red Duke." But they were a bold, aggressive and resourceful people, who carried their vigorous qualities into every line of stirring activity, and wherever there was opportunity for manly self-assertion; and the same spirit characterizes them to-day. The oldest church in Paris, called St. Gillies from their name, was built by some of them. Both grandfathers of our subject were valiant soldiers in Wellington's army, and helped make the imperial eagles of France, which had once curvetted proudly with the eagles of the Alps, go down in everlasting gloom and defeat at Waterloo. His uncle, Hon. Duncan Gillies, for ten years prime minister of New South Wales, Australia, is president of the new Pacific Cable Company, which is about to lay a wire between that country and Vancouver, British Columbia. His father, Neil Gillies, was born in the Scottish Highlands in 1819, emigrated to America, had a long, creditable and eminently successful career as a ship-builder, farmer, general contractor and politician, and died full of years and of honors in Canada in 1891. He built and owned the Gillies

Opera House and the large wholesale houses on Gillies street in Kansas City, and also the town of Gillies in Nevada. In his young manhood he was married to Grace Paterson, mother of our subject, and daughter of John Paterson of Scottish Highland descent, a renowned ship-builder, a soldier at Waterloo as has been noted, and founder of the great manufacturing city of Paterson, N. J.

Mr. Gillies attended good district schools in Canada, and an excellent high school from which he was graduated in 1879. After his graduation he taught the model school connected therewith for a few months, and then pursued the study of art until he secured the degree of A. B. In 1883 he entered the service of the Dominion government as deputy postoffice inspector, and served in that capacity five years. During that time the oil business was engaging much of the commercial talent of the states near him, and believing it offered good opportunities for him, he started a brokerage in the unctuous fluid, handling both the illuminating and the lubricating products of the rich fields in the states, enlarging his operations until he had an office in New York, and later one in Chicago, where he took charge of the western agency of the Kendall Manufacturing Company of Providence, R. I. In behalf of this agency he went on the road and made a very successful canvass of all the Pacific coast territory. In 1896 he located in Montana, with headquarters at Butte, and began large operations in contracting and building throughout the state. He also engaged in mining, being the discoverer of stucco as a mineral deposit, which was at that time a new one in Montana. He did quartz mining also, and is now (1901) developing some promising coal mines in this state and Wyoming. In addition to these various enterprises, he has dealt extensively in timber limits and logging. While his commercial operations have been conducted on a large scale, they have been governed by prudence, good judgment and superior business sense, and have brought their logical result in large returns of money, reputation and public confidence and esteem.

Mr. Gillies is a member of the Order of Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the latter he has served several terms as master workman. In 1900 he organized in Butte a castle of Royal Highlanders, of which he has been the secretary from the beginning. In politics he is a Republican, but is not an

active partisan. Mr. Gillies was married on September 13, 1901, at Great Falls, to Miss Laura E. Smith, of Helena, the daughter of William and Catherine (Williams) Smith, pioneers of Helena, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Holyhead, Wales. After a long and useful life Mr. Smith passed away, and since then Mrs. Smith has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Gillies, who has been identified with social life in Helena in a leading way, has an excellent record as a graduate of the schools of this city.

JOHAN E. GUNSTINE is one of the prosperous and prominent stockgrowers of Park county, his well improved ranch being located on the Shields river, seven miles from its mouth, while his postoffice address is Livingston. In the agnatic line Mr. Gunstine traces his lineage back to stanch old Scotch-Irish stock, as his grandfather, John Gunstine, was born in the north of Ireland while his wife is a native of Pennsylvania. He early emigrated to the United States and became a pioneer farmer of Jefferson county, Ohio, after a previous residence in Pennsylvania, where, in Pittsburg, was born his son Lemuel, who married Elizabeth Watt, a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, and had a family of three sons and one daughter, John E. being the second child. Lemuel Gunstine removed to the vicinity of Winterset, Madison county, Iowa, in 1862, where he was engaged in farming until 1869, when he removed to Storm Lake and passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1885, his wife having passed away in 1883.

John E. Gunstine passed his youth in Ohio, receiving his education in the public schools and a private educational institution. He taught one term of school at Storm Lake, Iowa, after which he engaged in farming until 1883, when he determined to cast in his lot with Montana, and arrived at Livingston on March 9, 1883. He immediately filed a homestead claim on 160 acres of his present ranch, and he added by purchase until he had 480 acres, but he presented 160 acres to his daughter, so that he now owns 320 acres. He has made a specialty of the raising of cattle with excellent success and he usually winters about 100 head. Mr. Gunstine is unswerving in his allegiance to the Republican party, and as its candidate he was elected a member of the county board of commis-

sioners in 1892, serving in this important office for the full term of four years.

He has also done effective work in the office of road supervisor, while his interest in education is constant and vital, this fact being recognized by the people who retained him in the office of school clerk for sixteen years. He is identified with the Odd Fellows, and is treasurer of his lodge. On July 3, 1873, Mr. Gunstine married Miss Elizabeth Kirkland, born in Ontario, Canada, the daughter of Andrew Kirkland, of Scotch-Irish extraction, who is now engaged in agriculture in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Gunstine have one daughter, Grace, now the wife of Lester E. Cozad, a successful young ranchman on the Shields river.

JAMES GILLELAND.—While the population of the great American republic is quite cosmopolite in character, there has nevertheless been developed an essentially American type. All parts of the civilized world have contributed to its citizenship, and not the least can be mentioned the sturdy sons and daughters of the Emerald Isle. Among those who have become identified with the industrial life of Montana and attained a due measure of success through the benefices she offers to those who are willing to make definite effort is Mr. Gilleland; one of the representative ranchmen and prominent citizens of Gallatin county, his fine ranch property being located two and one-half miles south of Hyde, his postoffice address. Mr. Gilleland was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, on October 4, 1849, the son of James and Martha (English) Gilleland, natives of the same county and who passed their entire lives in the old country. There the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death in 1852. He was twice married, and was the father of three children by his first wife; the subject of this sketch was the only child of the second marriage. James Gilleland remained on the old homestead until he had attained the age of seventeen years, and obtained such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools of his native county. In 1866 he left home and started for America. He passed the first winter in the city of New York and then removed to New Jersey, where he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, and worked at it for six years, or until 1873, when he located in Missouri and there followed his trade for four

years, coming thence to Montana by steamboat up the Missouri river to Fort Benton. From thence Mr. Gilleland proceeded to Helena and later to the town of Wickes, where he worked at his trade for one year, and then spent some time in search of a permanent location. He finally located on his present farm, situated fifteen miles from the mouth of the Madison river, and turned his attention to the sheep business for five years, when he sold his sheep and began to raise horses upon an extensive scale, keeping an average of 250 head. He has recently reduced the number of horses to a sufficient complement to carry on the work of the ranch and has directed his attention more particularly to the raising of high-grade cattle, Herefords being his favorite type. He has 2,000 head of Herefords and other fine stock and a number of excellent shorthorns. Our subject's ranch comprises 1,600 acres, and of this 320 acres are under effective irrigation, hay being the principal crop raised. He secures an abundant yield, and usually sells large quantities. The ranch is improved with excellent buildings, and on every hand are evidences of the care bestowed by a progressive and discriminating owner. Mr. Gilleland is a man of sterling character and genial personality, and he not only has the respect of the community but has gained a wide circle of friends, and is one of the popular citizens of this section of the state. In politics he renders stanch allegiance to the Republican party. He still clings to a life of celibacy, and his home is an attractive "bachelor's hall."

ARCHIBALD GRAY.—The long tenure of service with the Great Northern Railway system of this efficient and accomplished railroad man, and the high esteem in which he is generally held throughout the territory in which he operates form the best proof of the value of his services. He was born near Glasgow, Scotland, August 12, 1863, the son of William and Isabella (McVicar) Gray, also natives of Scotland, where the former was born in 1837 and the latter in 1839. The father came to the United States in 1880 and to Montana in 1883, and since his arrival has been extensively engaged in the sheep industry in the Highwood country, in Choteau county, being one of the largest ranch owners and wool producers in that part of the country. His wife died at the Highwood home in 1900. Mr. Gray received his

education in the elementary and high schools of Glasgow, and after his graduation served for a time as a pupil teacher there. In May, 1881, he came to this country, locating at Minneapolis, where he at once entered the service of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, now the Great Northern, and has been a trusted employee of this great railway system ever since. He remained in Minneapolis until 1893, when he went to St. Paul for three years. In 1896 he was transferred to Butte to take charge of the freight traffic department of the Montana Central, a part of the Great Northern system, in reality having charge of the freight traffic business of the system in Montana. He enjoys a well-deserved popularity with the business public throughout his territory and holds a high place in social circles in Butte. In addition to his railroad work Mr. Gray is occupied in developing and promoting some land and stock interests in connection with his father in Choteau county. Whatever has felt the impulse of his forceful hand has been quickened and enlarged, improved in quality and multiplied in usefulness. The railroad company has learned this to its advantage, and the stock industry has learned it by observation. Mr. Gray was united in marriage with Miss Mabel Jones, a native of Racine, Wis., the marriage being solemnized at Minneapolis in 1891. They have one child, a daughter, Florence, born in 1892. Mr. Gray is a valued member of Butte Lodge of Elks.

JAMES GREEN.—Orphaned in early life and robbed of his guardian by death before he was grown, James Green, of Willow Creek, had his full portion of bereavement while struggling toward manhood far from the scenes and associations of his native land. He was born in Worcestershire, England, May 1, 1830, a son of William and Sarah (Foley) Green, natives of England. While James was yet an infant his father, a prosperous farmer living about nine miles from Birmingham, died, and he was reared by his grandfather, Joseph Green, who in 1843 joined the Mormon church and emigrated to America, bringing his grandson with him. They landed in New Orleans during the first half of May in that year, and from there came up the river as far as Nauvoo, Ill., where the church had established itself, and remained there until 1846, when determined opposition compelled the entire body to leave the state. They then moved

into Iowa, at a point some ninety miles west of the Mississippi, his grandfather dying on the trip, and being buried at the town of Farmington. Mr. Green then went under the guardianship of a Scotchman named Miller, with whom he remained in the neighborhood where they had stopped until 1851. In that year they started west to the Missouri river, and in the spring fitted up for a trip across the plains to a new home, making their own boats with which to cross the rivers. When traveling the Mormons always organized in parties of fifty, which were subdivided into companies of ten. During that year, 1852, fifty-two parties of fifty each made the overland trip to the northwest. The cholera was very bad among them and a large number died. Only one of Mr. Green's company of ten died, but that was his guardian. The survivors finally reached Salt Lake City October 16. After remaining there for a short time he removed to Provo City, Utah, and engaged in farming until May 22, 1864, when he came to Montana, arriving at Alder gulch July 10, and some weeks later locating on the Jefferson river, near his present home. Since then he has never left the neighborhood, and he now has a homestead of 400 acres, and in company with his sons several sections of grazing land on the Madison. Together they have large herds of cattle, usually as many as 300 to 500 head, Herefords being the favorite breed. The homestead is one of the most desirable in the county and shows plainly that it is in the hands of a capable and progressive farmer.

Mr. Green was married July 27, 1851, to Miss Margaret Wellwood, a native of Canada and the only daughter of William Wellwood, who died while she was an infant. The marriage was solemnized while they were on the way from Iowa to Utah. Mrs. Green died January 18, 1869, leaving seven children, as follows: Mary Jane, the wife of Thomas Reese, of Bozeman; J. William, in the stock business at Sixteen-mile; Eliza is the wife of M. Eukes, of Reese creek; Joseph, living in Bozeman; Melissa, living at home; Andrew J. and Charles. Mr. Green is a member of the Mormon church of the branch known as Josephites, and is highly esteemed throughout the entire region where he is known, both for the uprightness of his life and the advanced and intelligent methods he pursues in business and all the relations of citizenship.

FREDERICK GILBERT, who is one of the sterling pioneers of Montana and now postmaster at Lolo, Missoula county, commands the respect and confidence of the community and is one of those worthy citizens of the state who are entitled to distinct recognition in this compilation. He is a native of the town of Morris, Otsego county, N. Y., born on February 3, 1845, the son of Norris and Lucy (Todd) Gilbert, both natives of Connecticut, whence the father removed to New York with his parents about 1800. He was a son of Elijah Gilbert, who, born in Connecticut, was a valiant soldier in the Continental army of the Revolution in a Connecticut regiment. He lived to attain ninety years and his wife was nearly as old at her death. Both died in New York, where the father was a farmer. Norris and Lucy Gilbert passed most of their lives in the Empire state, where the father was a farmer until his death. They had two sons, Frederick, of this review, and Bishop Gilbert, of Minnesota, who was for some time in charge of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church, in Helena, Mont., and who died in St. Paul, Minn., in 1900, a man of distinguished ability and for a long term of years bishop of the diocese of Minnesota. Frederick Gilbert received his education in the public schools of New York, growing up under the invigorating discipline of the parental farmstead. In 1870 he came west to Ogden, Utah, and later to Cheyenne, Wyo., being for two years clerk in the freight department of the Union Pacific. He then returned to New York, two years later coming again to Cheyenne, where he re-entered the employe of the Union Pacific, and still later was a local reporter on the Cheyenne Sun. In 1878 he located in Butte, Mont., where he had charge of the circulation department of the Butte Miner, as the first incumbent of this position. He was thereafter engaged in merchandising for five years, when he disposed of his business and purchased a ranch where the village of Lolo now stands. Here he has since devoted his attention to fruit culture upon an extensive scale, being very successful in this industry, and he has at the present time 4,000 trees that are bearing. He was appointed postmaster at Lolo on January 1, 1900, whereupon he there opened a small mercantile store, while he is also agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad. He was census enumerator in this district in 1900. In politics Mr. Gilbert is allied with the Republican party, and in 1889 he served as secretary of the first Montana state senate. At

the previous election he was chosen county superintendent of Missoula county, and served one year. He has been a Mason since 1871, and has ever maintained a deep interest in this time-honored order. His religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal church.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1874, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gilbert to Miss Antoinette Crocheron, who was born in that state, of Holland lineage. Mrs. Gilbert died in 1887, leaving one son, William M. In 1890 Mr. Gilbert consummated a second marriage, being united with Miss Sophia Levette, who was born in Ohio, and this union has produced one child, Fredericka.

GREEN BROTHERS.—Andrew and Charles Green, sons of James Green, of Willow creek, and engaged with him in extensive farming and stockraising operations, are among the most thrifty, progressive and successful men in their business in the county. Andrew was born in Utah, January 13, 1863, and Charles at Willow creek, February 19, 1865. They were educated at the schools in the vicinity of Willow creek, and remained on the homestead with their father until 1884, when they took up in part and purchased in part their present property, which includes nearly 1,000 acres. They with their father have in addition some 7,000 acres of grazing land, which is almost exclusively devoted to cattle. Of these they raise great numbers and of superior breed. They are gentlemen of great activity and industry, giving their personal attention to every detail of their business and making every day and every element of strength count in its profitable development. Andrew is still a bachelor. Charles was married December 6, 1893, to Miss Teria Tinsley, a daughter of William Tinsley, of Willow creek. They have two interesting children, Lester and Teria.

SISTER IRENE.—A brief review of the life of Sister Irene, one of the noble and devoted Sisters of Charity whose labors have been fruitful and grateful in the work of the Catholic church in the state, will be read with pleasure. As a representative of the sisterhood at Leavenworth, Kan., Sister Irene came to Montana in

the pioneer days and her life of consecration has here found ample field for goodly works. She is now sister superior of St. James' Hospital in Butte, and is a native of Indiana, whence she accompanied her parents to Kansas when a mere child. Her education was received in St. Ann's Academy, at Osage Mission, Kan., and in 1876, shortly after taking her vows, she came to Virginia City, Mont., in company with two others from the sisterhood in Leavenworth. They traveled overland from Corinne, Utah, making the trip in the familiar stage coach of the day. Sister Irene closed her work in Virginia City in 1880, and returned to Kansas for a year, after which she went to Leadville, Colo., which was the field of her labors for eight years.

In 1889 she was called to Anaconda, Mont., where a private hospital, St. Ann's, was purchased and enlarged and placed under charge of the sisters. During the nine years of Sister Irene's incumbency as sister superior about \$85,000 was expended in improving the hospital buildings and service. Her strength did not prove equal to the increasing demands and her health failed from overwork, rendering it necessary for her to have rest and recuperation. She accordingly passed two years at Las Vegas, N. M., but within this time was by no means idle, though she spared no efforts to reinforce her strength and power for further service in the cause of the Master and of humanity. On May 31, 1901, Sister Irene was installed as sister superior of the St. James' Hospital in Butte, this being the largest institution of the kind in the state, and she entered upon the duties with devoted zeal and true enthusiasm, ever aiming to make her services a power in aiding and uplifting human kind. Extensive improvements are being made upon the hospital buildings, and in their equipment as occasion demands, and the institution is regarded by all as one of the noblest and most useful in the state.

BRYAN IRVINE, who is recognized as one of the prominent mining and business men of Butte, Silver Bow county, and a sterling Democrat, was born in Kentucky, September 17, 1847. His father, Thomas H. Irvine, was also a Kentuckian, born in 1811. He removed to Montana in 1865, coming to Butte in 1879. He was heavily interested in stock and mining enterprises and

died at Butte in 1881. His mother, Sarah (Bryan) Irvine, was born in Kentucky in 1817, and died at Deer Lodge in 1870. The ancestry of both parents was Scotch Irish. Having obtained a fair business education in the public schools of his native town, at the age of eighteen years, in 1865, our Mr. Irvine came to Deer Lodge with his parents and for three years longer devoted himself to his studies and then engaged in the stock business and mining at Pioneer, Yam Hill, in company with his father and brothers. They constructed a large mining ditch in 1874 and the following winter he passed in Phillipsburg. In 1875 he came to Butte and has remained here ever since engaged extensively in mining enterprises. He has been interested in the Switzer, L. E. R., Narrow Gauge, Enterprise, Rarus and Belle of Butte mines. On May 20, 1886, he was married to Miss Belle B. Bryan, a native of Missouri and daughter of Milton E. Bryan, of Bryan Station, Ky., who was born on December 31, 1806, and died in Wathena, Kan., in 1889. Her mother, Zeralda E. (Moss) Bryan, was a native of Kentucky. Her father was of Irish descent and her mother was of English ancestry. She was the fifth of a family of eight children. Mr. and Mrs. Irvine's only child died in infancy.

E A. IRWIN, M. D.—During the past few years Montana has witnessed an influx of brilliant professional men. Many of them, having gained high honors in the colleges and universities from which they were graduated, have come here splendidly equipped for the work of advancing this progressive young state. To this important class belongs E. A. Irwin, M. D., of Boulder, Jefferson county. He was born at Indianapolis, Ind., on May 24, 1874, a son of Oliver A. Irwin, M. D., who for the last twelve years has enjoyed a most successful practice in Sheldon, Ill. He was born on August 31, 1847, and in 1871 was united in marriage to Miss Laura Ayers, a native of Indiana, where she was born in April, 1848. They are the parents of five children, James H. Irwin, M. D., now practicing in the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago; Clara S., Francis, Oliver Lloyd and Dr. E. A. Irwin.

The parents moved from Indiana in 1875, and located in Donovan, Ill., where the Doctor received his early education. In 1889 the family

removed to Sheldon, in that state, where he entered the high school. On being graduated therefrom he was matriculated at Eureka (Ill.) College, in 1891. There he received his degree of B. A. in 1895, and then entered Rush Medical College, affiliated with the Chicago University, remaining until he received his diploma (M. D.) in 1898. Having been eminently in the competition, in which there were entered some fifty students, Dr. Irwin on leaving college entered the Cook County Hospital as a resident physician, remaining until December 1, 1899, and the next six months he was instructor of anatomy in Rush Medical College. On the termination of this engagement he removed to Boulder, Mont., where he has built up a large practice in a comparatively short time, and is highly esteemed by all, having the promise of a brilliant future on account of his abilities and attainments.

MARTIN JACOBY.—It is always gratifying to note the success which has been attained through personal effort; and the title of self-made man, so peculiarly American and so often misapplied, is one of which any person may well be proud, for it implies energy, application and integrity of character. Among the younger class of men who have attained a very appreciable success in Montana is Mr. Jacoby, a native of the state of Missouri, having been born in Gentry county, on January 30, 1861, of sterling German lineage. His parents, John and Frederica (Barbuer) Jacoby, were both born in Germany, and the paternal grandfather of our subject was the owner of a large vineyard. John Jacoby came to America in 1848 and located in the state of Indiana, where he remained four years and then took up his abode in Gentry county, Mo., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, maintaining his home on the original farmstead for forty-eight years, until the time of his death at the age of seventy-three years, his demise occurring in January, 1901. He was a soldier in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion, having been discharged on account of disability contracted while in the service. He was a man of spotless integrity and commanded the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. His wife is still living in Missouri on the old homestead.

Martin Jacoby, the subject of this record, grew to maturity in his native county, early becom-

ing inured to the duties of the homestead farm and having such educational advantages as were afforded in the public schools. He remained on the farm, devoting his attention to stockraising, until the spring of 1883, when he started for Montana and located in Gallatin county, where he engaged in ranching until the fall of 1885, when he entered into partnership with David Corbett, under the firm name of Corbett & Jacoby, and the following year they purchased cattle and thus gave inception to the enterprise with which they have since been identified, the partnership continuing to the present time. The first winter was a very rigorous one and entailed a loss of fully two-thirds of their live stock; but they are not of the type to be baffled or discouraged by so-called ill-luck, and they continued to put forth their best efforts and have attained a success worthy the name. In 1888 they purchased a tract of land located twelve miles from the mouth of Madison river, and to this they have since added until they now have a valuable and finely improved ranch of about 3,500 acres. They give special attention to raising cattle of the Hereford type, breeding from thoroughbred stock, and their herd has reached an aggregate of 600 head at various times. A portion of the ranch is covered by an effective system of irrigation, so that the firm are also enabled to raise large quantities of hay annually, the average crop reaching an aggregate of 500 tons. Our subject is thoroughly alert and progressive, and he and his partner bring to bear the most approved methods in the conducting of their business, and enjoy the confidence and regard in the community where they have labored to such goodly ends.

In politics Mr. Jacoby is independent, but takes an interest in whatever makes for the advancement and material prosperity of his county and state, though never aspiring to the honors or emoluments of public office. Fraternally he is a member of Logan Lodge No. 64, A. O. U. W., at Logan. The postoffice address of Messrs. Jacoby and Corbett is Hyde, this hamlet being located twenty-two miles south of their ranch. On June 17, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Jacoby to Mrs. Frances Hutchinson, who was born in Ohio, being the daughter of Riley Mix, and the widow of George Hutchinson, with whom she came to Montana in 1876. Their attractive home is a center of genial hospitality and they have a wide circle of friends in the community.

HON. CHARLES A. JAKWAYS.—The record of this gentleman's success in life is a story of patience and tireless energy developed in a struggle for competence and is an object lesson in the battle of life well worth the perusal of every schoolboy in the land. Charles A. Jakways is a prosperous merchant, rancher, sawmill and cattleman, and United States commissioner, residing at Ovando, Powell county, Mont. He was born at Cassopolis, Mich., in 1866, the son of Rev. William L. and Electa Maria (Bell) Jakways. The father was born in the state of New York, studied for the ministry and afterward became a Methodist minister. He removed to Michigan in 1843 and for a number of years continued to preach in that state, and subsequently in Nebraska, but is now retired and living in northern Indiana at the age of eighty-three years. The mother of our subject was born at Auburn, N. Y., and is yet living.

At the age of fourteen years Charles A. Jakways began life as a messenger boy for the Michigan Central Railroad at Cassopolis, Mich. He then applied himself to the study of telegraphy, acquired proficiency, became an operator and finally train dispatcher, one of the most responsible positions in the railway service. In the latter line of duty he subsequently worked for the Burlington, the Wabash, the Chicago & Northwestern and the Northern Pacific Railways. It should be recorded that he was the operator at the front of the first construction train that ever went into the Black Hills. The initial railway work was performed by Mr. Jakways in Montana on the Northern Pacific. He became the first station agent at Bonner; thence went to Elliston in the capacity of agent, remaining one year. Subsequently he was sent to Arlee as agent, remaining two years, and transferred thence to Drummond, remaining two years. At this period young Jakways felt that working for others was not the surest, nor the swiftest way of acquiring a competency, and determined to strike out for himself. Accordingly he went to Ovando, and in company with Mr. H. J. Faust, a young and enterprising German, he engaged in the mercantile business under the firm name of Jakways & Faust. This was in the fall of 1892. Since then the enterprise has evolved into a flourishing business of \$30,000 a year, freighting goods forty-five miles distant from Drummond, the nearest railroad point. In 1896 the firm determined to engage in the ranch and cattle business as a side line.

They purchased a ranch in the Cottonwood valley, where they now have a splendid property of 2,000 acres of land, and where Mr. Jakways is building a handsome residence to serve as a home for himself and family. At this ranch the two enterprising partners make a specialty of fine live stock, in which profitable industry they are eminently successful. On this property the firm also operates a saw mill supplied with logs from an adjacent piece of timber land. At the present time Mr. Jakways is commissioner of the United States court for the district of Montana. At the fall election of 1900 he was a candidate for the state legislature, but was defeated. A brother of our subject, Hon. W. B. Jakways, is a representative from South Bend in the Indiana legislature. Fraternally Mr. Jakways is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Jakway's wife was a Miss Mabel Faust, a native of Minnesota and a sister of her husband's business partner, H. J. Faust, a sketch of whom appears in another portion of this work. They have two children—Gladys and Mabel.

MYRON D. JEFFERS.—A man of marked intellectuality and business ability, one who stood four square to every wind that blows, ordering his life upon a high plane and ever animated by the ideals of a true and lofty manhood, Mr. Jeffers was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., September 16, 1833, the eldest of the nine children of Jefferson and Pattie (Burton) Jeffers, who were natives of the same state, where they passed their entire lives, the father being a farmer. After securing early mental discipline in the public schools Mr. Jeffers completed his education at the excellent academies of Cooperstown and Charlottesville, finishing with a technical course in civil engineering. About 1854 he removed to Allamakee county, Iowa, a year later going to Rico, Colo., where he was a civil engineer; removing at length to Nebraska, he was there employed on a government survey. In 1859 he spent some time in mining at Pike's Peak, and could then have purchased Denver himself without assistance. His next move was to Montana in 1864.

Here he followed freighting for a number of years, and his residence in Virginia City, Madison

valley and Deer Lodge being temporary, when winter came he stopped wherever he happened to be. In the spring of 1869 he went to Texas and purchased a herd of cattle which he brought to Montana that season, being the first man to bring a herd over that route in a single season. It was a dangerous undertaking at first, but he proved it could be done and others followed his example. This herd he sold, and another one that he brought from Texas in 1870. In 1871 he brought a third herd from Texas and this one he kept, locating in the Madison valley, and he was, after that, all of his life engaged in stockraising. In 1883 he purchased a flock of sheep in Oregon, and made a specialty of sheepraising. To stockraising, which forms so large and important an element in the productive energy of Montana, the ranch is largely given over, the business being ably carried forward by the sons of Mr. Jeffers, who are among the most progressive and popular young men of the county. The estate left by Mr. Jeffers at his death, which occurred May 27, 1900, from a tumor on the brain, was valued at \$150,000. In addition to this he left to his family that greatest of all heritages, a good name. His loss was deeply felt in the community, for he was helpful to the needy, encouraging to the timid, stimulating to the inert, and consoling to the sorrowful—a creative, a sustaining and an elevating force. His home life was ideal in character, and none save those nearest and dearest to him can realize the deprivation that came in his death. In politics he gave his support to the Democratic party, and at all times he maintained a public-spirited interest in the affairs of his county and state. In 1899 he erected a fine modern residence on his ranch, spacious in dimensions, artistic in architectural style, complete in convenience and equipment, and rich and tasteful in furnishings. It is considered the most complete rural home in this section.

On December 5, 1878, Mr. Jeffers was united in marriage with Miss Florence Switzer, a native of Keokuk county, Iowa, and the daughter of A. W. Switzer, one of Madison county's honored pioneers, of whom extended notice appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Jeffers was educated in Madison county, at the schools of Ennis and Virginia City, and here she has passed her life, gaining and retaining the love and esteem of a wide circle. Her offspring consists of five children, namely: Jefferson Clifford, born in 1879; Wal-

ter Clarence, born in 1881; Paul Myron, born in 1883; Fayette Burton, born in 1885; and Austin Pierrepont, born in 1894. To all of the children the best educational advantages have been given, and the older sons are well known, energetic and honorable business men. The homestead is a mile and a half east of Ennis, and there Mrs. Jeffers resides amid the hallowing memories and associations of the past. She is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, a member of Trinity Mission congregation of Madison valley.

CHRIS. JENSON.—Now one of the representative farmers and stockgrowers of Park county, and conspicuously identified with the industrial life of Montana, Mr. Jenson comes of old Danish stock and is himself a native of Denmark, born on the picturesque peninsula of Jutland, on September 12, 1855, the son of Nels and Annie (Nicholson) Jenson, both natives of Denmark. They had three sons and three daughters. The father never left Denmark, but in 1865 the elder sons and one daughter came to America, locating in Pennsylvania, while in the spring of 1870 Chris and his mother also emigrated, coming directly to Omaha, where they remained for some time. In the spring of 1873 Mr. Jenson located in Utah, where for three years he engaged in mining. He then came to Park county, Mont., and was in Paradise valley during the spring of 1877, thereafter going to Butte, in and near which city he remained until 1879, engaged in lime-burning, mining and brickmaking, having furnished the material for the first brick building in Butte. He then passed one season in Fort Benton, and in 1880, returned to Paradise valley, where he constructed a bridge across the Yellowstone. In 1881 he removed to Bozeman and was there engaged for two seasons in the manufacture of brick, thereafter conducting a brick yard at Livingston, where he furnished the brick for the Northern Pacific roundhouse.

In 1883 Mr. Jenson took up land in Paradise valley and has added to his holdings until he now has 360 acres, his ranch being located seven miles south of Livingston, his postoffice address. Here he has devoted his attention to farming and stock-growing, securing excellent crops of grain and hay, and raising cattle upon quite an extensive scale, usually wintering about 100 head. Polit-

ically he supports the Republican party, and for some years he served as school trustee. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of the World. On June 27, 1895, Mr. Jensen was united in marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth Kearney, born in Darke county, Ohio, on December 15, 1855, the daughter of Andrew and Eve (Hoofnagle) Hoover, natives of Wittenberg, Germany, and Pennsylvania. They removed to Nebraska where is now their home, and they have had eight sons and eight daughters, and the father is prominently engaged in farming. By her first marriage Mrs. Jensen had two children, Maud, now the wife of Harry Ettinger, of Livingston, and John Kearney, who assists Mr. Jensen on the ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Jensen have one son, Charles Perry.

JOHAN H. JOHNS.—In all sections of the Union are found representatives of good old Welsh stock, and among them is Mr. Johns, who is not only able to trace his genealogy through many generations in Wales, but was himself born in the southern division of that British principality, on November 20, 1853, the eldest of the four children of David and Margaret (Davis) Johns, the former of whom was born in 1828, while his death occurred in 1864. A machinist and marine engineer, his entire life was passed in his native land. His wife was born in 1833, and after the death of her husband she ably provided for her four children, and she came to America in 1866 with them, locating in Goshen, Utah. Here she remained four years, and then removed to Homersville in Little valley, three miles east of Ureka, and conducted the first boarding house in this little village. She later made her home for a number of years at Sparrowhawk Springs, and now resides in Idaho.

John H. Johns attended school in his native land and in a desultory way after the removal of the family to the United States. In 1872 he joined the party of United States geological surveyors who were exploring the grand canyon of the Colorado river and thereafter devoted his attention to prospecting for gold and mining, being located at Ophir in northern Utah for some time. He later made the overland trip to Montana, arriving in Silver Bow county on June 9, 1877. He located at Walkerville, engaged in mining and within that year was one of the volunteers who assisted

in quelling the Indian uprising, when Chief Joseph and his followers crossed the state, and after this danger had passed he returned to Walkerville and his mining operations. In 1891 he here engaged in the hotel business and still conducts this enterprise, as proprietor of the Palace hotel, a well appointed and popular resort. He also has an assaying office and controls a satisfactory business, for he is an expert assayer and has the best of facilities.

Mr. Johns' mother removed to Idaho in 1881 and there he provided her with a good home, her ranch comprising about 900 acres, in which, as well as in the herd of about 700 head of cattle, Mr. Johns holds a half interest. He has shown great care in the selection of cattle and horses for breeding, and the stock on this ranch is of exceptionally high grade. In politics Mr. Johns is independent, exercising his franchise in support of men and measures rather than along strict partisan lines. Fraternally he is identified with the orders of Elks and Odd Fellows, United Workmen and Modern Woodmen of America. He has an extended circle of acquaintances and in both social and business relations commands esteem while he is unmistakably popular. He has been prominently identified with the industrial activities of Walkerville and is one of its representative citizens. On October 12, 1891, Mr. Johns was united in marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, born in Cleveland, Ohio, and daughter of Anthony and Margaret (Mott) Seefus, both of whom were born in the Buckeye state. By her first marriage she is the mother of four children, Eliza J., Josiah, William and Joseph, whose father, William Thomas, died in 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Johns have four children, Frank, Margaret and John (twins) and Violet.

ENOCH JOHN is the son of William John, who was born in Wales in 1816. He came to America first in 1860 and located in New Jersey, working at mining. He returned to Wales in 1862, and the next year came back to America locating in Ohio. In 1864 he went again to Wales, and again in 1865 returned to the United States. The next year he came to Montana and engaged in mining at Alder gulch near Diamond City. Here he had trouble with the Indians, narrowly escaping with his life. In 1871 he went to Wales



Early Life in Montana

and remained there until he died in 1893. His wife, the mother of Enoch, Mary (Davis) John, was also a native of Wales, and passed her life there. She was born in 1821 and survived her husband three years, dying in 1896. Enoch John was born in Wales on May 10, 1842. He was reared and educated in the old country, and when he was twenty-one years old, came to the United States with his father on his second trip. He remained in Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia for three years, engaged in mining. In 1866 he went to Missouri, but remained only a few months, when he started to Montana with a train across the plains.

After a long and wearying trip, on which he encountered trouble with the Indians, he arrived at Virginia City on July 10, 1866, in company with his father who had come with him, and who remained with him until his final departure for Wales. They did not stay long at Virginia City, but went soon to White's gulch, where the mining was promising. Two years later he went to Lincoln's and McClellan's gulches, and worked four years. In this locality he had considerable trouble with the Indians, and went to Coeur d'Alene, but soon returned to Lincoln's gulch. In 1873 he went to Salt Lake, from there to California and the next year to Alaska. He did not, however, remain long there, but returned to Montana and went to mining again at Alder gulch. Here he remained four years, and removed to Butte, where he has been engaged in mining since. All his wanderings and efforts in different places have not been without result. He owns 160 acres of land in John's addition to Butte, besides other valuable property. He belongs to the order of Knights of Pythias, a member of Damon Lodge No. 1, of Butte. In politics he is a Republican, but not an active party worker. Mr. John was married in April, 1876, to Miss Mary Jones, a daughter of David Jones, a Pennsylvania miner who emigrated from Wales in 1850. They have seven children, David, Elizabeth, William, Charles, Tallie, Mary and Frederick, all of whom help to make their home pleasant to their friends.

One of the representative and successful farmers of Missoula county, his fine ranch being located only one-half mile south of Lolo, which is his postoffice address. Mr. Jones was born in Virginia City, Nev., on June 14, 1865, the son of Isaac M. and Jane (Babcock) Jones, the former of whom was born in Crawfordsville, Ind., the home of the noted soldier, diplomat and author, Gen. Lew Wallace, while Mrs. Jones is a native of Vermont. Isaac M. Jones is a carpenter, and followed this trade for a number of years. He removed from Indiana to Iowa and thence in 1862 to Virginia City, Nev., making the trip across the plains with ox teams. The party was attacked by Indians on several occasions, but successfully repelled them. He took up a claim of timber land near Virginia City, where he remained until 1866, when he passed one year with his family in California, after which they returned to Iowa and made their home until 1871, when they started once more across the plains, this time for Montana. They travelled through Colorado and Salt Lake City to Virginia City, Mont. While en route Mr. Isaac Jones barely escaped being captured by the Indians, becoming separated from the remainder of the party while on a hunting expedition, and his life was saved by the merest good luck. He remained for a number of years in Virginia City, where he operated a saw mill, and he and his wife are now residents of Butte. Their only son and two daughters are all residents of Montana.

Charles H. Jones was reared principally in Virginia City and Butte, securing his educational training in the public schools, and beginning active business with his father in the wood business, in which he continued for ten years, and then he worked three years in the Anaconda mines. For the following five years he devoted his attention to prospecting, locating some good claims at the head of the Big Hole. In 1899 he came to Lolo and purchased the ranch of eighty acres where he now lives, and this is devoted principally to the raising of fruit and hay, excellent yields being secured. The place is well improved, having a commodious and attractive dwelling, and here a gracious hospitality is extended to the many friends of the inmates, who enjoy distinctive popularity. Mr. Jones takes no active part in politics, but maintains an independent attitude, voting as his judgment dictates, without regard to party allegiance. In the city of Butte, on January 16, 1887,

CHARLES H. JONES is a native son of the west, and has practically passed his entire life here, while he has been a resident of Montana for more than a quarter of a century. He is now

Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Marie M. Jahnke, who was born in Germany, and they have four children, William L., Edna M., Carl F. and Paul W., all residing at the parental home.

ALLEXANDER J. JOHNSTON.—Birth and environment are potential forces in determining the success or failure of human life. When these forces act in concert as uplifting factors, success is assured unless there is some underlying weakness which no circumstances could overcome; and when they do not, there is imminent danger of failure. The determining agencies which give trend to their potency often date far back in ancestral history. In their most helpful form these potential forces were present in the case of Alexander J. Johnston, cashier of the bank owned by Hon. William A. Clarke at Butte. His father, Joseph Johnston, and his grandfather, were prominent in mercantile and banking circles, in his native town of Connellsville, Pa., for nearly three-quarters of a century, and he breathed, as it were, an atmosphere of finance from his very cradle. His mother, Florida (Maguire) Johnston, belonged to a family which ranked among the best in her section of Maryland, her native state. She was carefully trained in the duties of life, so that when she had a household of her own to govern she made it a school of moral and virtuous practice, leading to elevated standards of manhood and womanhood. Such were the conspicuous antecedents of the life which it is the purpose of this sketch to briefly record.

Mr. Johnston was born October 6, 1852, at Connellsville, Pa., and was reared and received his elementary scholastic training in his native town, afterward taking a finishing course of study at an excellent academy at Chambersburg, Pa. During the financial stress of 1873 his father met with reverses in business, and from that time Mr. Johnston was obliged to make his own way in the world. He accepted the issue courageously and cheerfully, concluded to begin his new life in a new country, and leaving the scenes of his former happy home, came to Montana, locating at Butte in November, 1876. There he soon found congenial employment in the office department of Hon. William A. Clarke's quartz mill. He remained in that service until July, 1877, and then accepted a position as clerk and bookkeeper

in Mr. Clarke's bank, rising therein by rapid promotion during the year, due to fidelity and capacity in the discharge of his duties, to the post of cashier, which he still holds (1902). In the meantime he has been frugal of his time and the fruits of his labor, and by judicious investments has many times multiplied his resources. He is vice-president of the Montana Hardware Company, of which he was one of the organizers and is now one of the principal stockholders, and is an officer in half a dozen mining companies and many other enterprises, besides being president of the West Mayflower and a trustee of the Mayflower Mining Company. He has capital invested in many mines, leases, etc., and is interested in several corporations in addition to those already mentioned. In political relations he affiliates with the Democratic party, but is not an active worker in its ranks. He is an enthusiastic Mason in all the branches of the fraternity, from the foundation to and including the thirty-second degree in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He has also been a member of the Silver Bow Club for more than fifteen years. He is an acknowledged authority on all questions connected with the banking business, and in social life ranks among the most agreeable and entertaining of gentlemen.

THOMAS T. JONES.—The enterprising, energetic and progressive ranchman who forms the subject of this sketch, bears a name numerous and long distinguished in Wales, the home of his ancestors, where his parents, Thomas and Mary Jones, and both his grandfathers, Morgan and John Jones, were born. The grandfathers immigrated to America with their families when the father of our subject was eighteen years old and the mother but three, locating in Pennsylvania. The father engaged in mining for some years, and then removed to Iowa county, Wis., where our subject was born, April 18, 1866, and where the family remained until 1879, the father making a trip to California in 1850 and remaining six years, after which he returned to Wisconsin, and in 1862 enlisted in Company C, Thirty-first Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, and was mustered out at the end of his enlistment in 1865. In 1879 the family came west, locating first in Nevada, where they remained two years, and then came overland by mule teams to Montana. The trip was one of

hardships and difficulties, owing to their having been burnt out in Nevada, and therefore poorly equipped for the long journey, made more difficult by the sand hills on the route. However, they arrived at length in the great Treasure state, and spent their first winter in Butte, after which they removed to the Gallatin valley, where the father took up land and engaged in farming, an occupation which he continued until his death on January 25, 1890. Thos. T. Jones, his son and our immediate subject, began his education in the public schools of Wisconsin and completed it in those of Montana. He has remained on the homestead, of which he now has charge. It is a large and valuable tract, and is farmed with intelligence and spirit, yielding to its wide-awake and skillful husbandman abundant crops of wheat, oats and barley, and showing in its generally excellent condition and the completeness of its equipment the evidences of his superiority and enterprise as a farmer.

Mr. Jones was married April 4, 1900, to Miss Lillie L. Murray, a native of Galt, in the province of Ontario, Canada, and daughter of Joseph Murray, a Scotchman by nativity, who came to Montana in 1876, and located at Bridger in 1878. They have one child, a daughter named Mary Cecilia. Mr. Jones is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Knights of Pythias. He stands well among his neighbors and friends, and is regarded as one of the most promising men of the county.

ANDREW JOHNSON, one of the progressive and successful farmers and stockgrowers of Sweet Grass county, is a native son of the Norseland, having been born in Norway on March 19, 1863, the son of Ole and Carrie (Eggen) Johnson, both of whom passed their entire lives in the land of their nativity, where the father was a farmer by occupation. They became the parents of six sons and six daughters. Andrew Johnson, our subject, grew up on his father's farm and assisted in its cultivation, enjoying such educational advantages as were afforded in the common schools of his native country. Impressed with the superior advantages afforded in America he came to the United States in 1881, being at the time eighteen years of age. He had the courage to do, and his success has been a natural result of application

and unflagging industry. He first located near Sioux Falls, S. D., where he devoted his attention to work on a farm for about eighteen months, when he removed to Wisconsin and worked a season in the lumbering camps. Mr. Johnson became a resident of Montana in 1883, locating first in Butte, where he found employment for four years in one of the great smelters, after which he came to Melville, Sweet Grass county, and purchased a section of railroad land from the Northern Pacific Company, located about five miles from the village and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has made a specialty of shorthorn cattle, and usually winters from 200 to 300 head. He also devotes some attention to sheep growing, and his operations have been well directed and given him excellent returns. Mr. Johnson has a particularly fortunate acquisition in a natural and never-failing spring of water in front of his house, which supplies effective irrigation for fully 300 acres of land on which he raises both grain and alfalfa. He is one of the progressive and industrious ranchmen of the county, and is held in high esteem by reason of his sterling worth of character.

WILLIAM F. JOHNSON.—One of the progressive and able young business men of the city of Butte, being identified with a branch of enterprise which has important bearing on the development and material upbuilding of any community—that involved in real estate transactions—the operations in this field of William F. Johnson have been of wide scope and importance. He was born in Greene county, N. Y., on December 10, 1861, the fifth of the six children of Matthew and Fannie (Ford) Johnson, both of whom were also born in New York. The father, who devoted the greater portion of his active life to merchandising, died in 1880, at the age of four score years. Their three sons and three daughters are all living. When William F. Johnson was a child of three his parents removed to Nebraska, where he was reared to maturity and educated in the public schools. This tuition was supplemented by a thorough course in a commercial college at Keokuk, Iowa, where he was graduated in the class of 1881. For several years after leaving school Mr. Johnson was employed in mercantile establishments in Omaha, Neb., and in 1891 he came to Montana, which has ever since been

his home and base of operations in a business way. Upon coming to this state he was employed in the First National Bank of Boulder, Jefferson county, and was an executive in this financial institution for three years, within which time he became interested in a stone quarry, in the development of which industry a successful business was controlled.

About ten years ago Mr. Johnson removed to Butte, and entered into the real estate business, in which unqualified success has attended his efforts, many desirable investments being represented on the books of his agency, while special attention is given to rentals and to collections and the extending of financial loans upon approved securities at reasonable terms. In his political adherency Mr. Johnson is a Republican, and fraternally he holds membership in the Odd Fellows, in which he has in his local lodge held the various official chairs, and also in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war Mr. Johnson tendered his services to his country, enlisting in Griggsby's "Rough Riders" and going to Chickamauga Park, where he was clerk of Troop L, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, under Captain D. Gay Stevens. He was mustered in on May 15, 1898, and was mustered out on the 8th of the following September, his command having not been called into active service. In 1883 Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Florence Smith, who was born in 1866 and who died in the fall of 1894. Their only child died in infancy.

PATRICK JOYCE is a native son of the Emerald Isle, which has contributed so large and valuable a population to the great American republic, and here he has shown that alert mentality and business ability which are characteristic of the race, and has been very successful as one of the progressive farmers and stockgrowers of Missoula county. He was born in Ireland in 1862, the son of Thomas and Honor (Igo) Joyce, both of whom were born in Ireland, where their death occurred. Thomas Joyce came to the United States when eighteen, locating in Cincinnati, whence he soon came west in the early 'fifties, as a packer with the United States army, in which connection he witnessed the scenes incident to the Indian uprisings in Montana and California.

He came twice to the United States, first in the 'fifties, and again in 1860. In 1861 he again returned to Ireland, where he passed the remainder of his life, having been a farmer and stockgrower.

Patrick Joyce received his educational training in his native land until 1880, when he emigrated to New York, where he remained about three months, and thence came to the west, staying for a time in Minnesota and the Dakotas and then coming to Montana, making Missoula county his ultimate destination. In 1884 he located on his present ranch on Camas prairie in the Big Blackfoot valley. Here he has a well improved ranch of 200 acres, devoted to general farming and stockraising, only a half mile southeast of the village of Potomac, which is his post-office address. Mr. Joyce is also interested in mining prospects in this section of the state, and owns an interest in some paying copper and gold properties. In politics his proclivities are indicated by the staunch support he gives to the principles and policies of the Republican party.

JOHN H. JURGENS.—A native of Germany, where he was born March 27, 1842, brought to America by his parents when he was eleven years old, beginning life as a clerk, then when he was of age crossing the plains to Montana and opening the first store ever conducted in Helena, mining, lumbering, engaging in various other occupations, serving as sheriff of the county and a member of the territorial legislature, John Henry Jurgens has had a varied and interesting career. He is son of Herman and Clara Jurgens, the husband taking the name of the wife at the marriage. They were natives of Germany, but emigrated to America and located in Scott county, Minn., in 1854. The father was a blacksmith, but took up land in this new home and also worked at his trade. This he continued for ten years and then turned over his business to his sons, retiring from active life, and living in peace with all his neighbors until 1886, when he died at the age of seventy-six. The mother survived him some years and then passed away at the age of seventy-eight. They had five children, all boys, of whom four are yet living. John Henry is the youngest. He had four years schooling in the old country, and after his arrival in America attended the country school during three of the winter months

for three years, and then was put to work as clerk and general utility boy in a store. He remained in this employment until he was twenty-one, rising by merit to more responsible positions and gaining the full confidence of his employers. When he was of age he set out to see something of the world and seek at its hands the living he felt that he was capable of earning. Montana, then a part of Idaho, was the promising Eldorado of many a young man's dream, and thither he made his way in 1864 by the only means available, an emigrant wagon train. He was made captain of Company A, in a train containing 129 wagons, and they came by the northern route. It was long and tedious, but there was a pleasing variety of scenery, and enough of adventure without real mishap to enliven it. The party was large, affording agreeable companionship of many personalities. Among the "old-timers" still living who were in the train are John Shober, Nicholas Hilger and Philip Constance, all well known men in the history of Montana. At Montana City Mr. Jurgens made his first stop. Two months later he moved to Helena, and in partnership with Philip Constance opened the first store operated in the city. Their stock was general merchandise, and they did a good business. But in two years Mr. Constance's health failed. They sold out and Mr. Jurgens formed a new firm, that of Hartwell, Jurgens & Co., to carry on the lumber business. Their mills were located on Ten Mile creek. In the lower part of Prickly Pear valley they built and conducted a grist mill. Mr. Jurgens was engaged in this business sixteen years, then sold to Sanford & Evans, and started in general merchandising, contracting, furnishing ties, timber, etc., as Jurgens & Price, a new firm which had branch stores at Marysville and Rimini. This firm lasted from 1878 to 1887. Since that time Mr. Jurgens has been engaged in quartz mining, with occasional excursions into other lines of enterprise, including a large and profitable bottling business. In 1895 he was elected sheriff of Lewis and Clarke county, on the Populist ticket. At the end of his term he took charge of a mine in Cook City, Park county, and worked there two years and a half. In 1899 he located at Butte, where he is looking after the Shohomish and Tramway mines for Mr. Heinze as inspector and material man.

Mr. Jurgens was always a Republican until he recently joined the Populist party. He represented

his county in the Fourteenth legislative assembly, and has always taken an active part in the campaign work of his party. He was chief of the fire department of Helena in 1866, and in the early days of the territory was prominent and active among the Vigilantes. He is a member of three fraternal orders, the Masons, the Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married in Helena August 27, 1866, to Miss Carmelia Bateman, daughter of Ira and Eliza (Hoffman) Bateman, of the capital city. They have three children, Clara, now Mrs. Frederick White-side, Frankie and Herman. Mr. Jurgens has lived a useful life and is enjoying the respect of his fellow citizens and the confidence of the people. He is in the noon of his earthly day and may hope for many years of prosperity, happiness and serviceable activity.

JAMES KAY.—Becoming a resident of Montana in 1866 after a prosperous life in various parts of America, James Kay, of Bozeman, has witnessed the development Montana has made, and contributed a due share thereto. He was born in England on April 18, 1827, the son of James and Margaret (Craig) Kay, also natives of England and descended from families long established there. The father was a successful wholesale merchant and died in 1857. His son James was reared in Scotland during the most of his first sixteen years, but was educated principally in England. In 1856 he located in Pennsylvania and lived in Schuylkill county fifteen months, engaged in bridge building. He then removed to Missouri and for twenty months did carpenter work and mining. From there he changed his residence to Salt Lake, Utah, and followed cabinetmaking and carpentering for six years. In 1866 he came to Montana and passed the next three summers at Red Mountain City, Highland gulch, near Butte, from whence he came to the Gallatin valley and engaged in freighting and farming until 1873, when he removed to Bozeman and again started cabinetmaking and carpentering in connection with freighting, adding later furniture dealing and directing funerals.

In politics Mr. Kay is a Democrat, but while feeling a cordial interest in party success he is not an office seeker. He has belonged to the Knights of Pythias for sixteen years. On Febru-

ary 29, 1848, in England, he was married to Miss Mary Hope. They have five children dead and five living. Those living are: Joseph, James, John M., principal of the public schools at Red Lodge; Mary Jane, now Mrs. Winters, librarian at the Montana State College at Bozeman; and Isabel, living at home. The deceased children are: Anna, who died in England; Margaret, who died on shipboard coming to America; Matthew, George and Robert.

ADELPHUS B. KEITH is a native of Appleton, Me., where he was born April 24, 1855. The story of his early life is that of thousands of American boys: he worked on his father's farm in summer and attended the public schools of his neighborhood in winter, acquiring the rudiments of an education. At the age of sixteen he won the consent of his parents to leave their friendly roof and begin the battle of life for himself in that great training school which has prepared many men for careers of distinguished usefulness, the country newspaper office. But he had no idea of being merely a compositor. Devoting his nights and Sundays to close and systematic study, he added a knowledge of the practical details of the printer's trade and newspaper work a mastery of shorthand writing and a course of reading in law. Journalism was more to his taste than the legal profession, and seemed to offer better opportunities; and so he gave himself up energetically to that, mastering every branch of the profession, both by study of its details and practical work therein. For he has successfully filled every position connected with the business, from the preliminary one of reporter to the far-reaching and all-important one of managing editor, and the ultimately responsible one of proprietor. He supplemented his journalistic experience with metaphysical studies, and while in New York city was graduated from the American Institute of Phrenology after completing a full course in mental philosophy and in anatomy and physiology. A number of the most eventful years of Mr. Keith's life were spent in the state of Iowa, where he made a reputation as a newspaper man and politician, as well as lecturer before popular and educational bodies. In his young manhood he had identified himself with the Democratic party, and throughout his career had advocated its poli-

cies both with his pen and on the hustings on every convenient occasion. His activity as a party worker made him the unanimous choice of his party for the office of secretary of state of Iowa in 1880. The fight was, of course, a hopeless one; but he ran far ahead of his ticket and at once took his place as one of the leaders of the party, serving thereafter on important committees and in representative capacities. In 1884 he was an alternate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago, and in 1888 was a delegate to the one at St. Louis, and was potential in helping to stampede it to Hon. Allen G. Thurman as the nominee for the vice-presidency.

As editor and proprietor of the Denison (Iowa) Bulletin he expanded the reputation of that paper far beyond the boundaries of the state. He also established, and for some time conducted, *Der Demokrat*, a German paper of influence at Denison, and other newspaper enterprises. At a later date he was associated with Judge S. G. Kinney, subsequently a member of the supreme court, in publishing the *Des Moines Daily Leader*. Yielding to a desire long cherished, Mr. Keith retired from practical politics, and in 1889 located in Helena, Mont., and accepted the editorship of the *Montana Farming and Stock Journal*. At the close of the state campaign of that year he was persuaded by the earnest solicitation of Russell B. Harrison to become managing editor of that gentleman's paper, the *Helena Daily Journal*, which he conducted through the memorable "Precinct 34" contest and the legislative muddles that followed.

Soon after the close of the campaign of 1892 he accepted an appointment as private secretary to Gov. Rickards, remaining with that official during his entire term of four years, and was also custodian of the state armory. During this time he served a term in the city council of Helena, and edited the *Montana Mining Area*, a semi-monthly, non-partisan magazine, the organ of the mining interests of the state. Later he edited the *Western Mining World* and then accepted the editorial chair on the *Butte Inter-Mountain*. During the campaign of 1900 he edited the *Helena Herald*. In the fall of 1901 he accepted his present position as managing editor and political writer on the *Butte Daily Miner*.

Mr. Keith is a vigorous, thoughtful, scholarly and polished writer, with the fullness that comes of reading, the readiness begotten by conference

and the exactness acquired from writing. His standard is never low; his style is never loose; his meaning is always clear. In argument he is logical and convincing; in description perspicuous and artistic; in didactics sound and elevated; and in controversy keen, caustic and incisive. Yet, withal, he is ever courteous, considerate and dignified. If he give the blow of the lion, he delivers it with the paw of velvet; if his pen must needs be trenchant, it is still the lance of a knight; if his rival be coarse, he smites from above. Many have wondered, some who know him well have asked, how he can accomplish so much and yet never seem overworked. It is because he has acquired by rigid mental training a great power of exclusion. That is, he can concentrate all his mental powers on the subject of work he has in contemplation and exclude everything else from his mind at the time, thereby intensifying his power and economizing his time. His mind is also entirely systematic. All his stores of information are seemingly in separate compartments and duly labeled, so that when he wishes for anything he can call it forth at once and in proper shape for immediate use.

On July 3, 1875, our subject was married to Miss Carrie Bieber, a native of Columbus, Ohio. They have had eight children, of whom five are living. Col. Keith is a man of domestic tastes and attributes much of his success in life to the counsel, encouragement and active assistance of his excellent wife. Yet, notwithstanding his love of home and its associations, he has been considerable of a "joiner," having united with the Iowa Legion of Honor, the Odd Fellows, the Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen of America, the Fraternal Union of America, and other societies. He was formerly second officer in rank in the Woodmen of the World, and has for a number of years edited its official organ. He also edits the official organ of the Ancient Order of United Workmen for Montana, and is supreme steward of the Fraternal Union of America.

efforts and has gained the confidence and respect of his fellowmen by reason of sterling character and worthy deeds, as it does in the case of Edward Kelly, who lived a life of honor and usefulness, and was one of the pioneers of Montana. Edward Kelly was born in Ireland, in 1840, the son of Jeremiah and Esther (Kelly) Kelly. Jeremiah Kelly emigrated from the Emerald Isle in 1846, his wife having died a short time prior to his leaving his native land. His six children accompanied him and he settled on a farm in the province of Ontario, Canada. His eldest child was a daughter, and she became the wife of Benjamin Long, of Buffalo, N. Y.; the eldest son, John, served in the Union army during the Civil war; two other sons settled on a farm in Ohio, and of one son all record is lost. The early years of Edward Kelly's life were passed on the paternal farm, in Canada, and he had such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools of the period. At the age of nineteen he left home and went to Buffalo, N. Y., to live in the home of his sister and to find an occupation of some sort. Later on he went to Ohio, where he was employed by his brothers on their farm. Thence going to Pittsburg, Pa., engaged in such work as he could find, and chanced to be on the river front one day, when he noticed a steamboat whose destination was Montana. He applied to the captain for the privilege of working his passage on the vessel to Montana, and thus it was that he cast his lot with this state. The boat made its way down the Ohio river to the Mississippi, and thence to the Missouri to Fort Benton, Mont., being one of the first to make the passage to this point. On reaching Fort Benton Mr. Kelly at once found employment with J. J. Healey, who at that time was conducting a hotel, and after a few months secured a position in the mercantile establishment of Carroll & Steel, with whom he remained two years, and then engaged in the hotel business on his own responsibility, having a partner in the enterprise. They opened what was known as the Benton hotel, and at the expiration of two years Mr. Kelly's partner absconded with the funds, and he was thereby forced to close the hotel. He then made his way into the Canadian northwest and remained about a year in the employ of the American Fur Company, but returned to Montana and purchased of the Tingley Brothers what was known as the Twenty-eight Mile Stage Station, which he operated as a hotel. He also filed

EDWARD KELLY.—A compilation of this nature exercises its most legitimate function when it enters a memorial of the life and services of one who has won success through his own

entry on a claim of 150 acres of land adjoining and began to raise horses and cattle. There he remained for a period of twelve years, being successful in his operations, and at the expiration of that period he went to the Teton river district and entered claim to what is now known as the Elbow ranch, which comprises 160 acres. Here he took up his abode, later adding another quarter section to his ranch, while by subsequent purchase and lease its area has been increased to more than 5,000 acres. He at once began the work of improving the property and turned his attention to the breeding of a fine grade of horses, and the raising of cattle. He subsequently purchased a half interest in J. J. Kennedy's drove of cattle, worth \$30,000, and eventually acquired the entire ownership. His breed of horses is known in all the leading markets of the northwest, and always command an advanced price. Mr. Kelly did much to improve the grade of horses raised in the state. He was broad-minded and progressive in his attitude, and was ever ready to lend a helping hand in any enterprise which would promote the public good. His genial and kindly disposition won him a host of friends, and his death was felt as a personal loss to the community, where his name was a synonym for all that was honorable. Mr. Kelly died on July 18, 1890, and thus Choteau county lost one of her representative business men and highly honored citizens.

In politics Mr. Kelly gave his support to the Democratic party, but never sought the honors of public office. In religion he was a devout member of the Catholic church, in whose faith he was reared. On October 18, 1877, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Rose Middendorf, daughter of Theodore and Eva Middendorf, of Louisville, Ky., natives of Hanover, Germany. Our subject and his wife became the parents of six children: Edward J., Myra, Georgiana, Rose, Frank and Katharine. Mrs. Kelly survives her husband and maintains her home in Fort Benton. She has shown excellent executive ability, and has continued in control of the great cattle interests of her husband, being one of the most extensive growers in the state.

SIMEON V. KEMPER.—It was said by a great American wit that every self-made man is proud of the job; and it might with justice be added that if the job is a good one there would be justi-

fication for the fact if the statement involved a fact. But in the main it is untrue, or an overstatement at best. The man who has been the architect and not the creature of circumstances, and has molded them to his use and profit so that he has made out of unpromising conditions a career of substantial success and pleasing comeliness, may be thankful that he had the capacity and the will to do it; but he scarcely ever overlooks the advantages he might have had in more favorable surroundings, and the better work he could have done with them. Simeon V. Kemper, the interesting subject of this biographical notice, is a self-made man, with due appreciation of the powers given him to work withal, and without the vanity which attends a superficial or incomplete success. He was born at St. Joseph, Mo., June 21, 1855. His parents were Thompson and Lucy A. (Smiley) Kemper, the former a Kentuckian descended from an old Virginia family, and the latter a Virginian of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The father was a surveyor and speculator. Our subject, the youngest of their four children, inherited from them an aggressive, aspiring, adaptable nature, but nothing else. He received a limited common school education in his native state, to which his parents had removed prior to his birth, and when he was sixteen years old launched his frail barque, freighted with precious hopes, ambitions and resolves, on life's uncertain sea, steering toward the sunset and finding a safe anchorage in the great Treasure state of the northwest in 1871. He turned his hand to whatever offered in the way of remunerative occupation, ranching in season and attending technical schools at Helena between times, studying civil engineering as a preparation for a professional career and taxing his sinewy and responsive muscles to earn the means wherewith to do it. In 1877 he located at Butte and went into the business of raising small fruits, which he continued for four or five years, and having by that time accumulated sufficient means for the purpose and a good general knowledge of the situation, he opened up on a more extended scale as a real estate dealer, buying land in the vicinity of the growing city and platting it into town lots to meet the increasing clamor for residence sites; thus making several additions to the city and always at good profits to himself as well as with great benefit to the working classes. He has perhaps in this way put into the service of the city and her peo-

ple a large acreage of land than all the combined real estate men who do business there. He was instrumental in establishing the State Savings Bank, for many years is active manager, and is yet one of its directors. He has, in addition, mining interests in the city of considerable value, although he has disposed of many, among them the Ground Squirrel mine, for which he got \$225,000. One of those which he still owns or has an interest in is the Butte & Boston claim, which promises enormous results in time.

Mr. Kemper was married in 1881 to Miss Sally B. Shields, a native of Kentucky. They have four children, the oldest of whom is a student at the Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass. In politics Mr. Kemper is a Democrat, but is not an active partisan.

JOHN KELLY, of Ovando, Powell county, Mont., has led a life of exciting incident since he first came to the Treasure state in 1864. He was one of the earliest settlers and been an eyewitness to many of the most stirring scenes of the opening of the country and the wrestling it from the hands of hostile Indian tribes. He is of Irish ancestry, having been born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1843, a son of James and Mary (McNamara) Kelly, natives of Ireland, where they lived and died. In 1863, at the age of twenty years, John Kelly came from Ireland to the United States. On his arrival he immediately sought employment and worked for day wages in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and at Dubuque, Iowa, where he was located for several years, coming thence to Montana by way of Colorado in 1864. It will therefore be seen that he is one of the earliest settlers in the territory. Mr. Kelly first settled at Virginia City, at that period known as Alder gulch, and engaged in placer mining among the thousands who were similarly engaged. For quite a number of years he continued at this occupation at Alder gulch and other localities in Montana. But the time came when placer mining was destined to give way to more solid and certain avocations. Mr. Kelly was among the first to realize this fact, and in 1887 located on a ranch at Ovando, Powell county, where he still lives and is engaged in a lucrative business. He endured all the privations and dangers of a trip by cattle train across the plains from Omaha, Neb., to Alder gulch,

Mont., and now lives to enjoy some of the dearly earned profits of those rough experiences. Mr. Kelly is a bachelor. Personally he is one of the most popular men in the county and is highly esteemed by all.

JOHN KEENAN, one of the prominent and successful stockgrowers of Powell county, residing near Gold creek station, was born at Otawa, province of Quebec, Canada, June 24, 1847. His parents were Arthur and Margaret (McCaffrey) Keenan, natives of Ireland, where they were reared and married, emigrating to Canada in 1830, where they died. The occupation of the father was that of a farmer.

Of the limited educational advantages received in Canada, John Keenan has made good use. In 1871, at the age of twenty-four years, he came to Montana, locating at Pioneer, Powell county, where he at once engaged in placer mining and soon owned a number of very productive claims. These he successfully worked for eight years, and it is to be noted that during his entire lifetime Mr. Keenan only worked for wages three months, always operating for himself. The evolution from a successful miner to a successful rancher is by no means a rare circumstance in Montana, therefore the case of Mr. Keenan is not exceptional. In 1879 he took a pre-emption claim of 160 acres in Deer Lodge, now Powell county, lying in the "Hell Gate" valley, one mile west of Gold creek station, where he has resided, engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has greatly improved his ranch, built a comfortable house and is in every way situated to enjoy life to the utmost.

Mr. Keenan has constructed five miles of ditch, and besides his original 320 acres of homestead and pre-emption claims he has purchased two sections of railroad land, the whole devoted chiefly to the rearing of cattle and horses.

On April 28, 1879, Mr. Keenan was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Connolly, a native of Ireland. She came to the United States in 1871 with her parents, Martin and Mary (Harvey) Connolly, the family locating in Philadelphia, Pa., where her parents died. To Mr. and Mrs. Keenan have been born four children, namely: Mary Margaret, Arthur M., John R. and Joseph C.

HON. JACOB M. KENNEDY.—The story of Mr. Kennedy's life is the oft-told story of brilliant success in a public career in the United States through high natural endowment, great energy and thorough training in the use of mental faculties secured in continuous newspaper work. He is a native of Hamilton, Canada, where he was born in 1864, the son of John and Mary (Murphy) Kennedy, both natives of Ireland, the latter of whom died at their Canadian home in 1868. The father came to Canada in 1856, and a few years later crossed the line into the United States, where he served as a soldier in the Union army until the fall of 1863, when he returned to Canada and passed the rest of his life there, dying at Hamilton, Ontario, in 1891. Although Mr. Kennedy was left an orphan by the death of his mother when he was four years old, and was thereby deprived of the careful training he might have received from her, nature had implanted in his mind faculties which needed only the voice of duty and fair opportunities to call them to activity and make them potential. He attended school at Hamilton, until he was eighteen years old and then entered the profession of journalism, into which he put the whole of his mental power, his force of character and the ardor of a man in love with his work. For six years he owned and edited several influential newspapers in his native land, always ably and persistently advocating home rule for Ireland, the home of his forefathers. At the age of twenty-one he went to Detroit, Mich., and became a citizen of the United States. His zeal for the cause of larger liberty for Ireland was the result of earnest, honest conviction, and he was ready to follow it almost over burning plowshares. It did bring danger and violence on more than one occasion. During his newspaper career in Canada, he was president of the Ontario branch of the Irish National League during its most prosperous and aggressive days, and was frequently abused and assaulted by Tory opponents on account of his prominence and force as a home rule advocate. In 1888 he came to Montana, locating at Helena, and the next year became connected with the Anaconda Standard as its first business manager, rising by rapid promotion to a place on its editorial staff. His work on this paper was prolific and most serviceable. It was a large factor in making the Standard a great newspaper success. In 1891 he began the publication of the Butte City By-stander, the first labor organ in Montana. A

year later he disposed of this to establish the Evening Mail at Boise, Idaho, at that time the only Democratic daily paper in that state. In 1893 he sold this enterprise and resumed his connection with the Anaconda Standard, with which he remained until the spring of 1895, when he purchased the New Northwest, a weekly paper at Deer Lodge, which he successfully conducted until the fall of that year and then sold it. He returned to Anaconda and was appointed to preside over the municipal court as police judge.

Judge Kennedy has had an active, honorable and brilliant political career in Montana, and has met every responsibility in this connection in a masterful manner. At the general election in the fall of 1896 he was elected on the Democratic ticket as a member of the Fifth legislative assembly of the state, and at its organization was made speaker of the lower house, being chosen by the Democratic members over H. G. McIntyre, Republican, and Charles A. Whipple, Populist. In 1898, when the Spanish-American war began, Gov. Smith appointed him second lieutenant of Company M, First Montana Volunteer Infantry, and later he was transferred to Company K and promoted first lieutenant. He went to the Philippines with his regiment, but after several months' service was invalided home with a serious attack of peritonitis, through which he nearly lost his life, which was despaired of for months. In the spring of 1900 he won a notable political contest in Anaconda. Being defeated in the regular Democratic convention for the nomination for police judge of the city, and feeling that unfair means had been used to secure his defeat, he ran as an independent candidate for the office and was elected by an overwhelming majority, carrying every ward in the city. After a service of two years in this office he was called to lead the Democrats of Deer Lodge county in another great battle. In the fall of 1901 he was nominated as their candidate for state senator from that county, and triumphed over the combined opposition of Elmer D. Matts, the candidate of the Independent or Daly Democrats, and T. C. Davidson, the Republican nominee. The contest was a memorable one, and Mr. Kennedy ran more than a thousand votes ahead of his ticket. At the time he was the leader of the forces arrayed against the Amalgamated Copper Mining Company. In the Seventh legislative assembly he was chairman of four of the most important committees of the sen-

ate and a useful member of nine standing committees. Senator Kennedy is now engaged in conducting a successful wholesale and retail drug business in Anaconda under the style of the J. M. Kennedy Drug Company. He is also president of the People's Publishing Company and the principal stockholder in the enterprise, which is a large general job printing and engraving establishment in Butte. In addition he holds an important and responsible position in the legal department of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, of Butte, and is closely connected with F. Augustus Heinze in business matters. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, holding membership in Anaconda lodges of these orders, and being state lecturer for the Woodmen. He was married at Chicago on September 19, 1884, to Miss Julia Sullivan, a native of Peterboro, Ontario, born in 1863, and daughter of Michael Sullivan, a prominent resident of that place. They have two charming daughters: Pearl, aged sixteen, and Hazel, aged eleven. Senator Kennedy is yet in the prime of life, and with his strong mental powers, his facility for using them, his industry and tireless energy in physical labor and his high character, it is to be expected that the state he has served so faithfully will have still higher honors for him in almost any forum that he chooses to enter.

S A. KENNEDY, D. O.—An enthusiastic but conscientious and highly intelligent devotee at the shrine of osteopathy, and securing by personal influence and persistent effort the necessary legislative enactment to legalize the practice of this branch of medical science in the state, Dr. Sylvester A. Kennedy, of Butte, deserves special consideration at the hands of the people of Montana, and special mention among any chronicles of them and their achievements. For whoever becomes the herald of a new evangely to any people is to them, in proportion to his gift, a helper and a benefactor. The Doctor was born April 3, 1879, at Rochester, Minn. He was the son of Peter S. and Julia (O'Rourke) Kennedy. The former was a native of Pennsylvania who emigrated to Minnesota early in the 'seventies, and conducted there a wholesale and retail liquor store

until his death in 1894. The mother was a native of Iowa of Irish descent. The fruit of their union was six children, the Doctor being the fourth. The public schools furnished the groundwork of his intellectual training, which in the academic line was finished in the Rochester high school, where he was graduated in 1891. The next year he entered the University of Minnesota with the view of pursuing a full classical and scientific course of study, but failing health rendered this imprudent if not impossible and he turned his attention to the mastery of a profession which would open a life work for him. Selecting osteopathy, he gave this earnest and exhaustive study, and was graduated from one of its best schools, the American, at Kirksville, Mo., in 1896, with the degree of D. O. He practiced in Corydon, Iowa, for a year. Then, desiring the larger opportunities afforded by a new state and rejoicing in the inspirations engendered by a "hustling" and rapidly growing population, he determined to locate in Montana, which he did, arriving at Butte in 1899, and at once entering upon a practice.

Finding that there was doubt of the virtue of osteopathy and a disposition to question his legal right to pursue it in the state, he went to work with characteristic energy, and secured the passage of a law, known as House Bill No. 38, which put his department on the level with others of the science and guaranteed it the same legal rights as they enjoyed. Since then he has been very successful in his practice, which has continually expanded until it now almost more than fully occupies his time. He has also made for osteopathy an intelligent and zealous body of patrons and a permanent place in the regard of thoughtful and inquiring minds. While refusing his services to no suffering applicant Dr. Kennedy has given his special attention to the treatment of women and children, for which his sympathetic temperament and cultivated manner render him particularly well fitted. Although yet quite a young man, he has shown a wealth of learning in his business and a skill in the application of it which mark him as a practitioner of unusual aptitude and expertness for the present and promise for the future. In politics he is a Democrat, with ardent desires for the welfare of his party, but leaving to others the active control and management of its affairs. Socially he is urbane, entertaining and full of good spirits—the life of any party.

WILLIAM R. KERMODE, now one of the prosperous farmers and stockgrowers of Park county, has been prominently identified with the material upbuilding of Montana as a skilled mason and builder, and has been concerned in the erection of many edifices in various cities and towns of the state, structures which stand as permanent monuments to his artistic workmanship. Mr. Kermode was born in the beautiful Forest City, Cleveland, Ohio, on November 29, 1854, the son of Daniel and Esther (Farquhar) Kermode, natives of the Isle of Man, England. Mr. Kermode was born in the United States while his mother was on a visit to her brother, and shortly afterward she returned to her English home, where she passed from earth. The father came to America, became a permanent citizen, and died in Livingston, Mont., in April, 1899. Mr. Kermode had much traveling in his infancy, since he was brought to America by his aunt when but three years of age, and thereafter attained maturity in Cleveland, receiving an education in its excellent schools, and then serving an apprenticeship at the brickmason's trade, becoming an expert workman and following this occupation in Ohio until 1877.

In 1877 also Mr. Kermode, at the age of twenty-three years, came to Montana, by boat from St. Louis to Fort Benton, the journey lasting forty-seven days. At Helena he found profitable employment at his trade until 1879, when he went to Fort Assinnaboine, to superintend the erection of the post trader's building. In the spring of 1880 Mr. Kermode went to Bozeman, where he did the mason work on the court house and remained two years, then entered into partnership with W. E. Davis, and at Helena they erected the fine residence of John Ming, which stands to-day as one of the most attractive buildings in the capital city. After its completion they returned to Bozeman, where they remained until 1892, meeting with success as contractors and builders and in general work at their trade. In the year mentioned they purchased John Work's ranch, located four miles below the old Crow mission on the Yellowstone river, comprising about 400 acres. In the same locality Mr. Davis took up homestead and desert claims of 320 acres, and thus was afforded excellent range for the successful sheepgrowing enterprise which the partners inaugurated, their flocks at times reaching 5,000 head, while there are now about 2,000 head of sheep on the ranch.

In 1901 Mr. Kermode purchased the interests of

Mr. Davis, and he is now individually conducting the ranch with the same ability which distinguished their operations from the inception. His place is a valuable one, eligibly located and well improved, and Mr. Kermode is recognized as one of the progressive and representative men of this section. He has been concerned in the erection of some of the finest buildings in the state; among them are the elegant mansion of Nelson Story in Bozeman, in which city he has erected the larger portion of the brick and stone buildings, including the opera house and city hall, while in Helena his skill is shown in the Parchen block, the Gans & Klein block, Ming's opera house, St. Peter's Episcopal church and other pretentious buildings, while in Livingston he erected the city hall and the Miles block. Politically Mr. Kermode supports the Republican party, while fraternally he is a Master Mason. On May 8, 1876, Mr. Kermode was united in marriage to Miss Ida Loeper, born in Buffalo, Scott county, Iowa, the daughter of Albert and Aline (Hoffbauer) Loeper, both natives of Germany. The father died at Dubuque, Iowa, and the mother lives in Park county, Mont. Mr. and Mrs. Kermode have two children, Charles and Clara.

ROBERT A. KETCHIN.—Almost any form of memorial tribute in stone that affection rears to commemorate the memory of the dead can be had of Robert A. Ketchin, of Butte, who conducts in that city an extensive and popular business in the line of artistic and superior stonecutting and kindred work. His taste has been cultivated and his hand has acquired skill by intercourse with craftsmen in the business in many states, and it must be said to his credit that he has had the sagacity to observe ideals and methods wherever he has been and the wisdom to apply the knowledge thus gained in a practical way for the benefit of his customers. He was born in Connecticut, on November 9, 1858, of a mingled Scotch and Irish ancestry, his father being John Ketchin, of Scottish descent, and his mother, Margaret Moore, of Irish parentage.

The father was a wide-awake and energetic stonemason of Connecticut, who devoted his time and strength to his business and used the fruits of his industry to give his children a better start in life than he had himself. There were nine of these, of whom Robert was the sixth. He was able to get

but little schooling from books, the few opportunities he had being snatched from necessary toil for a few weeks in the winter and occasionally from the hours due to repose at night. But he has acquired in his migrations a fund of that worldly wisdom which comes only from the hard school of experience. At the age of thirteen he began a four-years apprenticeship in a marble yard, and at the end of it worked at the trade, as it was until he idealized it and raised it to a profession, or an art, in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and on through the west.

He went even to our remote hyperborean territory, Alaska, in search of that gold which has since come forth from her mines with such prodigal abundance. But throughout this merely mercenary venture in the polar regions he heard the voice of his art calling him back to her shrines and, in obedience to her summons, he returned, locating first in Kansas, then in Missouri and finally finding rest in Montana, where he oscillated between Butte and Helena a few years, carrying on the marble business sometimes in one place and sometimes in both, for a period manager of a yard in Butte for A. K. Prescott, of Helena, and at last settling down to a business on his own account, seeing the hard stone grow generous under his persuasive touch, assuming the shape his fancy ordered, and filling his coffers with coin as well. In his work he has not only met a growing public demand, but has raised the standard of taste in his community and educated the people up to it. Mr. Ketchin is a member of several fraternal orders, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Neighbors, and the Women of Woodcraft. He was married in 1892 to Miss Frances Godfrey, a native of Ireland, whose father, Thomas Godfrey, of English descent, emigrated to America when he was a young man and made a good record as a miner and a butcher in various places, securing a comfortable competency.

JAMES E. KEYES.—In the business circles of Butte are many young men who stand exponent of that alert and progressive spirit which has had so marked an influence in accelerating the normal advancement of the west in all lines of industrial activity. Successfully conducting a drug business at No. 35 West Daly street, is numbered among the representative young business men of

Montana's metropolis James E. Keyes, who is clearly entitled to consideration in this publication. Representing in his lineage both French and English genealogy, Mr. Keyes is a native son of New York, where he was born on January 7, 1870, the son of James H. and Adalisa (Lane) Keyes, both of whom were natives of New York. James H. Keyes was born in 1836, and his death occurred on May 2, 1901. He was a member of the bar of New York and for many years was engaged in legal practice in Oneonta. He was also influential in political affairs and a strong supporter of the Democratic party. His father, Harvey Keyes, was a farmer and merchant in New York state. The mother of James E. Keyes, now deceased, was a representative of an old New York family, and a daughter of Elihu Lane, who there devoted his life to agriculture.

James E. Keyes received his education in the public schools of New York and a business college in Philadelphia. He then secured a position in a drug store in that city, and was employed in a clerical capacity for four years, making a careful study of the business and gaining valuable experience. He then in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy completed his technical and scientific course of pharmacy, and was there graduated with the class of 1891. After his graduation Mr. Keyes went to New Jersey, there working in his profession and incidental clerkships for a few months, and thereafter he held positions in various towns and cities of the Union as a registered pharmacist. In 1895 he came to Uinta county, Wyo., and was engaged in merchandising and mining at Jackson's Hole for about six months, after which he made a trip to San Francisco, remained a short time and then came to Montana and to Butte, where he secured a position with the Newbro Drug Company, with whom he remained for thirty months, and then was engaged in mining operations for six months.

Mr. Keyes in 1897 purchased of L. J. Williams his drug business, an eligibly located and well equipped establishment, and has here since successfully engaged in the conducting of a profitable enterprise. During his residence in Butte he has gained a wide acquaintanceship and personal popularity, and thus his business proved successful from its inception. He also owns a valuable ranch property of 1,120 acres in Idaho. Mr. Keyes exercises his franchise in support of the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with Monitor

Lodge No. 35, A. F. & A. M., in which he was raised to the master's degree. On May 2, 1899, Mr. Keyes was married to Miss Bessie Parker, who was born in Ireland and came to America in company with her brother. Her father still has his home in the Emerald Isle, having now retired from active business. Mr. and Mrs. Keyes have one child, Mary, born on August 2, 1901.

WILLIAM E. KNOWLES, proprietor and manager of the Chico hot springs and resort in Park county, is peculiarly one of the progressive men of Montana, and it is his good fortune to have here acquired a valuable property, the Chico hot spring having already gained a high reputation for its remedial value, while the popularity of the resort is certain to be cumulative in character. Mr. Knowles was born in Bradford county, Pa., on June 28, 1851, the son of Henry and Eliza (Radburn) Knowles, the former of whom was born in Derbyshire, England, of which "tight little isle" his wife likewise was a native. They came to the United States in youth and wedded in Philadelphia, their offspring being six sons and four daughters. Henry Knowles died in 1866, survived by his wife until 1900. The family removed to Illinois in 1856, when William was but four years old and located in Henry county, where the father conducted agricultural operations until his death. In Henry county William E. Knowles was reared and educated in the public schools, assisting meanwhile in the work of the farm until 1876.

In the centennial year Mr. Knowles journeyed to the Black Hills of Dakota, where he both mined and freighted for four years. He then continued his trip to Montana, arriving in Miles City on November 1, 1880, and engaging in hunting and trapping until 1884, duly enjoying the free life these vocations granted. In 1884 he removed to Chico, where he followed mining with fair success. In January, 1899, Mr. Knowles effected the purchase of the Chico hot springs, then but slightly developed. Here he erected a commodious hotel, with fine plunge bath and private baths, also opening later a large and well-equipped restaurant and dancing hall in a fine building on the hill side. He has since added twenty extra rooms to the accommodations of the hotel, and spared no effort to make the resort attractive to invalids and those seeking rest and recreation.

His labors have been attended with excellent results, the resort has attained a marked popularity, being visited by citizens from all parts of the state, and gaining a constantly increasing support from outside. The curative properties of the waters are almost marvelous, having an effective power over skin diseases, rheumatism and disorders of the stomach and kidneys. Chico hot springs thus bids fair to become one of the great health resorts of the country. Mr. Knowles enjoys a distinctive popularity among his guests, being genial and courteous, and taking a personal interest in his patrons. He is progressive in his methods and is admirably fitted for the development of so valuable a property as that which he now controls. On October 13, 1891, Mr. Knowles was married to Miss Percie Matheson, a daughter of John I. and Anna (McPherson) Matheson, of Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, and of this union one child has been born, Radburn Campbell Knowles.

GEORGE L. KING.—Lying midway between Fort Benton and Great Falls, Choteau county, is the handsome ranch of George L. King, a prominent and successful cattleraiser, having in a few years built up a most profitable business in this line, although his attention is not wholly confined to this industry. Throughout that portion of the country he is well known as a thorough and enterprising contractor and builder, and many of the homes in the surrounding territory were erected by him within the past few years. He was born on a farm near Rockford, Boone county, Ill., May 11, 1849. During early infancy his parents moved to Buchanan county, Iowa, and in this locality he was reared and educated. His parents were John N. and Adaline (Eddy) King, the father a native of Vermont. Until he attained his majority our subject remained in the state of Iowa, in earlier years attending school during the winter months and assisting his parents on the farm during the summer seasons. At the age of twenty-one he removed to the state of Kansas, where he profitably employed his time as a carpenter and builder. At that period this employment was quite lucrative, and Mr. King at all times found that his services were in demand. At the termination of eighteen years' residence in Kansas he came to Fort Benton, Mont., and at once entered upon the same line of work. This employment he has since diversified by cattle and horseraising on his ranch.

The domestic life of our subject was fairly begun in 1882, when he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Littleton, a daughter of Orvel Littleton. The latter is a prosperous farmer residing in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. King are the parents of three children: Charles, Allie and John. They are all of school age and are noted as industrious and intelligent students. Previous to his marriage Mr. King passed three years in hunting buffalo in Kansas. This was between 1870 and 1873, and Indians were numerous and hostile in that portion of the country. Owing to this fact it had become a matter of necessity for the residents to carry firearms at all times. On one occasion Mr. King was one of a party of three that camped over night half a mile from a band of painted redskins. The latter passed the time in the execution of a kind of religious dance usually the precursor of an excursion on the warpath. Mr. King and his companions lay in hiding throughout the night, and at noon the following day the Indians departed. It is considered quite certain that had the party of white men been discovered they would have been immediately slaughtered. Fraternally Mr. King is one of thirty-eight members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Fort Benton. His political affiliations are with the Republican party.

EDWARD LAMBERT.—Although but twelve years a resident of Helena, Mr. Lambert has made substantial progress in business and secured a strong and elevated position in the good will and regard of the people. He is a native of Dayton, Minn., where he was born in 1867, the son of Levi and Mary (Bouchey) Lambert, native Canadians, who settled at what is now Minneapolis when it consisted of a single log cabin with town lots, now worth fortunes, that then sold slowly at \$10 each. Mr. Lambert's parents are still living and reside about twenty-five miles from Minneapolis, where the father, until recently, followed the trades of blacksmithing and wagonmaking, but is now retired. Their son Edward received his early education in the public schools of Minneapolis, and his professional training in the College of Pharmacy, Physicians and Surgeons of that city. At the age of twenty-one he was graduated from this institution and went to Hunter, N. D., where he was engaged in the drug business for two years. He then came to Helena, Mont., bringing with him a stock of drugs with which he opened a

pharmacy in what is now the Grandon Hotel. In 1890 he gave this up and went into the employ of E. Myers, formerly in business in Helena, and remained with him until 1895, at which time he started the Western Drug Company, with headquarters at 513 and 515 Broadway, of which he is still proprietor and manager. His business capacity, affability, obliging disposition and close attention to every detail have brought him excellent success and secured a host of friends. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, holding membership in lodges in these orders in Helena. He was married in 1892 to Miss Ida A. Simpson, a native of Owatonna, Minn. They have two children—Harry and Ralph.

HENRY KNOP, one of the largest and most successful sheepgrowers of Powell county, Mont., came to the country in territorial days, and is now located on 4,570 acres of land near the mouth of Brock creek, but a few miles from the town of Garrison, upon which he pastures a band of 3,700 sheep. He was born in Randolph county, Ill., May 27, 1853, the son of Frederick and Mary (Weitta) Knop, natives of Germany. Coming to the United States with their parents while they were mere children, they became in a sense pioneers of Randolph county, where they were reared, married and died. The father was a farmer.

It was upon one of these farms that Henry Knop, our subject, was raised, receiving a German and English education in the schools of Randolph county, remaining at home until he was twenty-seven years of age. On June 5, 1879, he was married to Miss Margaret M. Jobmann, a native of Germany and the daughter of John and Anna (Brauer) Jobmann, both Germans by birth. When six years old Mrs. Knop came to the United States with her parents, the voyage having been made in a sailing vessel, occupying seventy-two days. On October 1, 1866, they landed at New Orleans, where they remained eighteen months, going thence to Perry County, Mo., and later to Illinois, where the mother of Mrs. Knop died of smallpox May 7, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Knop were married in Chester, Ill., and later removed to Randolph county, where they resided nine years, and where their children, Henry F., Louis G. and William J., were born.

In May, 1888, Mr. Knop came to Montana and

secured employment on a ranch in Hellgate valley, Powell county, expecting to return to Illinois in three years, as he owned considerable property in that state. But in August following he was joined by Mrs. Knop and the children, and so well satisfied was the family with the conditions and possibilities of Montana that they decided to remain, disposed of the Illinois property and purchased the Powell county ranch, where they have since resided, and have been eminently successful in an extensive stock business. The attention of Mr. Knop is principally directed to sheep, although he has a number of cattle and horses. Throughout the community in which they reside the family is highly esteemed, and the progressive enterprise and sterling integrity of Mr. Knop has won the confidence of all.

ALMERON F. LANDON, of Gallatin county, one of the prosperous and influential citizens of that famous agricultural valley, was born in Leeds county, three miles from Newboro on the Rideau lake, Ontario, Canada, August 11, 1854. His parents, John and Lois (Williams) Landon, are natives of Ontario, but in 1851 the father with his family removed to Vermont, where they remained a little over a year and afterward moved back to Canada, going thence to Hancock county, Ill., where they were located until 1855. In the spring he went to St. Clair county, Mo., stayed until the second year of the war and returned to Illinois. In 1867 he moved to Johnson county, Kan., where he remained until 1890. The following year the parents removed to Oklahoma where they still reside, the father aged seventy-eight and the mother seventy-four years, and are engaged in directing work on the farm. They celebrated their golden wedding several years ago.

The elementary school days of our subject were passed in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Toynbee, of Illinois, daughter of John and Susannah (Chambers) Toynbee, of Lincolnshire, England. Her father came to the United States when he was twenty-one years of age and settled in Illinois, where he married. Mr. and Mrs. Landon are the parents of two interesting children—John W. and Clifford S.

Following his marriage Mr. Landon continued farming in Kansas until 1890, when he removed to

Montana and engaged in the same pursuit. He has recently leased the McComb ranch, four miles from Bozeman, Gallatin county, comprising 160 acres, all under irrigation and in a high state of cultivation, the principal crops being oats, barley and hay. Fraternally Mr. Landon is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America.

THOMAS S. KILGALLAN, superintendent of the Calusa-Parrott mine, has learned the business of which he is an expert by practical work in every department from the ground up. He was born in New York city on April 27, 1853. His parents were Michael and Bridget (Sexton) Kilgallan, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States about 1850. The father was a coal miner in Pennsylvania where Thomas, their oldest child, attended the public schools until he was ten years old, and was then put to work in the mines. He left Pennsylvania on June 4, 1879, and came to Montana, locating at Butte, where he resumed operations in the mines, working nineteen years for Hon. William A. Clark, and rising by merit and well-earned promotions to become foreman of the Black Rock mine, which position he filled with credit from 1890 to 1898, when he became superintendent of the Calusa-Parrott mine. Mr. Kilgallan was married October 26, 1876, to Miss Margaret Dawson, a native of Hudson, N. Y. They have six children living, two sons and four daughters. His fraternal connections are with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Elks, and the United Moderns, in all of which he has held high official stations.

In politics Mr. Kilgallan is an uncompromising Democrat, and has had a legislative career signally serviceable to the people of the state. He was first elected to the house of representatives of Montana in 1893, was nominated in 1896, and led his ticket at the election but was defeated, and was again elected in 1900. In the session following his first election he introduced and was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the law preventing the importation of Pinkerton detectives into the state; and also the engineers' eight-hour law, and was very influential in locating the State School of Mines at Butte. In the session of 1901 he was the author of the liquor dealers' law (for which he received high testimonials), the law creating the

Third judicial district in Silver Bow county, and the coal-miners' inspection bill, the latter being defeated. In his legislative duties he exhibited the same intelligent discretion, zeal and integrity which have characterized him in all the other relations of life, and extended and intensified the good opinion already formed of him. Mr. Kilgallan is a member of the Catholic church, and is fond of relaxing the exactions of business at times to enjoy a good game of base or football or a day's fishing.

DR. ALFRED G. LADD, one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of Great Falls, Mont., was born at Bowdoin, Me., April 2, 1851. He descends from Daniel Ladd, an Englishman, who emigrated to America in 1664, and was long engaged in the French and Indian wars, and was eventually killed by the Indians. The parents of Dr. Ladd were Cyrus K. and Susan (Holt) Ladd, both natives of Maine. The father was a lumberman, operating mills in Maine and New Hampshire. His home in later life was in Portland, Me., where he died in 1890, and where his widow is still living. They had one son and four daughters, and the Doctor is the only one of the family now residing in Montana. A grandson of Daniel Ladd was in the English army, and was subsequently crown commissioner of New Hampshire and a prominent actor in the Revolutionary period.

Dr. Ladd was reared and educated in Maine, being graduated from Bowdoin College in 1873 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1876 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of A. M. He then entered the medical department of the college, and from this he was graduated with honors in 1878, and for one year thereafter was in practice in the Maine General Hospital of Portland. Removing to East Pepperell, Mass., he engaged in medical practice for the year, then removed to Philadelphia, where he continued for three years. During this time, in 1882, he formed a most harmonious matrimonial union, at Brownfield, Me., with Miss Jessie Sweat, a sister of Dr. Sweat, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this work. Their family consists of three children, Margaret, Greeley and Veleria G. In 1883 Dr. Ladd came to Montana and located on a ranch near Sand Coulee, where he practiced his profession and raised sheep for three years. From

the time of his first arrival in the state he has enjoyed a large and representative practice, although he was exposed to many hardships in the early days and twice lost in blizzards. He was truly a pioneer physician, for there were but three other physicians in this part of the state.

At Great Falls Dr. Ladd was the second physician to locate, coming in 1886, although he had frequently practiced in this locality. He has since continued to practice here, both as a physician and a surgeon, and enjoys the distinction of having founded the first hospital of the city and he was also among the founders of the general hospital. Although engaged in one of the most extensive and lucrative practices in the state, he continued raising sheep up to 1887, since which time he has devoted himself mainly to his professional work. Dr. Ladd has an extensive acquaintance and a representative clientage of the best citizens, and because of his skill in his profession, his tact and success in business and his high character he stands as one of the leading men of the city and county and belongs in the front rank of the eminent medical men of the state. He enjoys the high regard of a warm circle of friends and the veneration of the younger generation. He is one of the most prominent members of the State Medical Society and of the Northern Montana Medical Association. He has long been a valued member of the Masonic brotherhood, and is a past master of his lodge. In political belief he is a Republican, and as such was chosen coroner of Cascade county.

DR. P. G. LA CHAPPELLE, late of Butte, who died at the age of forty-nine, when there seemed to be years of usefulness and service to his kind before him, was born near Montreal, Canada, December 14, 1847, the fifteenth of a family of nineteen children, whose parents were quite wealthy, owning large farms in the Dominion. They were natives of Canada, and their remains now rest peacefully in the soil on which they spent their lives. The Doctor was educated at Montreal, from whose excellent high school he was graduated after a full academic course. After that he spent four years in the study of the classics before entering on the study of his profession, which he began under the direction of two eminent physicians. After two years' study with them he entered a medical college in Montreal, from which

he was graduated four years later. He then removed to Michigan and remained there until 1888, when he came to Butte and practiced his profession with eminent success and ability until his death, which occurred in 1895. During his residence in Butte he took a post-graduate course at Rush Medical College, Chicago.

In political affiliation the Doctor was a Democrat; in fraternal relations he was identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married September 15, 1874, to Miss Philomene Rock de Dubie, who was born at Montreal May 20, 1853, a daughter of Baptiste and Tercile (Flowerene) Rock de Dubie, also natives of Canada. Her father was a gentleman farmer with large estates, and of much consequence in the community. There were nine children in the family of whom she was the sixth. The Doctor and Mrs. La Chappelle are the parents of three sons and two daughters. Two of the sons, Joseph P. L. and Eugene A., have died; the living children are Anna Eugenia, Amelia Elizabeth and William A. Miss Eugenia was a student of music at Deer Lodge, Mont., for a year. She then went abroad to pursue her studies under competent masters, and has since been taking lessons on the harp under the instruction of Prof. Hasslem of Paris. She is a musician of great promise, having talent of a high order which is already well cultivated, and the enthusiasm of a genius for its further development. Miss Amelia is a graduate of St. Mary's Academy at Salt Lake City, and of the National Park Seminary at Washington, D. C.

ADAM A. LALONDE, one of the worthy pioneers of Montana, with whose activities he has been identified for many years, is today one of the honored citizens of Missoula county, where he is extensively engaged in the raising of live stock, incidentally giving attention to the development of the fruitraising resources of the state by the propagation of fruit of his fine ranch, which is located six miles west of the city of Missoula. His career has been not uneventful, and its salient points can not fail of interest. Mr. Lalonde was born near the city of Montreal, Canada, on May 21, 1839. His parents were Augustus and Amelia (Walker) Lalonde, natives of Canada, where they passed their lives. They had one son and three daughters, of whom A. A. Lalonde was the only

one to locate in the United States. In the agnatic line Mr. Lalonde traces back to French and English origin, while the maternal lineage is French and Scotch.

Adam A. Lalonde resided in Canada until he was eighteen years old, receiving such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools, and spent four years on steamboats on the St. Lawrence river, being a captain at the age of eighteen. In 1861 he crossed the international boundary and made his way to the great Mississippi river, upon which noble stream and its tributaries he became identified with the steamboating business, first as watchman and later becoming master of a river packet, being identified with Mississippi river navigation on nearly its whole length for five years, in the period of the Civil war. Once on the White river, Arkansas, his boat narrowly escaped being captured by that doughty Confederate officer, Gen. Sterling Price. After the close of the war Mr. Lalonde for one year engaged in freighting on the Mississippi, and in 1868 came up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, where he engaged in driving freight teams between that great supply point and the mining camp at Virginia City. How well the pioneers of the state remember when practically all traffic was by the Missouri to Fort Benton, thence overland to Virginia City. In the winter of 1868 Mr. Lalonde went to Helena, or "Last Chance," as it was then designated, and obtained a position in the IXL quartz mill for about eighteen months, after which he opened a bakery and lodging house, which proved one of the popular resorts of the busy little mining city. He conducted this business for three years, when the building and contents were destroyed by fire, entailing a complete loss. Not dismayed, however, he set about to find some other medium for winning success, and went to Cascade county and, locating a claim on Cedar creek, No. 75, devoted his attention to farming and cattleraising for three years. He then associated himself with Louis Barrett, Daniel Stewart, Frank Houseman, H. Nightingale and others to prospect for gold, and the party was eventually successful, discovering a lead of the precious metal on Nine Mile creek, where they patented a claim two and one-fourth miles in length, which they worked for three years with varying success.

In 1876 Mr. Lalonde came to Missoula and rented the ranch now owned by J. R. Lattimer, and two years later purchased the land of his pres-

ent ranch, and here he has for twenty-three years continued his residence, having now 200 acres of well improved land, devoted principally to the raising of cattle and hogs, while in the cultivation of fruit Mr. Lalonde has been very successful. The ranch is located six miles west of Missoula, and is one of the attractive and valuable places of the county. In his political adherency Mr. Lalonde is a Populist and a zealous advocate of the party's principles. He is held in high esteem both as a man and as a pioneer, and it is gratifying to note that success has crowned his indefatigable and well directed efforts. In 1886 Mr. Lalonde married Miss Lucy Wells, a native of Pennsylvania, and to them were born one son and eight daughters, and all are living excepting the son, John A., who died in 1889. The names of the daughters are: Elizabeth A., Ada M., Eva L., Reba J., Sarah N., Lucy M. and Emily G., the youngest not being named. Mr. and Mrs. Lalonde and daughters are members of the Catholic church, and the home is a center of true hospitality.

PHARIS L. B. LANE.—Coming to Montana when he was but sixteen years old and passing his subsequent life within her borders or in the furtherance of interests therein located, Pharis Leonard Bennett Lane, familiarly called "Sandy" on account of the golden color of his hair and whiskers, may be said to be almost a product of the state. He was born at Princeton, Wis., July 16, 1854, the son of James and Ann (Reynolds) Lane, the former of New York, where he was born in 1823, and the latter of Wales, where her life began in 1825. In early days the father took up his residence in Wisconsin, and became one of the first settlers in Kenosha county, where he was a prosperous farmer and lumber dealer, dying on November 24, 1899, and where his widow is still living. She is a sister of R. A. Reynolds, of Dillon, Mont., of Samuel Reynolds, of the Bain Wagon Works, of Kenosha, Wis., and of Jane Selway, founder of the schools of the Methodist church of Beaverhead county, Mont.

Mr. Lane passed his boyhood on his father's farm in Kenosha county, attended the neighboring schools, and when he was sixteen came to Montana, and lived at Bannack with his uncle, John Selway. During the summer of 1870 he was prospecting around Butte, Pioneer City, Gold

creek and Bear gulch. In 1871-2 he was employed by Capt. John Healy and Al. Hamilton on an Indian trading expedition across the Canadian line, where he and his companions put some choice names of places on the map, such as, "Stand-Off," "Slide-Off," "Whoop-Up," etc. He was in that country and vicinity for three years, with headquarters at Sun river crossing. In the year 1876 he was mining at Pony, and in 1877 was a scout for Gen. Howard during the Nez Perces war, traversing the country from Henry's lake to the Judith basin. Within the same year he helped to build Fort Keogh and in the summer of 1878 he was scouting guard for Gen. Whistler at the National Park. Returning to Fort Keogh in the fall, he entered the services of Broadwater, Hubbell & Co. as master of transportation, and during his three-years service with them helped in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad from Glendive to Billings. In 1882 he removed to Fort Benton and was engaged in freighting for a year for I. G. Baker and the Conrad Brothers. In 1883 he put in the boom at Roosevelt island for E. G. McClay and Ira Myers, and did logging for them on Smith river. In the fall of that year he removed to Butte, where he was engaged in teaming until the fall of 1886, when he went to Helena and was there connected with the police force under Dr. Steele, Alexander Reed and William McCann, and also in the transfer business with Capt. Smith, until 1895. After a visit to his old home in Wisconsin he returned to Butte in 1896, and has since been engaged in the horse industry and in mining, having some promising claims at German gulch.

In politics Mr. Lane is an active Democrat, and has rendered his party good service in many campaigns. He was married at Bismarck, N. D., to Miss Johanna Kertzell, a native of Vienna, Austria, who came to the United States when she was fourteen years old. They have two children, Louis, living in the east, and one who lives at home. Mr. Lane has five brothers who are all railroad engineers in Wisconsin, and one sister living in Chicago.

CHARLES H. LANE.—The son of a skillful sea captain and navigator, Mr. Lane was born at Natick, Mass., on May 13, 1854. His parents were John Edward and Mary (La Coste) Lane, the former a native of England, from whence he came

to the United States when a young man and followed the sea until he died at Natick in 1861. The mother was born in New Hampshire and died at Natick in 1889. Their son Charles was educated at the primary and high schools of his native town, and after leaving school served an apprenticeship to a pharmacist, following that business at Natick for eleven years. In 1880 he came west to Medicine Bow river, Wyo., and formed a partnership with Frank Brown under the firm name of Brown & Lane, for the purpose of carrying on the sheep industry. After remaining there for six years, in 1886 he went with Beckwith, Quinn & Co., proprietors of the mercantile stores of the Union Pacific Railroad, and was employed in their coal department at Carbon, Wyo. In 1889 he came to Montana and, locating at Butte, became secretary of the W. R. Kenyon Hardware Company, acting as such until 1893. During the next three years he was connected with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and since 1896 has been in business for himself as agent for the Giant Powder Company, the American Steel & Wire Company, and the Paraffine Paint Company. In politics Mr. Lane is a Democrat. He has been a member of the board of education from school district No. 1 since 1898. He is a member of Council 106, United Commercial Travelers' Association, of which he has been secretary during the past three years. In 1888 he was married at Belvidere, Ill., to Miss Eliza Tomkins, of that place. They have three children: Roger Olney, Anna Isabel and Helen Elizabeth.

MICHAEL LANE, of Three Forks, Gallatin county, might almost be said to be an agriculturist by inheritance, his family having followed that pursuit in Ireland, their native country, for many generations. His life began in County Galway, March 28, 1847. His parents were Patrick and Silana (Gerraghty) Lane. Mr. Lane was reared and educated in his native country, and in 1865 he came to the United States and located in Boston. Two years later he started overland to California. He had no trouble of any kind until after Corinne, Utah, was reached and passed. Two days later the train was attacked by Indians, but the attack was not violent and no serious results followed. After spending eight months in California he removed to Gallatin City, Mont., and en-

gaged in farming one summer with good results. He then began to follow horse racing with apparently good prospects, but soon saw his accumulations melt away like snow upon the sunny slopes. At this time he removed to Radersburg and followed mining for eighteen months; then returned to Gallatin City and bought the Haskins farm five miles southwest of Three Forks. He now has 1,000 acres under his care, 360 of his own and 640 leased; and each of his four brothers has also taken up a ranch in the neighborhood and is doing well. His father is also living among them. They are all engaged in farming and stockraising on a large scale and with good profits. Mr. Lane was married March 18, 1877, to Miss Sarah Kelley, a native of Ireland, daughter of James Kelley of that country. They have nine children, namely: Agnes, Lizzie, Katie, Josie, Theresa, Isabel, McThomas, Francis and Edward. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lane are industrious and frugal and are highly respected.

JOSEPH LAIRD.—Born in the fine old city of Dublin, Ireland, September 20, 1849, Joseph Laird did not remain long in his native land, for he was brought to America when he was six years old. He was the eldest child of James and Elizabeth (Dunn) Laird, and at the proper age was sent to one of the national schools of the Irish capital. The education thus begun was continued in the public schools of New Jersey, where he located on his arrival with his mother in the United States. At the age of eighteen he removed to Massachusetts and was engaged in mining at the Hoosac tunnel for three years. From there he went to New York and worked with Gen. Newton in the tunnel under the river preparatory to the famous Hell Gate blast of that city. From there he was sent by a manufacturing company into Michigan with the first machine drill taken into the state. He remained there a year engaged in mining, then returned to New Jersey and for two and a half years was in charge of a crew of workmen at the Pattenburg tunnel in Hunterdon county. From New Jersey Mr. Laird went to California and spent three years at mining in Bear valley. From there he went to Eureka, Plumas county, and followed the same business for six years, after which he spent a year in Idaho and then came to Montana, locating at Butte in 1883. He was there first employed as a shift-boss in the St. Lawrence

mine for about three years when he was promoted to the position of foreman, which he held for two years and was then made superintendent of all the Anaconda mining properties on the hill; but as the work developed his duties were confined to the management of the Green Mountain and the Wake-Up-Jim mines. His death occurred July 31, 1897. Mr. Laird was very prominent in mining circles and richly deserved the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow-workmen, his employers and the community in general.

In political relations he was an active and influential Democrat; fraternally he was identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Irish-American or Ninety-six Club. He was married in Massachusetts in 1873 to Miss Mary Callahan, a native of Bangor, Me., and a daughter of Jeremiah and Catherine (Burke) Callahan. Her father was a native of Ireland who came to America when he was nineteen years old and located in Maine, where he engaged in railroading and mining. Mr. and Mrs. Laird were the parents of seven children, namely: William J., who is living in Denver; and Katherine A., Josephine F., Frank J., Helen E., John B. and George H., all of whom are still at home.

CHARLES LANNIN.—One of the staunchest advocates of the cause of the laboring man, in which line he has been a potent factor in Montana politics, is Charles Lannin. He was elected to the lower house of the Seventh legislature of the state in 1900 by the Labor party, and did most effective service for his constituents during the ensuing session, being recognized as one of the most prominent and able working members of the house. Charles Lannin was born on December 28, 1863, in the province of Quebec, Canada, the fourth of the nine children of James and Ellen (Fitzpatrick) Lannin, Irish emigrants to Canada, who eventually removed from Quebec to New York, the father being a farmer and grocer. Charles Lannin received his education in the public schools of New York city, being graduated from the high school with the class of 1879. He then found employment in the grocery of P. F. Mayher, and two years later took a position with Park & Tilford, with whom he remained eighteen months, and then he was employed by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company until 1882, when coming west he was employed in the smelter at Salt Lake City

for one year and then accepted a clerkship in the grocery department of Walker Brothers, with whom he remained until March, 1884, when he came to Butte and thence to Wickes, where he remained three years, engaged with the smelting business. He next removed to Granite and soon afterward was installed by the Buskett Mercantile Company as manager of their Rumsey store. A year later he went to Phillipsburg, and entered the employ of William Weinstein, and after a time engaged in business on his own responsibility. In 1895 he accepted a position in a large grocery house at Anaconda and in 1898 returned to Butte, where he was identified with the grocery trade until his election to the legislature.

Thoroughly in sympathy with the cause of the working man, and realizing that definite action is necessary to insure him his just deserts and to right indubitable wrongs, Mr. Lannin has been drawn into politics through interest in this cause, and is a zealous and influential member of the Labor party. In the Seventh legislature he took a prominent position in the house, being assigned to the chairmanship of the committee on the affairs of cities and the labor committee and holding membership in other important committees. After being once installed in the chair of the committee of the whole, Mr. Lannin was more frequently called to the chair of the house than any other member, being thoroughly informed in parliamentary rules and standing as one of the house authorities in usages. This familiarity with rules and methods was gained through study and active association with the executive affairs of fraternal and labor organizations. Mr. Lannin was active in promoting the eight-hour law and in opposing senate bill No. 87, relative to change of venue, the contest on this bill lasting three days in the house. He favored the Richardson "fellow-servant bill," whose provisions were just. He raised fifty-seven points of order relative to senate bill No. 87 and substantiated his claims in each instance. Gov. Toole is authority for the statement that the contest on senate bill No. 87 was the hardest parliamentary fight ever known in Montana legislation.

While a resident of Anaconda Mr. Lannin was president of the Clerks' Union when the closing of the stores at 8 o'clock in the evening was brought about and he was also president of Lodge No. 108, Knights of Labor, in that city, when the Anaconda Standard made its strenuous fight

against the union. He became a member of the Butte Clerks' Union upon resuming his residence there and was its vice-president when the plan of 6 o'clock closing was adopted and, as the president of the union had resigned, he was its presiding officer when the contest was on to secure this change. He was a delegate to the convention of the Western Federation of Labor in Denver in 1901, and was there chairman of the press and constitution committee and a member of the committee on resolutions, being in the chair during the revision of the constitution. Fraternally Mr. Lannin is identified with the Woodmen of the World, an order in which he was captain for two years, and is now adviser lieutenant of his lodge, while he also holds membership in its grand lodge. In 1889 Mr. Lannin was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Diment, a native of Minnesota. They have one son, Earl, and are members of the Catholic church.

EDWARD LARSON.—Among the resolute and determined men who have aided materially in building up the great northwest of our country, and reducing its wild and untamed conditions to subjection and fruitfulness, no country's contributions are more valuable or have achieved greater distinction than those of Sweden. And of her people who have come to the land of promise that lies along and around the Rockies, Edward Larson, the accomplished chief of police of Missoula, is entitled to special mention. He was born at Stockholm, Sweden, on March 25, 1858, the son of Lars and Mary Henrietta Larson. His father was a prosperous farmer in Sweden, and there Mr. Larson received his education, being a diligent student in the public schools, from which he was graduated in 1872. In 1873 he came to America, and, settling in Chicago, he worked at farming near that city until 1876, when he removed to Wisconsin and engaged in lumbering until 1880. The next two years he passed at Brainerd, Minn., following the same line, and then entered the service of the Northern Pacific Railroad as a line-man, continuing in that capacity until 1888, being transferred to Missoula in 1886.

In 1888 Mr. Larson quit railroading and took charge of a hotel at Victor until 1890. In that year he removed to Missoula and entered the service of the city as a patrolman on the police force,

and in May, 1891, was promoted to the position of chief of police, a post which he has filled continually since then with commendable zeal, diligence and skill. He has won the approval of the good citizens and the righteous fear of the lawless element by the vigor of his administration and the wise discretion he uses in his trying and arduous duties. He is noted for his bravery and also for his quiet and unpretending modesty. Every offender against the peace and good order of the city knows he is not to be trifled with. In political relations he is a Republican, and in fraternal circles he is extensively connected and justly prominent. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows in both lodge and encampment, and has filled the chairs in each organization. He also belongs to the United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Scandinavian Brotherhood and the Federation of Labor. In religious affiliation he is connected with the Lutheran church. He was married at Missoula on Thanksgiving day in 1880, to Miss Mary Durfee, a daughter of Charles Durfee, a veteran of the Civil war from New York and a pioneer of the northwest. Mr. Durfee died at Plains, Missoula county, in 1886. The Chief Larson and wife have three children, Charles Frederick, born February 22, 1884; Claude Emmanuel, born June 24, 1890, and Oscar Willman, born May 18, 1893.

MAX LAUTERBACH.—Among the worthy sons of the great German empire who have become identified with the industrial life of Montana is Mr. Lauterbach, one of the extensive stock-growers of Madison county, and he has realized his ambitions to a large extent by the opportunities afforded in Montana for personal advancement. Max Lauterbach was born on May 16, 1859, in Bavaria, Germany, the eldest of the five children of Michael and Katherine (Grimm) Lauterbach. His parents still maintain their home in Bavaria, where the father is a brickmason. Max Lauterbach received his education in Bavaria and also prepared himself there for practical life by learning the baker's trade, and at the age of twenty he set forth to seek his fortunes in America. Soon after his arrival in New York, in 1879, he enlisted in Company B, Sixth Infantry, United States Army, which was placed on duty in the Bad Lands of the northwest. Thither he accompanied his regi-

ment and then to Colorado and Idaho. The government sent him to a rifle school in Omaha, where for seven months he was under effective discipline. Continuing in service until the expiration of his term, in 1884, he came to Montana, first locating in Anaconda and in Dillon.

Mr. Lauterbach engaged in railroad work until 1886, when he took up land in Madison county and went into the cattle business in a modest way, and later he turned his attention to the raising of sheep. By good management and indefatigable industry he has attained a high degree of success in this business, and he has acquired a valuable real estate, having one ranch of 1,300 acres on Blacktail creek, in the southwest part of Madison county, and about 4,300 acres near Twin Bridges, his post-office address. His title deeds call for 5,600 acres, and he leases over 4,000 acres of state land, so that he has ample accommodations for his stock. He runs an average of 10,000 sheep, and his large clip of wool he markets at Dillon. He is recognized as a thorough-going and successful business man, and in politics gives his support to the Republican party.

On March 12, 1884, Mr. Lauterbach was united in marriage with Mrs. Josephine (Gunderson) Fritz, who was born in Norway, the daughter of Jens Jensen. She was first married to Mr. Fritz, who died in Norway in 1876, leaving one child, Hilda.

JOHN A. LEGGAT.—This gentleman was born at Wigtonshire, Scotland, on November 28, 1832. His father, William Leggat, was a merchant who emigrated to America in 1834. The descendant of an ancient Scotch family, he had the praise-worthy independence to build his own fortune without aid from family name or influence. He located at Albany, N. Y., where he engaged in merchandising until he died in 1852. The mother, Margaret (Main) Leggat, was also Scotch. Of the children born to them Mr. Leggat was a twin and the third in order of birth, and is the oldest now living. He began his education in the Albany schools, and then entered Albany Academy, where he was graduated in 1848. After passing two years in the office of the Albany Journal to acquire a practical knowledge of printing, he went to Connecticut and worked four years in iron factories. He then returned to Albany and in 1854 removed to Chicago, where he worked two

years as a bookkeeper and two as clerk and purser on a Lake Michigan steamer. Then he became interested in sawmilling and lumbering and acquired the ownership of a body of pine land, but in 1857 he sold this and went back to Illinois and engaged in farming in Adams county until 1861, when he enlisted as a clerk in the quartermaster's department of the Federal army. He was assigned to duty in western Tennessee, and from Tennessee went to the Department of the Gulf, and saw service in Louisiana and at Mobile, Ala. So well did he acquit himself that he was mustered out of the service in 1865 as a brevet brigadier-general. After the war he was for a short time merchandising in Tennessee, and then engaged in the manufacture of tobacco on a large scale in St. Louis, originating the Leggat & Butler Tobacco Company of that city, one of the city's leading houses in that business. He also became interested in Mississippi river steamboating. Soon after his return from the war he sent a steamboat load of merchandise to Fort Benton, which was freighted to Highland gulch in Montana, in charge of his brother, R. D. Leggat. The venture was unexpectedly profitable, and was the means of inducing him to sell his tobacco interests in Missouri in 1870, and to locate in Montana, which he did about 1876. In the ten years intervening between his first entrance into and his permanent location in Montana he had acquired mining properties of value, and some were in Butte, where he took up his residence. Here he owned and at one time actively worked the celebrated Gambetta mine, but later sold it to the Boston & Montana Company, also the Champion which he sold to the Parrot Company for \$20,000. Mining has been his exclusive occupation since coming to Montana, and he has devoted his intense energy to it, conducting it on a large scale and with a breadth of view which has brought very gratifying returns. He has expended in the Butte district alone thousands of dollars in development, and still owns large properties there, as well as in Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Jefferson and Madison counties, and in Silver Bow county outside of Butte. He also owns lands, lots and other real estate in Butte.

Mr. Leggat is a Republican. He seeks no office, but has on occasions consented to serve in some public capacity for a short time. In Michigan he was mayor of his home city and he has held other responsible offices. He is the only

man who enjoys the unique distinction of having stopped the Great Northern Railroad from crossing his land, but after a few minutes conversation with Col. Broadwater he yielded the point, his misunderstanding of the case having been removed. He is an indefatigable worker in any cause which enlists his interest, and even now, when he is near his allotment of three score years and ten, and might enjoy in quiet retirement the results of his enterprise and the cordial esteem and agreeable companionship of his friends, his energy and the habit of a long course of industry keep him at work as diligently as when he was a much younger man. He is the father of two bright and promising children, Alexander and Claribel, who are at school preparing to perpetuate the mental, business and social qualities which have made their father so influential.

JOHN BENTON LEGGAT.—Born at St. Louis, Mo., on April 1, 1869, carefully educated and giving early indications of a genius for affairs and fiscal matters of large moment, John Benton Leggat is working out the successful promise of his boyhood and realizing in a marked degree the hopes of his friends. He is the son of Alexander J. Leggat, of whom extended mention appears in connection with a sketch of Dr. A. C. Leggat on another page of this volume. His mother is Ruth F. (Benton) Leggat, still living in St. Louis. Mr. Leggat attended the St. Louis public schools and Smith Academy, from which he was graduated in 1883. He then took a course at the Manual Training School, graduating here in 1886, and followed this with a course in mining engineering at Washington University. In 1889 he passed some months in Butte and after his graduation from the university in 1890 he located there and gave attention to developing silver mines in Beaverhead county for a few years. Since 1893 he has been operating mining properties continuously at Butte, under lease and bond, and also employed in engineering.

Of late years he has been interested in mining in Nevada, as president of the April Fool Gold Mining & Milling Company, which is principally owned by Butte and Salt Lake capitalists, and whose mine, located at Delmar, is one of the now few dividend paying gold properties. He is also manager of his mother's very extensive min-

ing and real estate interests in Montana, St. Louis and Illinois, and in many he has a personal interest. Among these properties is Leggat & Foster's addition to Butte, which is very valuable. In St. Louis he has been engaged in various kinds of business of wide scope in financial circles. He was one of the projectors and builders of the imposing Carlton building at Sixth and Olive streets, and is a director of the company owning it. He was also one of the underwriters in the consolidation of the street car interests into the St. Louis Transit Company. He is also a director of the new Southern Cross Gold Mining Company, operating near Cable, Mont. In all his business operations Mr. Leggat has shown an acumen, a grasp of details and a knowledge of general principles that have made him easily master of any situation. Business matters present no difficulties to his clear and active mind. He deals with them without hesitation. While men less resourceful and more cautious are thinking of a plan, he is accomplishing a result. And yet, with all of his keenness in financial transactions he has so demeaned himself as to win and keep the confidence, the esteem and the cordial regard of his fellow men.

In politics Mr. Leggat is a Democrat, well grounded in the faith, but leaving to others the administration of party affairs and the enjoyment of its honors. In the relations, however, which cultivate the suavities and amenities of life and engender good-fellowship among men he has been more active. He is a charter member of Silver Bow Lodge No. 240, B. P. O. E., an active member of the Silver Bow Club and of the Butte Golf Club, and a non-resident member of the St. Louis and the Glen Echo Clubs of St. Louis. In Freemasonry, however, he has found most enjoyment and labored most diligently. In every department of her symbolic quarries and on the walls of the mystic temple he has wrought with zeal and fidelity and has exhibited specimens of his handicraft which have stood every test. Moreover the tribute due to his devotion has not been withheld. He has been chosen to high official positions, and has so borne himself in these as to win the commendation and increased regard of all around him. He is past high priest of his chapter, past eminent commander of his commandery, and in 1901 was grand royal arch captain of the state and imperial representative of the Mystic Shrine. It is a short and easy inference that he stands high in the good opinion of his associates,

and is an ornament to the community socially as he is a pillar in its financial fabric. On November 6, 1901, in what was pronounced the most brilliant wedding ever known to Helena, Mr. Leggat led to the nuptial altar Miss Hebe Ashby, one of the most popular and attractive ladies of the capital city, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Ashby, who have long been prominent in social and business circles.

ROD. D. LEGGAT.—For thirty-six years Mr. Leggat has been a resident of Montana, and during the whole of the time has been giving valuable aid in the development of her resources and the advancement of her interests. He has from the beginning been interested in mines, having valuable holdings from time to time in Madison, Jefferson, Silver Bow, Deer Lodge and other counties, and still owns properties in most of them, having particularly desirable claims in the vicinity of Butte and Pony. He was born at Albany, N. Y., June 14, 1839. His parents were William and Margaret (Maine) Leggat, natives of Scotland, who came to America in 1831, locating at Albany, where the father was engaged in mercantile business, and where he died in 1852. The mother died at St. Louis, Mo., in 1878.

Mr. Leggat was educated in public schools of his native city, and when seventeen years old he removed with his mother and the rest of the family to Grand Haven, Mich. There he was engaged in merchandising from 1856 to 1865, with the exception of two years passed at Milwaukee, where he learned to brew beer, but never followed the business. In 1866 he and his brothers, John and Alexander J., went to St. Louis and bought the steamer Gallatin, which they loaded with a stock of merchandise, and brought it up the Missouri to Fort Benton, reaching that point in August. The steamer was sold and the stock of goods was freighted to Highland gulch, where Mr. Leggat engaged in merchandising until 1872, when he sold out. In the meantime he had become interested in mines there, and after a few years was the sole owner of Highland gulch. He put in a large flume and made other important improvements. The mines were paying propositions for many years, and the product of Highland gulch is noted the world over for its high grade. In 1895 Mr. Leggat sold all his interests in Highland gulch to the Butte Water Company, practically the present

water supply point for the city. In 1876 Mr. Leggat took up his residence in Butte, and that city has since been his headquarters. In 1896 he bought the Buffalo Hill mining properties in Idaho, located in 1862, near old Elk City. The property comprises 3,000 acres, is supplied with water from Big and Little Elk rivers, which is run through twenty miles of ditches. The whole district is rich in minerals, but Mr. Leggat is at present working but two mines by hydraulic process. He has passed the summer season on the property for a number of years. He also owns claims at Summit Mountain, Idaho, and has valuable gold, silver and copper mines in the Yukon territory and in British Columbia, acquired in 1902. In 1895-6-7 he was in partnership with Hon. Thomas C. Power in the sheep business. In 1878 Mr. Leggat took up a placer claim of sixty acres, now in the center of Butte and is worth many millions of dollars. This ground was laid out in town lots in 1880, and was known as the Leggat & Foster addition. Many of the lots were sold for trifling sums and many were given away to persons who would agree to build on them. Mr. Leggat still owns a remnant of the property, and is also the owner of considerable valuable real estate in the vicinity of Main and Park streets, in the heart of the business center of the city.

In politics Mr. Leggat is an unwavering Democrat, and is known throughout the state as one of its most able and resourceful politicians and party workers, but has never consented to accept office. For many years he has been known as the "Warwick" or "delegate maker" in his section of the state, and has been the real directing force in many a hot campaign. As a political fighter he is game and unrelenting, true to his friends as the needle to the pole, and to his opponents merciless as long as they oppose him. For thirty-five years he has never failed to be a delegate to the territorial and state conventions in Montana. During the Civil war he was active in raising volunteers for the Union army in the lumber districts of Michigan.

In 1891, at Bozeman, he was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Black, a native of Indiana and daughter of one of the pioneer settlers of that state. They have one child, a son named Stewart, seven years old. In all his business enterprises Mr. Leggat has been eminently successful, but he has well deserved his success, having achieved it by his own efforts and native abilities. The latter are of

a high order and would have brought him success and distinction in any environment, he being one of the masterful spirits who command circumstances to their uses and make conditions their willing servitors.

PETER LEVENGOOD, a popular and prosperous ranchman near Anaconda, was born in Pendleton county, Ky., December 17, 1832. His father, also named Peter, was born in Pennsylvania, and grew up in that old state, but migrated to Kentucky when quite a young man, making the trip on a flat boat. On his arrival he lived for a time in a fort near where the city of Lexington now stands. This precaution was necessary because of the hostility of the Indians who were numerous in that locality. He married Catharine Orr, daughter of a family of old settlers in Kentucky, and became the parents of seven children, Peter being the fourth. The school facilities of that early day were somewhat primitive, but such as they were he had full benefit of them. It was the custom of the district to take up a subscription among the residents for enough to pay a teacher for the winter months, the boys and girls working on the farms during the summer. The beneficiaries of these subscription schools had good times, to which they now look back with many pleasurable emotions. Out of them came not only the bone and sinew which built up the country, but from time to time, some live spark from the altar of genius—a prophet and leader among men, who gave distinction to his neighborhood and reflected credit on his training and sturdy associates.

In 1859 Mr. Levengood removed from Kentucky to Scotland county, Mo., and three years later to VanBuren county, Iowa. In the spring of 1864, longing for the frontier again, he started with a train of ox teams for Montana, coming by the north side of the Platte river, and reaching Virginia City via the Bridger route, encountering many dangers from hostile Indians, who fired upon the party at times, and enduring the many hardships incident to such a trip. He divided his first year in the territory between mining and running a sawmill in Ruby valley. In June, 1865, he removed to Silver Bow and mined there and in French gulch. He settled upon the ranch on which he now lives August 8, 1867. His wife, who was Elizabeth McPherson, of Covington, Ky.,

did not accompany him in his wanderings. After his locating in Montana she went to St. Louis and April 14 took passage on a steamboat for Fort Benton, where she arrived July 1 and was met by her husband. They have seven children, all grown and married. Mr. Levengood's ranch annually produces large crops of hay, his staple product. The property was formerly a cattle ranch, and for years was the stage station on the cable road. It now consists of 740 acres and is in a high state of cultivation. The owner has seen the surrounding country transformed from the wilderness to its present state of fruitfulness and beauty. He witnessed the very start of the city of Anaconda, and has observed with interest its subsequent growth and progress. All his family are members of the Church of the Disciples. In politics he is a Democrat, ardently desirous of the success of his party, but taking no active part in its management. He has never held office, and would not accept one if it were offered. He is recognized as one of the most substantial and useful citizens of his locality.

THOMAS LAVELL.—Push and pluck will tell in the battle of life wherever it is exercised, and scarcely any environment is sufficiently unfavorable to keep it down. This is strikingly illustrated in the career of Thomas Lavell, of Butte, who was born near Ottawa, Canada, December 14, 1853. His parents were Thomas and Bridget (Clifford) Lavell, natives of Ireland, who came to America when they were young and settled in the province of Quebec, Canada, where the father was successfully engaged in farming until his death in 1872. His widow survived him twenty-five years, dying at her Canadian home in 1897.

Mr. Lavell was educated in the schools of Ottawa, remaining at home until he was twenty years of age, assisting on the farm. In 1874 he came to Montana and, locating at Pioneer, then in Deer Lodge county, passed two years in the lumber business. In 1876 he and his brother Jeffrey settled at Butte and bought out the firm of Murphy, Roach & Co., lumber dealers, and successfully conducted the business until 1895. In 1885 they bought the Butte Transfer Company's business of Warfield & Hauser, with headquarters at 122 East Park street; and from that time Thomas had charge of the transfer business and his brother of the lumber business until the latter was sold in

1895. Then Jeffrey moved to Oregon, and Thomas continued to conduct the transfer business, in which he is still engaged, having now the most extensive enterprises of its kind in the state. In all his business transactions Mr. Lavell has been prosperous. He has accumulated valuable business and residence property in Butte, and is interested in some rich mines in the vicinity of the city.

In politics he is an ardent Democrat, but is not an active partisan or ambitious for official station. Fraternally he is connected with Silver Bow Lodge of Elks. He was married at Wood river, Idaho, in October, 1886, to Miss Malissa C. Black, a native of Missouri, whose parents were among the early settlers of that state. Five children have blessed their union: Thomas Eugene, aged fourteen; Agnes Cecilia, eleven; Charles Francis, nine; William Bryan, four; and Marie, two years. Mr. Lavell is a good representative citizen and a fine example of the prosperous Montanian who has hewed out his own success in the state. His business is profitable, his standing in public affairs is deservedly high, his social position is assured and his family is interesting.

SOLOMON I. LEVY.—So great and so far-reaching was the excitement occasioned by the discovery of gold in California in 1848, that every civilized country was represented in the crowds who flocked to the coast of the Pacific. Even hapless Poland made her contribution to "The Forty-niners," a band of hardy, determined men who "crossed the plains" in 1849, heroically braving privation, danger and death in the hope of securing a goodly store of the royal metal. Among this adventurous number was Samuel Levy, who, with his wife, Eva (Newfield) Levy, turned eagerly from the dying agonies of his stricken Poland to the rising hopes of the New World. He began his new career in San Francisco as a merchant, was attentive to business, industrious, thrifty and careful and prospered in his venture for nearly a third of a century, until he died in 1880.

There in the city of his adoption his son, Solomon Levy, was born on March 17, 1854, and there he grew to manhood, attending the public schools and finishing his education at a good commercial college. After leaving this college he worked or pleased as the humor seized him until after the death of his father, when he settled down to regu-

lar employment in the candy factory of Hass & Gruenhagen, of San Francisco, having previously learned the mechanical part of the business. He remained with this firm eleven years and then went to Plumas county and obtained employment with Cohn & Levy, in a general store, and here he remained two years and a half. From there he went to Woodland in Yolo county, Cal., and worked for a year for A. Marks & Co. in general merchandising. Tiring of this, he returned to his old home at San Francisco, but a few months later started in a new direction and arrived at Butte, Mont., about 1883. That town has been his home ever since. He has grown with its growth, and taken part in its affairs, especially as a conservator of the peace, in a way that has made him one of its recognized institutions. In 1897 and '98 he was city jailor under Mayor Harrington, in 1900 deputy sheriff and special officer for the Montana state base ball league, and again in 1901 city jailor of Butte.

He has always taken an active part in political affairs and is well known as one of the workers in Democratic ranks. He is an active and zealous member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in both the lodge and the encampment and has held high offices in them. Mr. Levy was married in 1887 to Miss Nellie O'Dell, a daughter of John H. O'Dell, of Canada. They have two children, David V. (who died) and Annetta Whitford. Mr. Levy has performed his official duties with fidelity and fairness and in private affairs he has been square and upright and liberal in his dealings. All who know him respect him as a solid, serviceable citizen of integrity, of high character and of an obliging and genial disposition.

IRA A. LEIGHTON, M. D., one of the representative members of the medical profession in Montana, has his residence and central field of endeavor in Boulder, Jefferson county, where he is successfully engaged as a physician and a surgeon. The Doctor is a native of Maine, having been born in Pittsfield, on March 8, 1859, the son of Ira and Eunice (Tibbetts) Leighton, both of whom were born and reared in Maine, where the father was a farmer. Dr. Leighton secured his preliminary education in the public schools and Westbrook Seminary, where he was fitted for college and graduated in 1880, thereafter contin-

uing his studies for one year in Bates College, at Lewiston, Me. He was next engaged in selling books in Illinois for about a year, after which he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., continuing his studies in the literary department of the University of Michigan for about six months, when he matriculated in the medical department and, after completing the prescribed course, being graduated with the class of 1885 and receiving his degree of M. D. His standing as a student and the proficiency he had attained are indicated by the fact that he was chosen out of a class of nearly seventy members to act as assistant to the professor of surgery in the university, and he remained in this capacity until his graduation, which occurred on June 25, 1885.

Having a brother in Boulder, Mont., he was persuaded to come to that city and establish himself there as a physician. He arrived in Boulder on July 2, 1885, and here he has secured a practice of representative character. The Doctor has held important professional positions, serving for about nine years as county physician, and as local surgeon for the Northern Pacific and also for the Great Northern, which positions he still holds, having been their incumbent for eight years. In addition he is medical examiner for the New York Life, the Equitable, the Mutual Life, the Bankers' Life of Des Moines, the Masonic Benefit Association and other insurance companies, besides officiating in a similar capacity for the United Workmen, the Order of Pendo and the Foresters. He has also been physician at Boulder Hot Springs since 1885. Fraternally the Doctor is identified with the Masonic order and the Elks, in the latter belonging to Silver Bow Lodge No. 240, at Butte. On December 29, 1886, Dr. Leighton wedded Miss Cora M. Hartell, born in Kansas City, Mo., the daughter of Jacob and Susan Hartell. Dr. and Mrs. Leighton occupy a prominent position in social circles, enjoying an unmistakable popularity.

JAMES M. LEWIS.—The grand educational system in this country is the sheet-anchor on which the ship of state relies with hope and confidence. And no class of public servants throughout the land contribute more essentially and directly to the common weal than those who control and conduct the schools. They stand at the very fountain-head of public sentiment in its forma-

tive period, and thus have the best opportunity to give trend and tendency to its expression. Prof. James M. Lewis, deputy state superintendent of public instruction, is one of the most forceful, fertile, diligent and studious of the captains who command the army of educators for the state of Montana. He is a native of the little town of Marion Centre, Pa., where he was born June 6, 1863. His parents were David and Elizabeth (Griffith) Lewis, natives of the Keystone state, and is the sixth of their twelve children. His father was a much esteemed horticulturist and gardener, whose grounds, nurseries and greenhouses proclaimed him as a man of skill, culture and taste in his business. In his childhood Prof. Lewis removed with his parents to Illinois, and attended the public schools at Albany and Mineral Springs, finishing his course at the Albany high school, and later securing some needed special training at the Northern Illinois State Normal School and a good business college. During the vacations between terms he earned the necessary means of defraying his school expenses by teaching in the public schools around him. This business he continued as a regular occupation for a year in Illinois, after leaving school, and then removed to Kansas, locating in Sherman county, where he took up homestead and timber claims. These he worked during the summer and taught school in the winter months. Some of his land is now part of the townsite of Edson, that county. From there he went to St. Paul, Neb., remaining a year in the interests of the O. E. Williams Publishing Company, at Topeka, Kan. He then taught school at the famous Thunder Point, and one term at the Baliman school near that place. In March, 1892, he came to Montana, settling at Columbia Falls, where he was principal of the schools for nearly six years, in the meantime studying law and conducting a profitable insurance business. From Columbia Falls he removed to Walkerville, a short distance north of Butte, and engaged in collecting, but continued his law studies with an office in Butte. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1898, and was at once appointed justice of the peace at Walkerville to fill a vacancy, and at the next general election was elected to the position for a full term. He discharged the duties of the office with general satisfaction to the community at large, meanwhile practicing law as there was occasion. Before the expiration of his term he was appointed to the position of deputy super-

intendent of public instruction for the state, an office which he now fills (1901) with credit to himself and advantage to the schools. He took up his residence in Helena in January, 1901, having a home of his own in the city, as well as two in Butte.

Although originally a Republican, since coming to Montana he has affiliated with the People's party, and was elected on the ticket of that party to the office of justice of the peace. He was the nominee of that organization for representative from Flathead county in 1896, but was not elected. In 1900 he was nominated by the People's party for the office of state superintendent and was endorsed by the Democrats; but for reasons which seemed to him good and sufficient he withdrew from the ticket. In fraternal relations he belongs to the Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Modern Woodmen of America. In the last he is a charter member of his lodge. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist church.

Prof. Lewis was married August 9, 1888, at Edson, Kan., to Miss Nora Harris, a daughter of Albert and Laura Harris. Her father is a prosperous farmer, and she was a classmate of Mr. Lewis at school and a graduate of the same institution. They have two children: Inez L., twelve years old, and Duane K., ten. In connection with the accomplished and energetic chief of the department in which he is laboring for the common good, Prof. Lewis is doing excellent work in raising the standard and increasing the efficiency of the schools, elevating the morale, unifying the efforts of the teaching corps and broadening and intensifying public sentiment in behalf of the entire school system.

BERT LISH, the subject of the following biographical sketch, is a young man whose success in the cattle business in Montana is indeed noteworthy. His present residence is at Ovando, Powell county, where he has a fine ranch in the Cottonwood valley.

He is a westerner by birth, having first seen the light of day in Riverside, Cal., in 1872. He is a brother of Mrs. Frank Nelson and Mrs. Slocum, sketches of whom appear in another portion of this work, together with the ancestry of Mr. Lish. In 1872, at the age of six years, young Lish left

the Golden state in company with his father and the family. The entire force made quite a large party and they traveled with ox teams through Arizona, Nevada and Utah. In the latter territory the family lived for some time, but again took up the line of march and journeyed through Idaho. They encountered many stirring events during their prolonged pilgrimage, passed through quite a number of exciting experiences and finally located in Missoula county, Mont. It might be said that Mr. Lish was practically raised in Missoula county, where he received a common school education in the schools of that locality. In 1900 he came to his present residence in Powell county, at that period known as Deer Lodge, and is most comfortably situated upon a splendid cattle ranch and surrounded with all the conveniences for a successful prosecution of the business in which he has already achieved considerable prosperity. The property includes 240 acres, and he devotes his attention to the raising of cattle, horses, hay, etc. Although a young man Mr. Lish has had varied and practical experience in the business of farming and stockraising, and his success will warrant its pursuit as a life occupation. Mr. Lish was married to Miss Elsie Woodman, a native of Missoula, Mont. To them have been born two children, Ethel Irene and Elsa Edna Lish.

JOHAN F. LOCKE.—One of the extensive farmers and stockgrowers of Park county, where he is recognized as a representative man, Mr. Locke has conducted operations with signal discretion and ability, and his success has been a due reward for his well directed efforts. He was born in Morgan county, Ky., on October 16, 1847, the son of James A. and Malinda A. (Buchanan) Locke, natives of South Carolina and West Virginia. In the early 'fifties James A. Locke removed to Illinois, where he carried on farming two years, after which he continued this pursuit in Iowa for seven years, after which he resided in Bourbon county, Kan., for two years, then, in 1858, disposing of his interests he returned to Iowa and remained until 1890, when he located in Nebraska, where he died on September 12, 1900, at the venerable age of eighty-two years. His wife passed away while they were residing in Iowa.

John F. Locke continued his studies in the schools of Iowa until he was nineteen, when he

learned the milling trade in Prairie City, to which he gave his time for about fourteen years. He then journeyed to Montana, making the trip overland from Cheyenne, Wyo. The party was several times the object of Indian bullets, but no injury resulted. Mr. Locke arrived at the Crow agency in December, 1873, and after remaining there until spring, was thereafter a prospector for about three years, during this time sinking the first hole on the Hidden Treasure property, securing excellent prospects, but not being able to develop them, as the property was on the Crow reservation. After his mining experience Mr. Locke located at Bozeman, where he was engaged in milling for two years, and then took up freighting, to which he devoted his attention until 1882, then securing the contract for teaming and removing the dirt from the Bozeman tunnel, being associated in this with John F. Work. They realized excellent profits and after the completion of their contract continued their partnership alliance, taking up land on the Yellowstone river in the vicinity of Elton, Park county, the ranch property now comprising about 1,500 acres. Mr. Work sold his interests in 1893 to Kermode & Davis, the former of whom purchased Davis's interests in 1900, so that in about 600 acres Mr. Locke has now joint ownership with William R. Kermode, to whom individual reference is made on other pages of this work.

At one time Mr. Locke gave especial attention to the raising of cattle and horses, having had fully 600 cattle and 300 horses, but of late he has changed to the raising of sheep, relegating the other lines to a secondary position. He is very enthusiastic concerning sheepgrowing, is giving the industry a careful study, his bands of sheep varying from 3,000 to 10,000 head, while at the time of this writing he has on his ranch more than 6,000 head. He also raises large crops of hay and alfalfa, having a systematic irrigation system by which an adequate supply of water may be placed on all the bottom land of his ranch. This is brought from Mission creek by a ditch four and one-half miles in length, which carries 1,250 inches. Mr. Locke is a loyal Republican and, while not an aspirant for office, he has served for many years as school trustee and maintains a deep interest in educational work and all that tends to advance the community. He is identified with ancient-craft Masonry, having taken the master's degree. On

October 2, 1881, Mr. Locke was united in marriage to Miss Fidelia A. Stone, born in California, the daughter of Richard M. and Ellen (Hayes) Stone, natives of Virginia and Indiana, and who are now residents of Bruneau valley, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Locke have six children, Jerome G., a student in the State University at Bozeman; Roneta, attending the Livingston high school, and Irene, Herbert, Leoda and Esther, all students of the Livingston public schools.

ANDREW LOGAN.—Practical industry wisely and vigorously applied never fails of success, for the greatest results in life are usually attained by simple means and the exercise of the ordinary qualities of common sense and perseverance. The every-day life, with its cares, necessities and duties, affords ample opportunity for the acquiring of experience of the best kind. In this field of daily activity Mr. Logan has won success, having a deep appreciation of the dignity of honest toil, and through this medium he has won a place among the representative business men of the city of Missoula, of which he served as mayor from November, 1900, to May, 1901, while he still devotes his attention to his sturdy trade as a blacksmith. He has been honored with public offices of local distinction, has marked precedence in several fraternal orders, and is peculiarly worthy of consideration in this work. In the beautiful city of Troy, N. Y., on the picturesque old Hudson river, Andrew Logan was born on March 14, 1856, the son of William A. and Jane R. (Ferguson) Logan, natives of Ireland and Scotland. The father emigrated to the United States when seventeen years of age, and soon after his arrival located in Troy, where he passed the remainder of his days, dying in 1888. There was solemnized his marriage to Miss Jane Ferguson, and of their children three sons and three daughters are still living, of whom Andrew and his brother, William J., and sister, Margaret, are residents of Missoula.

Andrew Logan in his native city and in its public schools secured an excellent educational training prior to taking up the active duties of life, which he did by learning the blacksmith trade, to which he has ever since devoted his attention. In 1877, when he attained his legal majority, he left Troy and came to Bismarck, N. D., where

he was employed at his trade on the steamboats running on the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers. In the following year he came to Missoula, of which he may be justly termed a pioneer. After working for a time at his trade in an individual way, he was in the employ of the government at Fort Missoula for four years, but in 1882 he returned to Missoula city, where he opened a blacksmith shop, which he has conducted consecutively to the present time, also doing carriage and wagon work in connection. His high workmanship and personal popularity have secured and retained to him a representative patronage, and the enterprise has been successful from the start.

Mr. Logan first figured in connection with public office in 1888, when he was elected alderman from the first ward for a term of two years. Later he was elected justice of the peace, in which capacity he served two years, while in 1889 he was chosen public administrator, subsequently being again elected justice of the peace, which office he held until 1896. In 1890 he was appointed United States commissioner, in which capacity he served six years, and in 1899 he was again elected to represent the first ward on the board of aldermen, being chosen president of that body, while upon the resignation of Mayor Webster the council elected him to the chief executive office of the municipality, and he served as mayor until May, 1901. In these various positions of trust and responsibility Mr. Logan has ever shown a marked appreciation of the duties involved, and has administered the affairs of each with a rugged honesty of purpose which has conserved the public interests. In politics he has given an unswerving allegiance to the Republican party, and worked actively as a member of its county central committee and otherwise been an active factor in the cause. Fraternally Mr. Logan is identified with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was grand master of the Montana grand lodge in 1889, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is now grand master workman of the state, succeeding George Young. In 1880 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Logan to Miss May Ford, who was born in Michigan. They have four children, William A., Bertha A., Elva A. and Claude G. The family occupies a prominent place in the social circles of Missoula, where they are held in the highest esteem.

MORTIMER H. LOTT.—No state in the Union can boast of a more heroic band of pioneers than can Montana. Their privations, hardships and earnest labors have resulted in establishing one of the foremost commonwealths of the great west. They laid the foundation for its present prosperity. Their indefatigable efforts and sterling characters were the building stones. Judge Lott is one of those who came to Montana when civilization had a most precarious foothold, and here he had been conspicuously identified with the industrial and social life of the territory and state. He is today one of the venerable citizens of Twin Bridges, Madison county, which was founded by him and his brother John. (See sketch elsewhere in this volume.) In the county and state Judge Lott is worthy of the esteem accorded him.

Judge Lott is a native of Pennsylvania and was born at Lottsville, Warren county, on the 25th of December, 1827. His father, Hewlett Lott, was born on Long Island, N. Y., whence he removed to Pennsylvania in the year 1814, in company with his father, Harmonous Lott, and they were founders of the town of Lottsville. The ancestors came from Holland to America during the Colonial period, settling at what was then New Amsterdam. Hewlett Lott was both a farmer and a lumberman. He was an old-line Whig, and a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. Possessing a strong mentality and force of character, his life was unblemished. Mortimer H. Lott, after attendance at the public school, completed his studies at the noted Fredonia Academy at Fredonia, N. Y., leaving that school in 1852. From that time until 1857 he engaged in the work of the parental farmstead, then he went forth to seek his fortune in the west. He started for Minnesota, but upon arriving at West Union, Fayette county, Iowa, in April, 1857, he changed his plans, and purchasing two horses and a wagon, and with his brother John proceeded to Marshall county, Kan., where they arrived in August and located. They, however, continued their trip, selecting lands to locate and enter, and traveled most of the season through Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. They went east to pass the winter, returning to their Kansas ranch in the spring of 1858. Judge Lott remained there until 1860, when he made the overland trip with horses and sulky, to Denver, Colo., while his four companions traveled on horseback. On this sulky was carried the entire camp outfit. These companions were all men who had

been employed on our subject's Kansas ranch. While en route they met fully 10,000 Ute Indians in one body, but they were friendly. Arriving in Denver in June, 1860, Judge Lott went to California gulch, where he engaged in placer mining until fall, when he took a prospecting tour through New Mexico, going thoroughly through the territory and returning to California gulch the next July. With eleven companies, in the spring of 1862, he started for Montana. On reaching Fort Lemhi, on Salmon river, he began prospecting for gold, discovering the precious metal on the Big Hole basin, on a branch of Big Hole river, Pioneer gulch, and there gave his attention to mining until fall. He then went to Utah for provisions and returned to Bannack. He mined at Bannack until July, 1863, purchasing several claims, some of which were very productive, the richest, located on Jimmy's bar, having yielded \$1,400 from the sluice box in a single day and an equal amount from one pan on the same day. Leaving Bannack in July, Judge Lott with his brother John, as Lott Brothers, located in Nevada City, where he opened a general store, John Lott having arrived in Montana in the fall of 1863. This firm had the only safe then in Nevada City and it was made the depository of large amounts of gold dust. The road agents, then menacing life and property on every side, often threatened to rob the store, and for this reason Judge Lott slept in the building. He was present at the hanging by the vigilance committee of the notorious outlaw, George Ives, one of the leaders of the road agents. In the spring of 1865 Judge Lott came to Twin Bridges, Madison county, building the first house at this point and acquired a large amount of land on the two rivers. The store building of Lott Brothers was removed from Nevada City to Twin Bridges and was here used as a general store for many years, these two buildings being the nucleus of the present thriving village. The brothers owned a tract three miles square, including the town site, and they gave away lots to encourage settlement and building. Thus the brothers were the founders of Twin Bridges, which was laid out and platted in 1890. In 1867 Mr. Lott and his brother constructed two bridges, one across the Beaverhead, the over over the Big Hole river. They also built a bridge over the Beaverhead at the Point of Rocks, about fifteen miles above. They also constructed roads, spending thousands of dollars in developing. Twin Bridges took its

name from the two bridges spoken of. The brothers have contributed much for the advancement of the community. Forty-five acres adjoining the town were donated for fair grounds and race track. One hundred acres were donated for the State Orphan Home, etc. Judge Lott has ever maintained a lively interest in the public welfare, and to him is due all honor for the part he has taken in the development of the commonwealth. He is a pronounced Republican and as such he served for years as judge of probate of Madison county. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order as member of Westgate Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., and of Virginia City Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., of Virginia City. He is past master of his lodge and has often been its representative in the grand lodge. On May 20, 1880, at Twin Bridges, Judge Lott was united in marriage with Miss Melvina Carson, who was born in Pennsylvania, whence she accompanied her parents on removal to Iowa, where she was principally reared and educated. She was a successful school teacher, and came to Twin Bridges to follow her profession. Judge and Mrs. Lott have two children, namely: Marie E. and Mortimer J. Lott.

JOHNS S. LOTT.—On other pages of this work will be found a sketch of the life of Judge Mortimer H. Lott, a brother of John S. Lott, and in that will be found adequate details as to the family genealogy, while the two brothers, sterling pioneers and prominent citizens of Montana, have been so closely associated in many of their enterprises and operations that a segregation of their business records is almost impossible, and we have deemed it best to refer the reader to the sketch of Judge Lott.

John S. Lott was born at Lottsville, Pa., on the 25th of November, 1830, the son of Hewlett Lott. Such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools were accorded to Mr. Lott in his youth, and to fit himself to properly assume the practical responsibilities of life he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. After learning his trade he worked at it for a number of years in his native state. He accompanied his brother, Mortimer H., to Kansas in 1857, and the two became the owners of a ranch in Marshall county, that state. Judge Lott went to Colorado in 1860, and in 1863 John made the trip to Montana in an

old-time Concord coach drawn by six horses and laden with general merchandise. In their train was also a bull team of five head and one buffalo, which had been broken and did effective work. They had also a team of six cows, which drew a portion of the merchandise. This buffalo was perhaps the first one ever successfully trained for driving and draught purposes. Mr. Lott purchased the animal at Fort Kearney, where it had been left by the original owner. While residing in Kansas our subject also bought a team of elks, which he broke and used for driving, though they were never exactly satisfactory as beasts of burden. He kept them two years, and upon coming to Montana left them with Maj. Hook, on Green river. At Fort Laramie, while en route to Montana in 1863, Mr. Lott drove his singular team of five bulls and one buffalo through a camp of fully 2,000 Sioux Indians, who had encamped there to wait for government supplies. He had been strenuously urged not to make the attempt, as the Indians would make vigorous objection, but he was not alarmed and was successful in passing through and continuing his journey. The buffalo gave excellent service, but was killed by a young Mormon at Three Crossings, the miscreant claiming that it was a wild animal and that anyone had a perfect right to kill it. Three Crossings was under government control, and Mr. Lott endeavored to persuade the commanding officer to arrest the Mormon, but the official considered that this would be beyond his authority and refused to comply with the request. Mr. Lott purchased a bull to take the place of the buffalo, proceeded on his way, and finally arrived in Nevada City. Here he and his brother disposed of a portion of their merchandise, then purchased a store already established at that point, and continued in merchandising for a number of years.

Within a year of his arrival in Montana Mr. Lott was prominently concerned in the organization of the vigilance committee, and was captain of one of the companies, and also treasurer of the entire organization. Upon him devolved the duty of drawing up the oath subscribed to by the members of the committee. He was one of the most vigorous members of this wonderful organization, through whose efforts Montana was finally freed from the desperate characters whose presence was a constant menace to life and property. He was a member of the jury before whom was conducted the trial of one of the leading ones,

the notorious outlaw, George Ives, and was present at his execution. The oath taken by the members of the committee was drawn up in Lott Brothers store and there signed by the twenty-four men who pursued and captured Ives. This renegade was brought to Nevada City after his capture, and he pleaded that he might be taken to Virginia City for trial. As the headquarters of the road agents was in that place he thought that he would there secure help from his friends. The Nevada City men thoroughly understood the motive which prompted the request, and when a large party of men came from Virginia City and urged that Ives be taken there, the captors claimed him as their prisoner and refused to permit him to be taken from Nevada City. Judge Lott, brother of our subject, mounted a pile of lumber near their store before the collected people and made a motion to have the prisoner retained in Nevada City, and this was carried. As the town had no jail Ives was held in duress in Lott Brothers' store for two nights and one day. When the trial came, Virginia City men demanded that twelve of their number be permitted to sit on the jury of twenty-four members, but this demand likewise was refused. In neither of the towns could be found a lawyer intrepid enough to prosecute the prisoner. This duty was accepted by Col. W. F. Sanders, who was then residing in Bannack and is now one of the distinguished citizens of Helena and one of the most highly honored pioneers of the state. The trial was conducted before Judge Byam, in Nevada City, and the prisoner convicted and hung.

In regard to the removal of the Lott brothers to Twin Bridges sufficient mention will be found in the sketch of Judge Lott. The "twin bridges" erected by the brothers were in use for twenty years. Mr. John S. Lott, who now gives his attention to mechanical work and to farming, has ever maintained a deep concern in all that pertains to the welfare and material progress of the town which he assisted in founding, and is honored as a pioneer and sterling citizen. He was never married.

In politics Mr. Lott is a free-trade Republican. He is endowed with a vigorous mentality and mature judgment, and signally independent in thought and action, and is able to defend any position he takes. He has a distinct reverence for the truly spiritual entities, but subscribes to no dogmas or creeds. Mr. Lott was the first

auditor of the territory of Montana, appointed by Gov. Edgerton and confirmed by the legislature, and in this capacity he served two terms.

JAMES H. LYONS.—At the confluence of Mill creek and Yellowstone river, in Park county, is located the fine ranch of Mr. Lyons and there he is successfully engaged in raising cattle and conducting a dairy. He was born in Tioga county, N. Y., on April 4, 1856, the son of Justus C. and Amanda B. (Southwick) Lyons, natives of Tioga and Orange counties, N. Y., who had six sons and two daughters. His paternal grandparents were Henry and Sarah (Dean) Lyons, both born in Tioga county, where the former died in 1898 at the venerable age of ninety-eight years. The great-grandfather, Jesse Lyons, a native of England, emigrated to America in the early Colonial days, establishing his home in New York city, on or near the site of Trinity church. Justus C. Lyons removed to Wisconsin in 1864 and engaged in farming and dairying until 1883, when he removed to Montana and located on Mill creek, where he is still living on his ranch; his wife, however, passed away in 1874.

James H. Lyons was about eight years of age when his parents removed to Wisconsin, where he attended the public schools, eventually graduating from the Fond du Lac high school in June, 1877, then he went to Norway, Mich., and was clerk and bookkeeper in a hardware establishment until 1883, when he came to Montana, first locating in Livingston for one year, engaged in clerical pursuits, after which he worked mining property in Bear gulch for two years, meeting with fair success. He then removed to Cooke, in the southern part of Park county, purchased cows and conducted dairying nearly two years, passing the winter in Horr, and then coming to his present location, purchasing the Davis sawmill ranch, which is most eligibly located and has an area of 800 acres. Here he is extensively engaged in raising cattle, giving preference to the shorthorn type and having on hand from 100 to 150 head, where he also conducts a successful business in dairying.

He is energetic and progressive, and is highly honored in the community. He has just completed a modern house on his ranch and a large barn, sparing no effort to make the place one of the

best in the locality. He gives his support to the Socialist party, and was chairman of the board of trustees for many years, while fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. On June 1, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lyons and Miss Ernestine Wellnitz, born in Buchue, Germany, where the family has been established for many generations, and the daughter of Fred Wellnitz. He emigrated to America in 1878 and located near Fond du Lac, Wis., where he died in 1882, and the mother still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Lyons have three children, Earnest, who was a student in the Ruskin College, Tenn., and later continued his studies in the Georgia college of the same name, and Etta and Mertie, students in the public schools of Park county. The children take a deep interest in music, much to the gratification of their parents, who will accord them every advantage in perfecting them in this, the most beautiful of fine arts.

WILLIAM B. McADOW.—Among the pioneers of Montana now resident of Gallatin county there is none who is held in higher esteem and honor than Mr. McAdow, who has played an important part in furthering the progress of this section of the state, having been long identified with industrial enterprises of importance and leaving the impress of his strong personality on the community. Mr. McAdow was born on July 13, 1840, in Platte county, Mo., the son of Samuel and Julia (Bean) McAdow, both Kentuckians, who removed to Missouri about 1837, as pioneers of Platte county. Samuel McAdow was one of the early argonauts who went to California during the ever memorable gold excitement. While returning from the New Eldorado, illness overtook him and he died at Panama in 1851, aged about fifty-two years. His widow resided on the homestead in Missouri until her death, at the age of about sixty-six years. Of their nine children, seven are yet living. The paternal grandparents of Mr. McAdow were natives of Scotland, whence they emigrated to America and here passed the remainder of their lives.

William B. McAdow was reared under the invigorating discipline of the old Missouri homestead, securing his early education in the district schools and supplementing this by study in the Lexington (Mo.) College. While he was a student

in this institution, there were also enrolled two others, who subsequently obtained distinction in Montana—William Y. Pemberton, formerly chief justice of the supreme court of Montana, and Edwin W. Toole, a prominent attorney of Helena and a brother of the present governor of the state. Mr. McAdow made the long trip across the plains to Montana in 1863, having previously been more or less involved in the strenuous controversies which so disrupted Missouri antecedent to and during the Civil war. On the latter part of the journey to Montana ex-Gov. Samuel T. Hauser and the well-known statesman and pioneer, James Stuart, were members of his party. Arriving at the Stinking Water river in the fall of 1863, he was identified with mining in Alder gulch until the fall of 1864, when he came to the Gallatin valley and joined his brother Perry, who had come to Montana in 1861 with Maj. Graham, who is well remembered by old timers.

Perry McAdow was born in Kentucky on July 28, 1838, and is now a resident of Florida. The two brothers formed a partnership which continued until 1879, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, Perry McAdow then locating in Billings, where he amassed a large fortune. The brothers built and operated the first grist mill in the Gallatin valley, erected and equipped it in 1865 near the site of Bozeman. After the partnership ended William B. McAdow operated this mill until 1883, when he disposed of it, and has since lived comparatively retired from active business, though maintaining personal supervision of his fine ranch property and other interests. In 1864 he entered claim to a tract of land which comprises a portion of his present farm, and is located less than one mile from Bozeman postoffice, while the local station of the Northern Pacific Railroad is located on the place. Here he makes his home in a fine residence and owning 300 acres, all under most effective cultivation. He has seen and passed through all phases of the vicissitudes of life on the frontier, and from the site of his present home has witnessed Bozeman develop from a cluster of two or three cabins to its present attractiveness as a thriving little city, with fine streets, beautiful homes and modern improvements.

His first house in this locality was a double log house, each being about 12x14 feet in dimensions which was larger and more pretentious than the majority of the early domiciles in this locality, as in connection with his farm and mill work he was

obliged to provide accommodations for quite a large number of employees. He is entitled to a tribute as having been one of the founders and builders of the great state of Montana, and he has ever been animated by that spirit of honor and that inflexible integrity that have made his life true in all its relations and thus insured the trust and high regard of his fellowmen. Such men become natural leaders.

In national politics Mr. McAdow renders a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party, and the first presidential vote which he cast was deposited in 1892 for Grover Cleveland, the franchise having been previously denied to residents of Montana in the presidential elections, as she was not then a member of the sisterhood of states. On local issues he maintains an independent attitude, voting for men and measures rather than adhering to strict party lines, and giving support to whatever or whomever he feels will best serve the interests of city, county or state. In 1868 he was elected assessor of Gallatin county, serving for a term of two years. The family are members of the Protestant Episcopal church, and are prominent in the social life of the community, the beautiful home being one in which floats an atmosphere of refinement and culture. On August 28, 1873, Mr. McAdow was united in marriage to Miss Florence V. Lamme, a daughter of Dr. Achilles Lamme. She was born in De Kalb, Mo., on August 7, 1853, and they have two children—Perry L., born July 30, 1877, a talented musician who is now prosecuting his studies in the east, and Louis H. was born on November 24, 1881, a student in the military academy at Lexington, Va. For the history of Mrs. McAdow's family we refer the reader to the sketch of her brother, E. B. Lamme, appearing elsewhere in this work.

JEREMIAH McCARTY.—The claims of American citizenship on the time and energies of a man who is willing and able to serve his fellows are great and continuous, for we are living in an age which gives no opportunities to laggards and no hope of advancement except to the industrious. Among the progressive men of Montana whose life-story is recorded in these pages, none has been busier, none more versatile, and none achieved a more distinctive or creditable success than Jeremiah McCarty. He was born in St. Lawrence

county, N. Y., May 29, 1853. His parents were Jeremiah and Margaret (Shinnick) McCarty, natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1847. They were the parents of ten children, of whom our subject was the fourth. He was educated at the public schools and an excellent academy in his native county, and at the age of thirteen began the battle of life for himself by leaving home and working for a short time on some public buildings. He next secured employment from a waterworks company, and somewhat later for another at St. Albans, Vt. After that he worked at various places in Connecticut and Massachusetts until 1874, when he made his way to California and there engaged in the same kind of work, spending two years on constructive enterprises in Oakland. In 1876 he came to Montana and located at Diamond City, where he engaged in placer mining for a year and then removed to Virginia City and continued operations in this line until 1879. In the fall of that year he took up his residence at Butte, and after working at quartz mining for a time he began contracting for the construction of sewers and other public improvements. From 1885 to 1891 he conducted a successful wholesale liquor business. In 1894 he was engaged in the real estate business in Texas, spending the winters there until 1897, and doing some leasing in Butte. This last venture was not very profitable, and he gave it up in the winter of 1897 and went to Rossland, British Columbia, in the hope of getting into some profitable mining deals, but returned to the United States without investing; and in April of the year last named was elected city treasurer of Butte for a term of two years, and at the end of the term was elected mayor of the city. While he was thus serving the city he succeeded in securing the passage of many measures of importance to the developing interests of the municipality. Among those to whom he gave his persistent personal attention was making provision for more water for the city's use by the Big Hole Water Company; the reduction of street car fares to five cents within the city limits; an expansion and improvement of the city sewer system; the filling up of Missoula gulch, thereby connecting and vastly improving four streets which were before cut apart and badly located for travel and building; and the reduction of the hours of labor for the attendants in the public library from nine hours to eight. When he came to be the city's executive he was not a stranger to its needs and possibilities for advance-

ment. He has served as a member of its board of aldermen from 1884 to 1886, and as the first chief of its fire department, which was at the start a volunteer organization.

Mr. McCarty was married September 21, 1899, to Miss Georgia M. McNeill, a Virginian by birth, and daughter of August D. and Emily (Davenport) McNeill, also natives of the Old Dominion and of distinguished ancestry. Her father was a prominent planter in that state, who removed to Nebraska in 1889, where his death occurred in 1896. He was a descendant of a close friend of Washington and one of the confidential officers of the great commander during the Revolution, and was with him on the ill-fated expedition to Fort DuQuesne. He was firmly attached to the cause of the colonies, and when their army was in need of financial assistance, he contributed liberally of his private fortune to their necessities. This fine gentleman and patriot was the great-grandfather of Mrs. McCarty. Her mother's family was related to the Robert E. Lee family of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. McCarty have only one child, Jeremiah Florence, who is still an infant. In politics Mr. McCarty is an ardent Democrat.

JACOB P. McCLAIN.—Numbered among the honored pioneers of Montana and representative farmers and stockgrowers of Missoula county is Mr. McClain, whose life in the west has been an eventful one, since he has done his quota of Indian fighting and has been concerned with the industrial development of Montana from its early territorial epoch. He was born in Henry county, Iowa, on April 1, 1846, the son of Jacob D. and Olive (Wilson) McClain, natives of Virginia, and representative of staunch old southern families. They removed to Iowa in 1845, becoming pioneers of Henry county, whence they removed to Polk county in 1851, and there the death of the mother occurred in 1860, while the father survived until 1891, having retained his residence there during all the long intervening years. He served two years as county assessor, and was for an extended period incumbent, a justice of the peace, and one of the popular and influential men of his county. He was the father of seven sons, four of whom are now residents of Montana.

Jacob P. McClain was reared and educated in Polk county, Iowa, where he attended the public

schools and assisted in the work of the parental farm until he had attained the age of seventeen years, when the military excitement incidental to the Civil war so fired his patriotism and ardor that he ran away from home in 1863, and enlisted in Company L, Second Nebraska Cavalry, walking over 300 miles to Falls City, Neb., to tender his services. One of his brothers accompanied him and joined the same regiment. The young men were not to see service in the south, however, for their regiment was ordered to Dakota, to aid in quelling the outbreak of the hostile Indians. Here Mr. McClain participated in a three-days fight with the savages at Whitestone Hills, within which time the military forces lost sixty men, while 300 Indians were classified with the only "good" Indians, the dead ones, as a result of the conflict. Mr. McClain continued in the service for nine months and was mustered out in December, 1863, having served under Gen. Sully and Col. Furness. He then returned to his home, where he remained until 1867, when he started for Montana, where civilization as yet maintained a precarious foothold. He made the trip by the Missouri river to Fort Benton, the popular mode of travel being by the primitive steamboats, and from the fort he made his way to Helena and thence to German gulch, where he was engaged in mining until 1871, when he located on a ranch in Deer Lodge valley, where he resided until 1874, when he came to his present home, which is located two and a half miles north of Carlton, Missoula county.

Mr. McClain has a fine ranch of 600 acres, well improved, and here he devotes his attention to farming and raising stock, his efforts having been directed with such discrimination as to render to him the maximum of success. He has maintained a lively interest in political affairs, and given support at all times to the Democratic party, of whose principles he is an ardent advocate. In 1878 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, resigning the office in 1880, since which time he has held aloof from public preferment. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Grand Army of the Republic. On February 18, 1865, Mr. McClain was united in marriage to Miss Emily E. Coon, who was born in Indiana, and whose death occurred in 1893. She left six children, Carrie V., George D., William H., Albert P., Charles A. and Frederick H. In 1898 our subject consummated a second marriage, being then

wedded to Miss Hannah R. Rhodes, a native of Ohio, and the daughter of Daniel and Sophia Rhodes, who are now deceased. The family home is an attractive one, and here is dispensed a genuine hospitality to a large circle of friends.

MAJOR MICHAEL M. McCAULEY, one of the honored pioneers of Montana, is a native of County Lathrop, Ireland, where he was born on February 26, 1824, the son of Patrick and Kate (Mahn) McCauley, likewise born in the Emerald Isle, where they passed their lives. Four of their sons lived to manhood, Michael and Dennis being the only ones to come to America, where they arrived in 1849. Major McCauley acquired his education in the public schools of Ireland and he early assisted his father, a dealer in produce in Dublin. From 1849 until 1851 Mr. McCauley was located in New York city, when he joined one of the California expeditions, making the trip by the isthmus route. At San Francisco he joined a volunteer company organized to fight the Indians, who were showing hostility. He was made captain of his company, and was in active service for six months in Lower California. They participated in many engagements, in which fifteen men were killed.

Major McCauley next turned his attention to buying cattle, bringing the stock north and disposing of it. Then he went to the Columbia mining district, and for seven years worked at placer mining, which he later followed at Knight's Ferry and vicinity until 1864 when he came to Montana. While in California in 1858 Maj. McCauley was appointed second lieutenant of the Mounted Rifles of the First Brigade, Third Division of California Militia, by Gov. John B. Miller, and in 1860 Gov. John G. Downey appointed him captain of the Stanislaus Guards, in which capacity he served one year. Upon coming to Montana he first located at Virginia City, but only for a short time, soon removing to the Blackfeet mining district, where he devoted his attention to mining until he was appointed agent for the Flathead Indians by President Johnson in 1868, while Gen. Grant later appointed him agent for the Blackfeet Indians, an incumbency he retained for one year. In 1871 Maj. McCauley located upon his present ranch, in Missoula county, near the mouth of the Bitter Root river, and five miles southwest of the city of Missoula, his postoffice address. He has been suc-

cessful in farming and stockgrowing, is well known and is held in high esteem as one of Montana's sterling pioneers.

In 1870 was solemnized the marriage of Maj. McCauley to Miss Margaret McCarty, born in Ireland, whence she came to the United States in 1864. Of this union seven children were born, and four are yet living, Robert, Charles, George N. and Louisa M.

The Major has been a zealous worker in the local political field, formerly in the Democratic party, but of late in the ranks of the Populist party. He was the founder of the paper known as the Farmers' Alliance, which name was changed to The Populist, and, as the official organ of the Populist party in Montana, this journal exerted a marked influence. Maj. McCauley was chairman of the Missoula county central committee of the Populist party for four years. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, and has the distinction of being the oldest Mason in the state in length of identification with the fraternity, into which he was initiated in 1850. The religious faith of the family is Catholic. This resume of the life history of one of Montana's representative pioneer citizens will be of cumulative interest and value in the days to come, when the early settlers will have all been called to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

JOHN MCCLELLAND.—The subject of this review is one of the aggressive and successful young business men of Choteau county, where, by industry and good management, he has secured a fine ranch property; and conducts a thriving enterprise in the operation of a sawmill. He is a native of the province of Ontario, Canada, having been born in the town of Kincardine, on October 31, 1868, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Walsh) McClelland, both of whom were born in Ontario of stanch old Irish lineage, the date of the former's birth having been 1845 and that of the latter 1850. They are now residents of Montana, making their home with their son, the subject of this review. John McClelland attended the public schools of his native town until he attained the age of fifteen years, when, in 1884, he went to the state of Michigan, and for six years was employed in the great lumbering districts of that state. In 1890 he came to Montana, located at Sun River

and engaged in freighting and ranching for two years. In 1892 he located on his present ranch, contiguous to the Bear Paw mountains and eligibly situated on Eagle creek, twenty-five miles from the nearest station on the Great Northern Railroad. Here our subject is successfully engaged in farming and cattle raising. In 1897 he erected a sawmill which he has since operated to good advantage, being in frequent requisition by the numerous settlers in this section of Choteau county. In politics Mr. McClelland is a stanch Republican. His postoffice address is Big Sandy.

JACOB M. MCCOLLEY.—Through the trying scenes of pioneer life in the middle west and the arduous struggle of the Civil war, Jacob Meyers McColley, late of Madison county, Mont., whose useful and creditable career ended in 1898, almost in the meridian of its course, was born in Iowa in 1844. His parents, Charles D. and Adaline (Buck) McColley, were natives of New York state, and removed to Iowa in the early days of its settlement. They were the parents of ten children, of whom Jacob was the third. He obtained what education he was able to secure in the primitive public schools of Iowa, and then learned the trade of a harnessmaker, at which he worked until the beginning of the Civil war, when he promptly enlisted as a member of Company B, Thirty-third Iowa Infantry. After participating in many engagements and at the siege of Vicksburg, he was discharged for physical disability incurred in the service. In 1870 he came to Montana, and after spending two years on the Ruby, located on the Madison, where he was a rancher, having 160 acres on which he raised good crops of hay and maintained fine herds of cattle, making the business profitable and growing continually in the good opinion of his fellowmen. His death occurred in 1898. He left no children, but a widow survives him. She was a Miss Eva H. Perdue, a native of Ohio, and was married to him in 1888. At the time of his death he was an active and zealous member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a devoted member of the Christian church.

Mrs. McColley was educated in Ohio and at the State Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind. She is a lady of superior scholastic attainments and fine culture, and came to Montana in 1886 and taught school at Ennis until her marriage. Following the

intellectual bent of her character, she expects to spend much of her life in travel and the pursuits of studies and observations which are to her taste. In Montana, the state of her adoption, she has a large body of cordial friends, and enjoys the esteem of all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance.

ROBERT L. McCULLOH.—Mr. McCulloh's career in Montana for more than thirty-one years has been of such activity and resultant success in business enterprises of great scope and importance as to make his personal experience a valuable feature in a work containing reminiscences of the life labors of those who have been instrumental in fostering the development of the commonwealth. The firm of Broadwater, McCulloh & Co., whose operations extended over more than a decade from 1882, operated very extensively in merchandising, freighting, trading, etc., gaining a wide reputation and causing their enterprises to be of such general ramification and progressive influence as to make the record of its operations during that period an essential element in the history of the state. Of Col. Charles A. Broadwater, with whom Mr. McCulloh was so long and intimately associated, a fitting memoir appears on other pages of this work. Robert L. McCulloh was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., on September 11, 1845. His father, Robert McCulloh, was born in Chambersburg, Pa., where his death occurred in 1852, after a long and successful career in the tanning business. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth W. Gleim, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1808, and died in Tipton, Mo., in 1883, having attained to more than the psalmist's three score years and ten.

R. L. McCulloh was a pupil in the public schools of Chambersburg, Pa., until he had attained the age of eight years, when he went to St. Louis, Mo., and attended the schools of that city for about three years, thereafter holding a clerkship in a commission house and steamship agency in that city until 1862, when his sympathies were enlisted in the cause of the Union, and he enlisted in the Second Missouri Cavalry for service in the Civil war. After serving nine months he was honorably discharged that he might accept the position of paymaster's clerk, in which capacity he was retained for three years. Mr. McCulloh in 1867 became bookkeeper in a wholesale commis-

sion house in St. Louis and was incumbent of this office for two years. The following year he was identified with a general merchandising business at Tipton, Mo., and in 1870 he came west to Corinne, Utah, with the celebrated overland Diamond R freight line, operated by E. G. Maclay & Co., in whose employ he continued until the firm's dissolution in 1879. In September of that year he came to Fort Assinnaboine, Mont., with Col. Charles A. Broadwater, and in April, 1882, was made post trader at that point, and at the same time the well-known firm of Broadwater, McCulloh & Co. was formed. The business consisted of merchandising, freighting, trading and filling government contracts, and the extended operations of the firm became an integral part of the history of the state.

In the fall of 1891 Mr. McCulloh went to Helena as cashier of the Montana National Bank, retaining this incumbency until 1893. In May, 1892, occurred the death of Col. Broadwater, one of the most public-spirited and valued citizens on the scroll of Montana's eminent and honored men, and in his will Mr. McCulloh was named as executor of his estate. He assumed the duties thus assigned by his deceased friend and associate, and had charge of the affairs of the estate until his resignation in December, 1893. In the meanwhile he had been elected vice-president of the bank, and held this office for a number of years. He returned to Fort Assinnaboine in 1894, and was there prominently engaged in the cattle business until the fall 1898, when he sold this interest to Simon Pepin. His association with Col. Broadwater extended over a period of twenty-two years prior to the latter's death, the affairs being closed in 1894, when a final dissolution of the partnership occurred, though Col. Broadwater had passed away two years previously.

At the present time Mr. McCulloh practically devotes his entire time and attention to his mining interests, having investments at Neihart and interests in numerous other properties in various sections of the state and the Black Hills, which are now in process of development. He has been one of Montana's prominent and honored business men and influential citizens and is to be noted as one of the sterling pioneers of the state. In politics he has given a staunch and unwavering support to the Republican party, and has done effective service in its behalf, though never an aspirant for official preferment. On November 23, 1873,

Mr. McCulloh was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Blanchard, who was born in Utah, and they have had two sons, Edgar Gleim McCulloh, born on September 26, 1874, died February 3, 1877, and Carroll Blanchard McCulloh, born on September 16, 1876, who is now associated with his father in his enterprises.

DANIEL McDONALD.—It is not to be feared at any time that art will consign nature to oblivion. Place anywhere side by side the most perfect mechanism and the man who works it, and the latter, even though he be an ordinary factory hand, will gain in dignity and importance by the comparison. And when he has within him the powers of leadership, of organization and of direction of his class for their common good, his rank above the machinery with which he labors is infinitely higher. Of this class Daniel McDonald furnishes a fine illustration. He was born at Glengary, County Picton, Nova Scotia, on November 18, 1868. His father, John, and his mother, Jane MacDonald, who through life adhered to the old Scotch way of spelling the name, were also natives of Nova Scotia, where the father was a thrifty and well-to-do farmer. Ten children blessed their union, of whom Daniel was the fifth. He attended the public schools in his boyhood, but left when sixteen to learn the trade of an iron moulder, which he worked at two years in Nova Scotia, and then went to San Francisco in 1887, remaining in that city and Sacramento until 1890, all the while working at his trade. In 1890 he removed to Salt Lake City, and from there in 1891 to Butte.

He early became interested in labor organizations, and joined the Moulders' Union. When he went to Salt Lake he was president and secretary of that body and its delegate to the Utah Federation of Labor. In Butte he was elected recording secretary of the Butte Moulders' Union, and in July, 1892, was made its president. From that time he has been a prominent figure in all labor organizations in this part of the country, and has represented his section in many of the national bodies. In 1895 he was a delegate to the Chicago convention of the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, and served on the committee on the constitution and on that appointed to consider a special resolution touching the Debs proposition,

Mr. Debs being then in jail for alleged complicity in the riots at Chicago just before the meeting. Mr. McDonald was a delegate to the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Union continuously from 1891, was president of the assembly of this union for years, and was elected president of the Western Federation at its creation in May, 1898. He was a member of the executive committee of the Montana Trades and Labor Council, and as such called the convention that met at Salt Lake City on May 10, 1898. He was an active promoter of the organization thereby effected, and was chosen its first president, a position to which he has been elected every year since. The headquarters are in Butte, and the jurisdiction of the body embraces all the states west of the Mississippi. Its object is to amalgamate all western labor unions into one effective body. Mr. McDonald was also for three years an organizer for the Montana Trades and Labor Union. In politics Mr. McDonald belongs to the Labor party, but he never held or sought public office. He is, in fraternal relations, a Knight of Pythias, an Odd Fellow and a Woodman of the World. He was married in Butte, June 26, 1893, to Miss Kate Lowney, a native of Michigan. They have no children. Mr. McDonald had an uncle, also named Daniel MacDonald, who was killed in one of the battles of the Civil war.

JOHN McDONNELL, who lives on his ranch one mile west of Bozeman, was born in Ireland, near the beautiful and classical river Shannon, in 1835. When he was but fifteen years old he began to consider starting out in life for himself; but at that time America had still a far-away sound for persons living in the old country. He kept thinking of it, however, as a land where those who would work could surely have a home of their own, and finally nerved his young heart for the long trip across the heaving ocean. Bidding his friends a tearful farewell, and receiving his mother's blessing, he started on what proved to be a long and tedious voyage. But at length he reached New York, and went with friends to New Jersey, where he remained working on a farm during the summer and attending school in winter for a period of two years. Determined to make a more ambitious effort in his own behalf he migrated to Iowa, and there farmed on leased land until 1864. On April 5, of that year, he was married to Miss

Harriet C. Stuff, a native of Maryland, whose family live in Illinois, near Chicago. Still thinking something better awaited him in the west, on May 16, 1864, he started with his bride from Des Moines, Iowa, across the plains for Montana, or Idaho, as it was then called, willing to take the risks of the perilous journey with the hope of enlarged opportunity and a well established home of his own in the new territory. They reached Virginia City August 26, 1864, after an eventful and interesting trip. Their team consisted of horses, and their route was through the Black Hills. They were in constant apprehension from the Indians who hung upon their track, threatened their lives and harassed them generally. A party of emigrants just ahead of them had all their stock stolen by the savages, and returned to get aid from the fort for their recovery. The two trains joined forces, and were later joined by others. But notwithstanding the size of the train by this time and the number of men attached to it, the Indians attacked them one day and took sixteen of their horses. They pursued them, and when they came up with them had a fight in which one of the white men had his leg broken by a shot. After that they had no further trouble, but came on by the Bridger trail to their destination.

After remaining in Virginia City for three weeks, Mr. and Mrs. McDonnell took up some land about five miles from Gallatin City, on the Madison river, and engaged in dairying and stockraising until 1880. They were successful in the business, but desiring to live where they could have the advantage of good schools for their children, they removed to their present home, which consists of 320 acres, and is one of the most inviting in the neighborhood, being well improved with a very comfortable and substantial dwelling and all necessary outbuildings and appliances, furnishing abundant evidence of skillful cultivation. The dwelling is surrounded by beautiful grounds and ample shade trees; all arranged and disposed in a tasteful manner. They also own 2,600 acres of pasture and hay land on the Madison river, which is all fenced and contains a comfortable house in which the man whom they have hired to look after their interests on this property lives. Their land is all under irrigation, and produces good crops of wheat, oats, barley and clover hay. It is abundantly stocked with small fruits and other general farm products.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonnell have three sons,

namely: William L. and Edwin, prosperous ranchmen on land adjoining their father's; and Robert E., a successful civil engineer in Kansas City, Mo. Of these there is further and more specific mention on another page of this work. A daughter, Annie L., who was born May 31, 1865, passed away November 12, 1879. Our subject and his wife are highly respected by all their neighbors, and everything about them bears the appearance of thrift, prosperity and a comfortable competency of this world's goods.

J. E. McDONNELL.—The war between the states was well over and peace had returned to "scatter plenty o'er a smiling land" when John F. McDonnell was born in Madison valley, Gallatin county, Mont., July 22, 1872. But the Nez Percés Indians were on the warpath against their pale-faced brothers at the time, doing violence everywhere around them. They made a raid into the valley, killed several white men in the fight which resulted, and then retired with a number of horses and considerable other booty. It was in the midst of this excitement that his life began. He is the second son of John and Harriet C. McDonnell, and a younger brother of William, all more fully mentioned elsewhere in this work. He was educated in the district schools of Gallatin county and at Bozeman College. After leaving college, he entered into partnership with his father and older brother in the cattle business, and is so engaged with them at present. He joined them in the enterprise when their cattle were removed from Shields river to Cherry creek, where he has been in active and responsible control of the herds ever since, being the main reliance of his father who desires to retire from active business on account of increasing age and failing health, feeling that all interests will be safe and receive conscientious and skillful attention in the hands of his son. The manner in which he has so far managed the property, a ranch of some 4,000 acres, with an average herd of from 500 to 1,500 head of superior short-horn and Hereford cattle, the profitable results he has achieved from the business and the unusually attractive and thrifty appearance of the ranch, house, barns, corrals, gardens, and in fact everything about the place, are sufficient indication that the confidence is well placed. The young man has great pride in his work, keeps the farm well

equipped for its purposes and all the appliances of his labor in good order.

He was married July 2, 1899, to Miss Catherine Black, daughter of Wm. and S. A. Black, prominent and prosperous ranchers and stockraisers in Madison valley from an early date to the death of the father. Mr. McDonnell is a Knight of Pythias, and both he and Mrs. McDonnell are prominent and zealous members of the Society of Sons and Daughters of the Pioneers of Montana. In addition to his interests in property belonging to the firm—consisting of his father, brother and himself—he owns in his own right a fine farm of 320 acres about six miles west of Bozeman, known as the Randolph Brooks place, all under irrigation and well furnished with good buildings, and its yield in wheat, oats, barley and general farm products is in great abundance. Mr. McDonnell is a progressive young man, who sees with clear vision his opportunities for advancement and is alert and resolute in seizing and using them. His skill and industry as a ranchman, his intelligent aid in all matters of public interest in the community and his engaging social qualities have given him a strong hold on the confidence and regard of his fellows, and a well-founded influence in his district and county.

MICHAEL McDONNELL.—Within the confines of Montana are many men of ability and inflexible integrity of purpose who have won success by their own efforts in the productive industries which have made the commonwealth one of so marked importance. Such an one is Mr. McDonnell, who, being essentially the architect of his own fortunes, is now one of the leading farmers of the Madison valley and a citizen valued, respected and honored. Though Mr. McDonnell is a native of the Emerald Isle, he has passed practically his whole life in the United States and is unmistakably imbued with the progressive spirit of the great west. He was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, on September 29, 1849, this county being likewise the birthplace of his parents, John and Judith (McCormick) McDonnell. Shortly after the birth of Michael his father emigrated to America, where, two years later, he was joined by his wife and their three sons and three daughters. The family remained in the state of New York until the death of the husband and father, when they removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where the devoted mother

passed the residue of her life. Michael McDonnell secured his education in the schools of New York and Iowa, and thereafter learned the boilermaker's trade with his brother, the owner of the Union Iron Works in Des Moines and one of the influential business men of that city and a director in one of its leading banking institutions. In 1899 he made a visit to his brothers, Michael and John McDonnell, who are likewise residents of Gallatin county, and also made the tour of the Yellowstone National Park and thence through to the Pacific coast.

In 1868 Mr. McDonnell started for Montana, meeting his brother John at Salt Lake City, the two then continuing their journey in company. Upon arriving in Helena he found employment at his trade, but about nine months later the proprietor of the shop surreptitiously left the locality, and Mr. McDonnell lost practically the entire amount of wages due him for his full term of service. He then entered the employ of A. M. Holter & Bros., taking charge of their sawmill on Sixteen Mile creek, for about one year, when he came to the Madison valley in Gallatin county, purchasing a herd of cattle and here continuing in the stock business for four years. He then disposed of his cattle interests and turned his attention to mining, the ultimate result being that he lost all he had accumulated. He then came again to Gallatin county, and has ever since been identified with its agricultural and stockgrowing industries. In 1880 he purchased from his brother John a portion of his present ranch property, and has since added to his original tract until he has a fine estate of 1,400 acres, eligibly situated on the Madison river, and located about five miles west of the village of Logan, which is his postoffice address.

Practically the entire ranch is supplied with an effective system of irrigation, and Mr. McDonnell here secures very extensive crops of hay, the principal product of the ranch. The present season (1901) he estimates that his hay crop will be in excess of 500 tons. He also continued to raise cattle, but less extensively than formerly, giving special attention to highgrade shorthorn stock. On one occasion he provided a man with 100 head of cattle to be handled on shares, but this individual disappeared with the entire herd and no trace of him has ever been found. In all that touches the prosperity and material advancement of the community Mr. McDonnell has maintained a lively interest, and he has served as school trustee

for the long term of twelve years, while he has also rendered efficient service as road supervisor. His political adherency is with the Democratic party, of whose principles and policies he is an earnest supporter. On January 29, 1881, Mr. McDonnell was united in marriage with Miss Mary Lane, who was born in Ireland and the daughter of Patrick Lane, who emigrated to the United States, eventually coming to Montana and being now one of the representative ranchmen of Jefferson county. Mr. McDonnell and his wife have an interesting family of nine children, Robert Emmett (named in honor of the distinguished Irish patriot), Mary Ellen, Julia, John, Stephen, Henry, Lizzie, Lucy, Rose and Charles. Mr. McDonnell has achieved success by legitimate means and as the result of his own industry and effort. Such men constitute the element which has made Montana develop into a great state, and such men also have proved what may be accomplished by those who are willing to take advantage of the opportunities here afforded in the various fields of industrial activity.

other outbuildings. He has a particularly fine farm, and its products are above the average of even this prolific region in quantity and quality, and was awarded first prize for oats at the Omaha Trans-Mississippi Exposition in 1899. He is a progressive young man of superior mental endowments and scholastic attainments, and has before him a future full of promise in this rapidly advancing state where brawn is well rewarded and brain is at a premium. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Society of the Sons and Daughters of Montana Pioneers. In politics he is always interested, having an earnest regard for the welfare of the community and all local concerns have in him an interested spectator.

W M. L. McDONNELL, the oldest son of John and Harriet C. McDonnell, of whom a sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume, is a typical Montana ranchman of the best class. He is a native of the state, and to the manor born. His life began May 16, 1866, amid the picturesque scenery and growing agricultural wealth of Madison valley, Gallatin county. The public schools of Gallatin City furnished him his elementary education, supplemented by a course at Bozeman College, and he also took a course at the Englehorn Business College in Helena.

Mr. McDonnell was married February 6, 1893, to Miss Catherine L. Waterman, a native of the Gallatin valley and a daughter of C. H. Waterman, a brief account of whose useful life is given in this work. They have three children, all of tender years, namely: John Erval, Anna Cecilia and Catharine Aline. He has a farm of 320 acres situated one mile and a half west of Bozeman, all under irrigation and in an advanced condition if improvement, producing annually bounteous and profitable crops of hay, wheat, oats and barley. He has also an excellent, well built, and conveniently arranged farm residence, nicely furnished and supplied with all necessary modern conveniences, and surrounded by a full complement of fine barns and

DANIEL C. MCKENZIE, one of the prominent sheepgrowers of Powell county, residing on an extensive ranch near Avon, has fully demonstrated his ability as a man of rare executive talent and alive to the possibilities of the state that for many years have been his home. He was born in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, on June 12, 1853, the son of Roderick and Catherine (McKay) McKenzie, natives of Scotland, who immigrated to Canada in early days and there lived and died. At the time of his parents' death our subject was ten years of age, and his educational advantages had been quite limited. In 1869 he removed to Massachusetts where he secured temporary employment, but in a short time he went to Wisconsin and engaged in the business of lumbering near Green Bay, where he remained three years. Impressed with the adage that "Westward the star of empire takes its way," he pushed on to Minnesota, arriving there in 1875, where he continued the business of lumbering, going thence to Manitoba, Canada. In 1879 Mr. McKenzie came to Montana, his initial point being Helena, where, for the following three years he worked at the carpenter's trade, and subsequently for the Kimberly Brothers, lumbermen. It was through this connection that Mr. McKenzie was induced to locate on his present valuable property in Deer Lodge county. On Dog creek, two miles below the present residence of our subject, a sawmill was established, in the construction of which he had charge; and so favorably was he impressed with the possibilities of the vicinity that, in 1883, he located a pre-emption claim of 160 acres, and has since resided upon it, developing a fine and lucrative business

in stockraising. It lies seven and one-half miles south of Avon and thirteen miles from Deer Lodge. To the original claim he has since added eleven sections of railroad land, and leases three and one-half sections of state land, which gives him a total of 9,600 acres, and here he carries a band of between 4,000 and 5,000 sheep, sixty head of cattle and about twenty-five head of horses. For the purpose of irrigating this tract Mr. McKenzie has constructed ten miles of ditch, supplying 900 acres with water. The improvements made in the way of buildings are very substantial, including a handsome residence and a building, 50x185 feet, for the protection of sheep, and numerous barns for cattle, horses, etc. All of the sheep sheds are enclosed and covered with cedar shingles, Mr. McKenzie having been the first man in the state to demonstrate the value of this description of roofing for sheep sheds.

On October 8, 1892, Mr. McKenzie was married to Miss Susanna McGillaroy, a native of Ontario, Canada, daughter of James and Susanna (Campbell) McGillaroy, of Scotland. Her parents came to Canada at an early day, where they died. Mr. McKenzie is a Republican and influential in the ranks of his party. Enjoying the esteem of all with whom he is acquainted, he is recognized as a man of great force of character and broad, progressive views, a splendid type of the stalwart Montanians who have brought the state to the front by their sagacity and ability.

THOS. J. MCKENZIE, M. D.—The subject of this sketch, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the great northwest, may not inappropriately be said to have been reared in the profession. His father was one of its eminent exemplars in west Tennessee before and after the Civil war, and during that memorable struggle saw hard and long service as a surgeon in the Confederate army, being relieved from his arduous duties only during a period of captivity after the battle of Shiloh, where he was taken prisoner; and even during that period, being called upon frequently to attend the wounded among his captors. His name was James Franklin McKenzie, and he was born in Kentucky, the son of a Scotch gentleman who emigrated from his native country to the Blue Grass state at the beginning of the century, about 1800. The elder Dr. McKenzie, after a long and

useful life, devoted to the service of his fellows, the amelioration of human sufferings and the upbuilding of mankind, died in Texas in 1892, leaving a large estate as the fruit of his labors and judicious investments. His wife, the mother of Dr. Thomas J. McKenzie, was Elizabeth Galbraith, a native of Tennessee, the daughter of a South Carolina planter, whose father was an emigrant from England in Colonial days. He soon adopted the spirit of the American people, and when the tyranny of the mother country became unbearable, he joined hands and forces with his neighbors and rendered good service to his adopted land in the Revolutionary war, and again in the war of 1812. Mrs. McKenzie's father was a first cousin to Hon. Isham C. Harris, for a long time previous to his death a United States senator from Tennessee, and at the breaking out of the Civil war governor of the state, being distinguished in that capacity for many achievements, but especially as the first man in all the south to fully equip an army and place it in the field, having had manufactured under his supervision even the gun caps for its use.

Dr. Thomas J. McKenzie was the third of twelve children born to his parents, and was educated at Henderson, Tenn. Having chosen his father's profession as his own, he attended the Kentucky School of Medicine for two years and the Louisville Medical College for two, being graduated from the latter in 1889. He did not linger in the east, but came at once to Anaconda, Mont., and entered upon the practice of his profession with a fertility of resource, a vigor of action, a manifest thoroughness of equipment for his work, and withal a grace of manner, which soon secured for him a commanding position among its practitioners, and a high place in the general estimation of the community. While conducting a general practice, and slighting no portion of its demands upon him, he has given more direct and particular attention to surgery than any other branch, and has been called to active service in it. He is surgeon for the B. A. & P. Railroad Company and the Anaconda Copper Company, and is assistant surgeon for the Great Northern Railway Company. He is also surgeon for St. Ann's Hospital.

The Doctor was married in 1890 to Miss Thula Hardenbrook, a native of Montana, whose family were among the early settlers at Deer Lodge, having come from Iowa or Missouri about the year 1862. They have three children: Frank, born

August 13, 1891; John Allen, born July 15, 1894; and Anna, born July 4, 1896.

In the literature of his profession and the organizations formed for its co-operative work and advancement, the Doctor has a constant and earnest interest. He is a member of the Montana State Medical Association, of which he is first vice-president, and of the Rocky Mountain Interstate Medical Association. Among the fraternal orders, he belongs to the order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is an ardent Democrat and deeply concerned for the welfare of his party, but takes no active part in party management and seeks no official recognition.

JOHN MCLEOD.—Among those who, in connection with industrial activities, have attained distinctive success and prestige in Gallatin county and are recognized as representative citizens of the state, is Mr. McLeod, and though there may be no exciting chapters in the record of his career, it has been one signally true to high ethical standards and one that has been prolific of individual and objective good. Such men conserve the state's prosperity and pride, and it is just and proper to chronicle their lives in a work devoted to Montana's early history and progressive men. As the name indicates, Mr. McLeod comes of stanch old Scottish lineage, a native of Kings county, Prince Edward Island, where he was born May 12, 1848, the son of William and Mary (McDougall) McLeod, the former a native of picturesque old Inverness-shire in the Highlands of Scotland; the latter, of equally pure Scottish descent, was born in Queens county, Prince Edward Island, where her marriage to Mr. McLeod was solemnized. The father of our subject immigrated to America when a young man and became one of the influential farmers and stockgrowers of Prince Edward Island. He was a man of fine intellectuality and sterling character, and became one of the representative citizens of his section of the Canadian dominion. While he has passed to the great beyond, the widow still lives upon the old homestead.

John McLeod passed his early years at home, securing his preliminary educational discipline in the excellent public schools, and thereafter continuing his studies in the Provincial Normal School at Charlottetown, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1866. He immediately

put his scholastic acquirements to practical use, turning his attention to pedagogic work in which he successfully engaged for a period of two years, removing thence to Nova Scotia, where he passed one winter and then came to the United States, accompanied by his brother Robert, who died in Bozeman, Mont., in 1875. They proceeded to Portland, Me., and thence made their way to Chicago, where they tarried a few months, after which they continued their journey toward the sunset gates. Thus it came about that they arrived in Montana in the year 1870. After working for a few months in the mines our subject came to the Gallatin valley, and a year later again turned his attention to mining, his identification with this industry covering a period of about five years, usually passing the winter seasons in the Gallatin valley. In 1875 Mr. McLeod took up a tract of land on West Gallatin river and engaged in farming about three years, when he sold the place. In 1882 he effected the purchase of his present fine property, then known as the R. T. Burnett ranch, located near East Gallatin river and four miles northeast of Belgrade, the postoffice address of the family when on the ranch. The place comprises 200 acres, and its value is greatly enhanced by the fact that it requires no irrigation. He has devoted especial attention to the raising of oats, but has diversified his farming as judgment dictated. At the time of this writing (August, 1901) he is giving over a larger portion of the farm to the raising of hay, and purposes to give more attention in the future to the raising of high-grade cattle. The ranch is one of the best improved in this section of the state, the residence being one of commodious order and modern architectural design, while the barns and other requisite out-buildings all indicate the progressive spirit and good judgment of the owner. Mr. McLeod also has a fine residence property in the city of Bozeman, where the family maintain their home during the winter seasons that the children may avail themselves of the superior educational advantages afforded in that city.

In politics Mr. McLeod gives a stalwart allegiance to the Democratic party and its principles, and has been an influential worker in its cause and a prime factor in its local councils. As a man of vigorous mentality and mature judgment he has naturally been called upon to serve in positions of public trust and responsibility. In 1889 he was elected clerk of the district court for a term

of three years, and at the expiration of the same was chosen as his own successor; he has now served in this capacity for a period of seven years. In 1898 Mr. McLeod was the successful candidate of his party for representative of Gallatin county in the lower house of the state legislature, and has proved an active and efficient working member of that body. In all the relations of life he has so deported himself as to gain and retain the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact, and his position in the confidence and regard of the people of Gallatin county is assured.

On the 9th of July, 1882, Mr. McLeod was united in marriage to Miss Jennie E. Williams, who was born in North Carolina, the daughter of G. B. and Ellen (Edney) Williams, natives respectively of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. McLeod have three daughters and one son, their names, in order of birth, being as follows: Bessie L., Mary F., Bertha E. and John Bryan. Fraternally our subject is identified with Pythagoras Lodge No. 2, K. of P., at Bozeman.

ROBERT F. McLEAN.—Blackfoot valley, Powell county, Mont., is prolific of successful and enterprising ranchmen, and prominently among them is the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this biographical sketch. His fourteen years' residence in the state and territory have witnessed the upbuilding of a fine and lucrative enterprise at his hands, and one of which he may be justly proud. Robert F. McLean was born in New Brunswick in 1862. His parents were Archibald A. and Elizabeth (Fowler) McLean. The father was a Scotchman, a farmer, and came to New Brunswick, Canada, in the 'forties, and died in New Brunswick. Elizabeth McLean, the mother, was also born in Scotland and passed away from earth in New Brunswick.

At the age of sixteen years the subject of this article left home and went to Bangor, Me., where he continued to work industriously for two years. He then departed from Bangor and removed to New Hampshire, where he remained but six months; thence to Oshkosh and Mariette, Wis., residing in the latter place three years. Leaving there he moved to Minneapolis, Minn., where he was engaged in various employments for four years. It was in 1887 that Mr. McLean first came to Montana. He remained in the territory until

it had been admitted into the Union, and then went to Hood River, Ore., where he passed three years in the lumber business, after which he returned to Montana, and has since continued to reside in the Blackfoot valley. For five years he was engaged in the lumber business.

Mr. McLean was married to Mrs. Mary J. Armstrong, a native of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. McLean have one child—Hazel McLean. There is an air of general prosperity around the 800-acre ranch of Mr. McLean. It lies one mile east of Ovando and is devoted to general farming and stockraising, and it can be said that he is pre-eminently a successful man, financially and socially.

HERBERT McNULTA.—Educated for the navy at Annapolis, Mr. McNulta has found agreeable and profitable use for his knowledge of mathematics and engineering in the mining regions of Montana, where he has rendered valuable technical and expert service. He was born at Bloomington, Ill., November 23, 1862, the son of John and Laura (Pelton) McNulta, the former of whom was born in New York city in 1837, and died in Washington, D. C., on February 22, 1900. He was a very prominent lawyer, and enjoyed a national reputation as a disciple of Isaac Walton. His widow, who is living in Chicago, was born in Connecticut in 1844. Mr. McNulta received his education in the public schools of Bloomington and the State University at Normal, Ill., from which he was graduated in 1880. He was then appointed to a cadetship at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and at the close of his four-years course went on a two-years cruise. From 1886 to 1889 he followed civil engineering at Detroit, Mich., Cleveland, Ohio, and Mobile, Ala. He followed this with a term of study and constructive engineering of a year and a half in the shops of the Brush Electrical Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, and was afterward connected with the Detroit Electrical Works until October, 1893. Then, for a short time, he was in the employ of the Belle City Street Railway Company, of Racine, Wis.; then with the Calumet Electric Street Railway Company in Chicago, as master mechanic and chief electrician. From 1895 to 1897 he was consulting engineer with the Frank B. Rae Company, of Chicago. In January, 1897, he came to Helena, Mont., as superintendent of

the Helena Power & Light Company, and in January, 1899, when to Cripple Creek as consulting engineer of the Colorado Electric Power Company. In August, 1899, he removed to Anaconda to take the position of manager of the electric light and railway, water works and townsite departments of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. At Annapolis, Md., in 1898, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Presly Marchland, daughter of the late Commodore John B. Marchland, of the United States navy, and Margaret Donelson Thornton. She was a native of Baltimore, Md., where she was born in 1864.

JOHN H. McQUEENEY.—Among the representative citizens of Montana's metropolis is Mr. McQueeneey, who has conducted an extensive transfer business in Butte for years and who is the owner of valuable real estate and mining interests. He was born in the beautiful city of New Haven, Conn., on November 30, 1843. He comes of stanch Irish lineage, his father, Patrick McQueeneey, having been born in the Emerald Isle, whence he emigrated to the United States about 1840, locating in New Haven, from which city he removed to Chicago in 1854, and there devoted the remainder of his life principally to mercantile pursuits. His wife, whose maiden name was Catherine McHugh, was likewise a native of Ireland, where their marriage was solemnized and her death occurred in Chicago in 1896. They had eight children, of whom John H. was the second and he is the only one now living.

To the excellent schools of Chicago John H. McQueeneey is indebted for his early education, and later he completed a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College in that city. He then secured a position in the manufactory of the Coxe inks and extracts, and thereafter he was employed in various capacities in Chicago until 1879, when he himself engaged in the manufacture of extracts, this being his initial business venture. His business adaptability, however, soon created a demand for his services in other ways, and he came to the west in the employ of the Utah & Northern Railroad, as cashier, following the line of construction from Utah into Montana. Severing his connection with the company in the spring of 1883 he located in Butte, and engaged in the transfer business, and with this line of enter-

prise he has since been continuously identified, his business growing with the growth of the city and being now of extensive scope and importance and one which has been managed with financial ability from the first. Mr. McQueeneey has the distinction of having been the first to erect a house in South Butte, or rather to establish one there, for the house was built at Blackfoot while he was employed on the railroad. It was put together with bolts, and as the line of the road advanced the house was taken apart and brought on the construction train to various points until it was permanently stationed in South Butte. Mr. McQueeneey is essentially a business man and he has accumulated valuable realty in Butte, Chicago and South Butte, including improved business and residence properties. He has also made and now has large investments and holdings in mining properties.

In politics he renders the Democratic party an unequivocal support and though he gives active aid to the party he has been averse to serving in any official capacity, though he held with ability the important office of chairman of the board of county commissioners of Silver Bow county from 1889 to 1893 and rendered valuable service to the county and the city of Butte. Fraternally he is identified with Freemasonry, as a member of Silver Bow Lodge, Deer Lodge Chapter and Montana Commandery, of Butte, and of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine, in Helena. On July 9, 1873, Mr. McQueeneey was united in marriage to Miss Isabella Daly, who was born in Lockport, Ill., to which state her parents removed about 1837, among the pioneers of that commonwealth. Mr. and Mrs. McQueeneey have two children, Estella, wife of M. V. Conroy, of Butte, and Frederick, a student in the Butte high school.

DANIEL S. MACK.—A native of New York, where he was born May 23, 1859, and where he grew to the age of seventeen, attending the public schools and making good use of his time, Daniel S. Mack's parents were Daniel and Katharine (Quinn) Mack, the former a native of New York and the latter of Ireland. Daniel Mack was a noted silversmith and jeweler, and the father of six children, of whom Daniel S. was the first born. In 1876 Mr. Mack settled in the forests of Michigan and engaged in the lumber business, con-

tinuing in that in various ways until 1885, when he was put in charge of the extensive lumber interests of E. Golfer, which he controlled until the next summer, when he took charge of the Pine River Lumber Company, of Wisconsin. From there he moved into Minnesota and operated a well-digging machine for some eight months. In 1888 he came farther west, and, reaching Montana, located in Castle and engaged in mining for about a year, then went to Butte and mined there for another year, when he removed to Madison county and followed mining within its limits until April, 1900, when he returned to Butte and again began mining operations in the neighborhood of that city, in which he is still engaged and one of the owners of a very rich gold mine near the town. He has also worked as a stonemason, and at other profitable occupations which presented themselves, being a man of energy and industry.

Mr. Mack was married on March 25, 1890, to Miss Rachell Hodgen, of Livingston, a daughter of N. H. Hodgen, a prosperous farmer and freighter of Washington. Her mother was Miss Phoebe Hurley, a daughter of Robert Hurley, of Missouri, also a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Mack have five children, namely, Mabel, Maude, Esther, Albert and George, all of them yet at home. The life of Mr. Mack has not been full of adventure and hardship, but it has had enough of variety to make it interesting, and enough for the exercise of every faculty to develop in good measure the sterling qualities of head and heart for which the pioneers of America are so renowned. Every demand on time or strength has been fully met, every emergency has found him ready, every duty of good citizenship has been promptly and fully performed. He stands well in the good opinion of his fellow men, and is most highly esteemed by those who know him best.

ALEXANDER MACKEL.—Born and reared in the healthful atmosphere of the farm, gaining from its abundant outdoor exercise full physical development and strength of sinew, and being thus well fitted for any struggle that fate might have in store for him, Alexander Mackel, of Butte, brought to the practice of his profession a health of body and clearness of mind which have been exemplified in many a hard contest in the exciting forum of the courts. To these physical

qualities he has added studious and thoughtful intellectual preparation for his business and has proven himself well equipped for any of its requirements. He is a native of Goodhue county, Minn., where his life began on December 12, 1871. His father, Ignatius Mackel, was a German who settled in Minnesota in early manhood, and carried on farming with fair success and prosperity until he died. His mother was Mary Busse, a member of an old Missouri family. Of their fifteen children Alexander was the fourth. He received his preliminary scholastic training in the public schools and finished at a state normal school, which he entered in 1890 and attended a year and a half, then his professional studies began at the law school of the State University in 1892.

There he was graduated in 1894, was at once admitted to practice in the courts of Minnesota and in the fall was elected county attorney of Norman county and served two years. He then removed to Texas and remained a year and a half. Then after a short visit to Minnesota, he started for Montana to establish his permanent home. He arrived at Butte on December 15, 1898, and began immediately a vigorous practice of his profession in all its branches, and as one of the attorneys for the unions, notably for the Clerks' Union, which was seeking a 6 o'clock closing of the business houses. He gave this matter especial attention and succeeded in winning the cause and securing the desired result. In 1901 he was appointed chief deputy county attorney and during his tenure of the office was engaged in many notable trials for murder and other great crimes, in which he was pitted against some of the most prominent lawyers of the state. But he did not lose a single case of the kind, and by his professional learning, skill as a tactician, earnestness in prosecution and ready marshaling of all his forces in a contest, soon established himself firmly in the public estimation as one of the bar's most resourceful and successful members. Mr. Mackel is an Odd Fellow, and has held the office of noble grand. He is also a Knight of Pythias, a Red Man, a Son of Herrmann and a Yeoman of America. He was the first presiding officer of his lodge in the last named body. In politics he affiliates with the Populist party, in whose service he was active in Minnesota, and by invitation made a vigorous canvass of that state

in behalf of the fusion ticket in the fall of 1900. While residing there he was a member of the state national guard, and was second lieutenant in one of its leading companies. He is a gentleman of superior social qualities, of high character and of unflagging industry—one of the chosen on whom the profession delights to bestow her laurels and the public its proofs of confidence and esteem.

PERRY H. MANCHESTER is a native of Calhoun county, Mich., born in the city of Battle Creek, on November 6, 1843. His father, Elias C. Manchester, a native of New York, removed to Michigan early, taking up his residence in Calhoun county in 1836 and becoming one of its pioneers, and here he passed the residue of life. The family has long been identified with America, Caleb Manchester, the grandfather of Perry H. Manchester, having been likewise a native of the Empire state. His mother traces back to the Plymouth Rock landing in 1620, as before her marriage she was Amy A. Howland. She was, however, born in New York, her immediate ancestors being of that Howland family who made early settlement in New Bedford, Mass., and were connected with the Society of Friends, of which Mrs. Manchester was a birthright member. Of the ten children born to Elias C. and Amy A. Manchester all are living save one, and five of the sons gave yeoman service as Union soldiers in the Civil war.

Perry H. Manchester, one of these five sons, at the age of eighteen years abandoned his studies to respond to the call of his country "To arms for the defence of the Union." He enlisted in Company C, Twentieth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into service on July 29, 1862. He went into camp at Jackson, and on September 5 accompanied his regiment to Washington, D. C., where they were assigned to the Ninth Army Corps, under Gen. Burnside. They then marched to Alexandria, Va., and again back to Washington, by their absence having by one day missed the battle of Antietam. They then took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, and in February, 1863, they went to Newport News, Va., one month later moving northward to Baltimore and finally to Kentucky, engaging there with Morgan's raiders in the battle at Horseshoe Plains. Mr. Manchester was with the Army of the Cumberland

while making its gallant record, was present at the fall of Vicksburg, from there went to Jackson, Miss., and back to Crab Orchard, Ky., where sickness incapacitated him for active duty, his regiment proceeding to Knoxville, Tenn., and leaving him in hospital. In the spring of 1864 he joined his regiment at Annapolis, Md., and then he participated in the memorable Peninsula campaign, seeing active service in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. He was wounded on May 24, 1864, at North Anna river. The injury was not at first regarded as serious, but it proved so, as he was confined by it in a Washington hospital for some time, and finally removed by his father to the Harper hospital in Detroit, Mich., where he remained from September, 1864, until the close of the war, and he was on crutches when he received his discharge.

As soon as he was able Mr. Manchester entered the Eastman Business College in Chicago, where he was graduated in March, 1866, receiving the highest honors in a class of twenty-four. He secured a position as bookkeeper in Battle Creek, his native city, where he pursued this vocation until 1871, when he removed to Nebraska, took up a homestead in Clay county, and followed agriculture until 1880, when he returned to Battle Creek. He removed to Oshkosh, Wis., in 1881 and engaged in lumbering during the winter and then resumed bookkeeping in Battle Creek, and here he kept books until February, 1884, when he was chosen secretary and manager of a co-operative store at that place. After one year he conducted merchandising for himself until January, 1889, when he came to Montana, being located near Bozeman until October, when he assumed the position of bookkeeper for the Nelson Story & Co. flour and feed business, in Butte. He was made manager in August, 1890, and continued in this executive incumbency until August 1, 1900, when Mr. Story disposed of the business. Mr. Manchester was employed by the new firm until January 19, 1901. In the March following he became manager of the Trull transfer business in Butte, which has since become known as the Montana Transfer Company. At the present time he is employed as a bookkeeper for the company and also acts as timekeeper and bookkeeper at the Nipper mine.

In politics Mr. Manchester is an unwavering adherent of the Republican party, and while residing in Nebraska held the office of justice of

the peace. In April, 1901, he was elected an alderman from the Seventh ward of Butte and is in this office giving careful and efficient service. Fraternally he is now identified with Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 24, A. F. & A. M., as its treasurer, while he is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was in 1900 the commander of the order for the Department of Montana, and has held all the leading offices in the local post, being now quartermaster. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, is a past master of his lodge and has held the office of receiver for about five years. He is also affiliated with the Royal Templars of Temperance, and in each of these fraternities enjoys a merited popularity.

On November 6, 1867, Mr. Manchester was united in marriage to Miss Amity Piper, who was born in Ontario county, N. Y., on January 18, 1845. Her maternal great-grandfather, Silas Phelps, was a soldier in the Continental army of the Revolution. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Manchester are: Theodore E., born September 20, 1868, was a member of Company G, First Montana Volunteers, during the Spanish-American war, was wounded in Manila on February 23, 1899, and is now a resident of the naval station, Brenterton, Wash.; Edward P., born January 3, 1871, married Miss Cornelia Enderly, resides in Portland, Ore.; Ora E., the only daughter, born July 11, 1876, remains at the parental home, being the wife of Chas. H. Little, the marriage ceremony being performed July 15, 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Little are the parents of one child, Helen.

JOHAN E. MANLEY.—From small beginnings the subject of this review has worked his way upward to a position where he is recognized as one of the prosperous and progressive farmers and stockgrowers of Deer Lodge county, his fine ranch being located eight miles south of the village of Helmsville, his postoffice address. There is both lesson and incentive in reviewing the salient points in the career of a young man who has so husbanded his resources as to attain success. Such men honor the state, and Mr. Manley has won the right to be classed among the "Progressive Men of Montana."

Mr. Manley is a native of Minnesota, having been born in Houston county, November 28, 1862,

the son of Anthony and Catherine (Mulcahy) Manley, the former a native of Manchester, England, who came to the United States with his parents when a lad of nine years. They first located in Pennsylvania, and became a coal miner, later removing to Minnesota and becoming one of the first settlers in Houston county, having located there in the early 'forties and devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1888. He was well known in that section and was one of its influential citizens, being a prominent factor in the ranks of the local Democracy. After locating in Minnesota he returned to Pennsylvania, and there was solemnized his marriage to Catherine Mulcahy, who was born in Ireland, and who died at the old Minnesota homestead in 1897.

John E. Manley was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and his educational training in his youth was received in the public schools of Minnesota, where he devoted his attention to farming for a number of years. In 1889, two years after his marriage, he came to Montana in company with his wife, and secured employment as a miner. Mr. Manley was ambitious, steadfast in his efforts and ever had in mind the object of establishing himself in an independent position. During all the years he worked in the mines he and his wife conserved their resources in every possible way, being economical and self-sacrificing, and eventually secured the fine ranch which is now their home and their personal estate, purchased in May, 1899, and located on Douglas creek. Here he is bringing his business and executive ability to bear with excellent results, devoting his attention specially to the raising of sheep and cattle, and carrying on diversified farming. He is upright and straightforward in all the relations of life, and is one of the valued members of the community. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and is ever ready to contribute his quota toward any enterprise which will enhance the public welfare. Mr. Manley has three brothers who have likewise shown themselves to be worthy sons of the republic. One of them, Robert E. Manley, was a practicing lawyer in North Dakota at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, but enlisted and was sent to the Philippines, where he obtained a position in the government administrative department at Manila. He recently returned to the United States on leave of absence, and has been delivering a series

of lectures on Philippine subjects. Of the other brother it may be said that James E. is a successful attorney at law in North Dakota, while Frank P. is general agent in Chicago for a prominent life insurance company.

On May 24, 1887, Mr. Manley was married to Miss Nellie Gaffney, who was born in Minnesota, the daughter of William Gaffney, a native of Illinois who became a pioneer of Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Manley have three children: Catherine, Emmett and Clifford.

TIMOTHY B. MANNIX, of Helmsville, Powell county, Mont., is one who can look back with much satisfaction upon his twenty years' residence in state and territory. Locating in the famous Blackfoot valley he has made a specialty of sheepraising, and has been eminently successful. He is of Irish ancestry, although born in the traditional "Hub," Boston, in 1840, a son of Timothy and Margaret (Hickey) Mannix, both natives of Ireland, who came to the United States in 1837 and settled in Boston, where the father was for many years an affluent and successful grocery and provision merchant. He died in 1884 at the advanced age of eighty-four years; his widow died in Malone, N. Y., whither the father had moved the family on retiring from business in Boston. At the time of the removal Timothy B. Mannix, our subject, was fifteen years of age.

With the opening of the Civil war the young Irish-American, fired with patriotic fervor, enlisted at Malone, in Company I, Sixteenth New York Infantry, on April 28, 1861, being among the first to answer to the urgent call for volunteers. His regiment was under command of Col. Davis, and his company of Capt. Seever. For six weary weeks the command was in barracks at Albany, N. Y., and then ordered to the front. A short time previous the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry had been mobbed by citizens on their way through Baltimore. Many deaths had resulted and the route was considered dangerous during that period of intense bitterness. Yet it was over this same ground that the Sixteenth New York Infantry was called upon to pass, and, if necessary, open the initial land battle of the great struggle. However, they reached Washington unmolested, and were reviewed by President Lincoln and Gen.

Winfield Scott. Mr. Mannix was with his regiment during the peninsular campaign under Gen. McClellan, including the siege of Yorktown, and the series of hard-fought battles which followed, among which are West Point, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Charles City and Malvern Hill. On retirement from front of Richmond, his regiment was in the battles which culminated in the hard-fought engagement at Antietam, and on the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac participated in the battles at Fredericksburg and at Chancellorsville, and the terrible conflict at Gettysburg. Mr. Mannix was promoted to corporal, second sergeant, and on termination of term of service was tendered a commission in the One Hundred and Forty-second New York, Col. Curtis, but declined.

Following this brilliant military service our subject returned to Massachusetts where he engaged in business. But the war spirit still ran high, and in 1864 he again enlisted, this time in the Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, going to Newbern, N. C., and was in active service until the close of the war. He then received the appointment of keeper at the Clinton, N. Y., prison, a branch of Sing Sing. Here he remained six years, but a short time previous to accepting this position was engaged in the lumber business.

A little over twenty years ago, in 1881, Mr. Mannix came to the territory of Montana. In 1882 he located in the Blackfoot valley, then in Deer Lodge, now Powell county, and has since been engaged in ranching, having one of the finest properties in the valley. His residence, one of the handsomest and most eligible, is situated four miles east of Helmsville. In the management of this estate and in providing every comfort for his family he takes great pride, and they all live generously and happily.

By act of the last Montana legislature the new county of Powell was formed from a portion of Deer Lodge. Mr. Mannix received the appointment of county commissioner and is still serving in that office. For the past ten years he has been justice of the peace and notary public, and for eight years clerk of the school board. Politically he is a Republican, socially a popular citizen, a firm friend, broadminded and liberal with everybody.

Mr. Mannix has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Leonora Redden, a native of New York who died several years ago. His present

wife, Sabina (Biglin) Mannix, was born in the state of New York. She is the daughter of Martin and Anne (Conlin) Biglin, both natives of Sligo, Ireland. Her father, a Scotch-Irishman, soon after coming to the United States engaged successfully in ore and iron contracting in the state of New York, and became an old and prominent resident of that portion of the country. Her brother, Nicholas Biglin, was a Union soldier during the Civil war and died in Andersonville prison. To Mr. and Mrs. Mannix have been born three children: William H., Charles M. and Fred T. Mannix.

JAMES W. MARDIS.—Coming to Montana in 1864 and being closely identified with its progress and development, and in many ways exhibiting the traits of character which have made the frontiersmen of America the most picturesque and interesting type of our cosmopolite citizenship, the late James W. Mardis, of Bozeman, was a typical pioneer and enjoyed the distinction of being worthy the highest confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was born in Pennsylvania, April 17, 1841, the son of John Samuel and Margarita (Whike) Mardis, also natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a farmer in his native state, and also engaged in raising stock. In 1850 he removed to Iowa and acquired large tracts of land which he cultivated until 1892. He then removed to California, where he died after a residence of about a year at the age of seventy-four. His widow returned to Iowa after his death, and is still living in that state. She was born in 1819. Mr. Mardis was educated in the public schools, and in 1862 enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company K, Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry, and served about a year, when an accident which crushed one of his legs below the knee so disabled him that on his discharge from the hospital he was honorably released from the service on account of his disability. He returned to Iowa and his physicians advised him to "go west," and on April 26, 1864, he and his wife started with a party of friends for what is now Montana, then a part of Idaho. They came by way of Cheyenne and the Bridger route, and arrived at Virginia City August 26, 1864, having camped six days before just below where the city of Bozeman now stands. During the first winter after his arrival Mr. Mardis engaged in mining. In the spring he opened a

butcher shop which he conducted until the spring of 1866, when he removed to the Gallatin valley and located a strip of land adjoining that of D. E. Rouse on the south. In 1872 he sold this land to Mr. Rouse and took up his residence in Bozeman, farming land he had located near Fort Ellis, as he could not remain on the ranch continuously on account of the hostility of the Indians. When the fort was located on his land and he was thus deprived of his farm, he purchased another three miles south of Bozeman on which he lived until 1899. He then rented it and removed to Bozeman, where he died October 24, 1901. From 1882 to 1886 he also conducted a meat market in Bozeman.

In politics he was a Democrat; in fraternal relations an Odd Fellow, holding the rank of past noble grand; also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Pioneers of Montana. In religion he was a member of the Episcopal church. He was married January 14, 1864, to Miss Harriet A. Noe, a native of Ohio and daughter of James H. Noe, who was born at Long Branch, N. J., in 1814. Her father removed with his parents to Ohio when he was eight years old, and there became a mechanic and later a farmer. In 1853 he removed to Iowa where he remained until his death, in 1881, engaged in farming. His widow, whose maiden name was Caroline S. Page, and who was a native of Broome county, N. Y., died in 1896. Their family consisted of three sons and seven daughters. Mrs. Mardis was the fifth child. She was born in Morrow county, Ohio, in 1845. In 1854 her parents removed to Cedar county, Iowa, and most of her youth was passed there on a farm, while her education was secured in the public schools of the neighborhood. She expected to enter Mt. Vernon College, near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1862, when her elder brother enlisted in the Union army and she, although only seventeen, was obliged to take his place to a certain extent on the farm. She and this brother had been close companions, and she deeply felt the separation and formed many plans to follow him to the field as a nurse or drummer boy, but the thought of her mother's grief at such a course deterred her from it. Her destiny was, however, scarcely less heroic. She stayed at home to be her father's "oldest boy," rode the reaper to help him harvest sixty-five acres of grain and aided him in other arduous labor on the farm. The honors of a "drummer boy" came to her also. In the entertainments and oyster suppers now and then got

up for the benefit of soldiers who happened to be at home for a few days, in the band organized to render martial music her younger brother played a fife and she beat the snare drum. In all her subsequent life the heroic element has been abundant. The long journey across the plains, full of adventure and danger, her long and lonely residence on the frontier in troublous times, when every hour was fateful; her resolute courage, her readiness for emergencies, her generosity, her great fertility of resources, were all features in the tragedy of life which was all about her in real and vigorous activity for many years. Since her husband's death she has conducted the business of the ranch with skill and success, and managed her affairs with the ability of a master spirit. Her family consists of four children: John H., who was born in Alder gulch November 1, 1864, the first white boy born in Montana, and is now living in New Orleans in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad; Abbie E., now Mrs. W. H. Congdon, of Bozeman; Mary May Montana, now Mrs. J. H. Holliday, of Livingston; and James Edward, living at Bozeman; another daughter, Harriet A., is deceased. The journey of Mr. and Mrs. Mardis across the plains in 1864 was their wedding trip, and had romance enough in it to satisfy the most exacting. She now makes her home at Bozeman.

BENJAMIN F. MARSH.—At the advanced age of eighty-six, resting from his labors and looking back over his useful and well-spent life, the fruits of which are seen on every hand in the development and progress of the state, Prof. Benjamin F. Marsh may justly enjoy the satisfaction that springs from a knowledge that he has lived to good purpose and that the world is better and wiser through his efforts. He is a native of Vermont, where he was born November 7, 1815, in the township of Woodstock, one of the thirteen children of Otis and Julia (Ransom) Marsh, of whom only three now survive, one of them dying in infancy and two losing their lives during the Civil war. The father died at the age of sixty-five, and the mother when she was eighty-four. Our subject was reared on his father's farm and attended the public schools. At the conclusion of his course therein he entered upon his professional training at Norwich University when he was sixteen years old, and four years later was

graduated as a bachelor of arts and a civil engineer. After graduation he was given the professorship of mathematics in the institution, and held it until under the solicitation of Moncure Robinson, a civil engineer controlling extensive works, he left the university to accept employment in the Robinson corps which commenced an extensive survey in North Carolina, lasting two years. In 1837 he severed connection with Robinson and went to Georgia in the service of the Southern Railroad Engineering Bureau as a draughtsman, where he remained until 1839. He then entered the employ of the Georgia Railroad as construction draughtsman, and served in that capacity until 1843, when failing health forced his return to Vermont. After recuperating and regaining his usual vigor, he was again called to the chair of mathematics in his alma mater, which he filled until the Concord & Lebanon Railroad Company gave him the supervision of its mountain division department of construction. He remained in this capacity until 1847, when he became a division superintendent of construction of the Rutland & Burlington Railroad, a position which he resigned to accept that of chief engineer of the Jeffersonville Railroad, in Indiana. After the completion of that road he occupied the same position in the service of railroads in Ohio, and later became chief engineer of the Eastern Texas Railroad. About this time he was laid up with bilious fever, and by the time he had recovered the Civil war had broken out, and the sixty-days limit in which to leave that section had expired. He was detained in the south so that his services might not be put into active operation in behalf of the north. During the war he occupied himself with reviewing a number of text books, and after its close was called to the chair of mathematics in Soule University, Tex., thereby securing means to travel to his northern home. On the way he stopped to see his friends in Indiana, but was made principal of the public schools of Cambridge City for a year, at the end of which he accepted a position under Solomon Meredith, United States surveyor-general for Montana, and in 1867 entered upon the survey of public lands under contract with the government, and as one of the deputies made the first survey of the kind within the limits of the present state, the magnitude of the work being easily ascertainable from the records in the surveyor-general's office.

Since 1889 Prof. Marsh has lived retired from

active work, but his vigorous and energetic mind still keeps up with all matters of interest in his profession and the line of activity which he so signally dignified and adorned. In 1845 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary D. Blish. Four children were born to them, of whom two, Frank and Flora, are living, and the two others, Franklin and John, are deceased. Mrs. Marsh also was summoned to eternal rest in 1889. All of his mature life our subject has been a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was for many years actively identified with the order of Freemasons. In politics he has been an active and zealous Republican since the organization of that party. Wherever he has lived and in whatever capacity he has been engaged, he has won and held the high respect and esteem of all who have come in contact with him, both as a scholar and a man. His work is a most valuable contribution to the development of the state in which he has found happiness and renown, and in which he is deeply interested.

E BROOX MARTIN.—Of good old Scotch ancestry and Revolutionary stock in this country, descended from generations of tillers of the soil, the noble, independent avocation of the patriarchy, E. Broox Martin, of Bozeman, embodies in himself much that origin, history and circumstances contribute to make a self-reliant, resourceful and self-respecting man, and in his record exemplifies the fact that the conditions in his case were well bestowed and produced their proper and legitimate fruit. He was born in Oakland county, Mich., August 12, 1844, the son of William W. and Samantha (Stockwell) Martin, both natives of New York, as was also his grandfather, William Martin, the son of a thrifty Scotchman who immigrated to the United States in his early manhood and settled in New York, where he engaged in farming. Both of Mr. Martin's grandfathers were soldiers, and fought in defense of their country. His grandfather Martin, in the Revolutionary struggle, warmly espoused the cause of the Colonies and made his faith good by active service and conspicuous gallantry in the Continental army. His grandfather Stockwell was equally active and conspicuous in the war of 1812. The elder Martin, father of the subject of this sketch, was married at the age of twenty-one years,

and immediately after, in 1819, took up his abode in the trackless wilderness of Michigan, being a genuine pioneer in that state. His residence was only about twenty-seven miles from Detroit, but it required a week to make the trip, owing to swamps and heavy timber. His house was absolutely alone in that locality the first year he lived in it, there not being another within a radius of twelve miles east and west and fourteen north and south. He lived to a ripe old age, departing this life December 31, 1891, just fifteen days short of being ninety years old. He had been a very useful citizen in his section, and had contributed freely of his time, energies and substance to the development of every good work. As he was one of the first, so was he one of the most forceful of the men who subdued the wilds of his adopted state to cultivation and useful productiveness; and he never forgot for a day the necessity of developing, concentrating and energizing the educational forces of the community along with the agricultural and manufacturing interests. He was one of the small band of far-seeing and determined men whose persistent efforts secured a free school system for Michigan. Being a great lover of liberty for all men, he was naturally opposed to negro slavery, and hesitated not to join and give valuable aid to the underground railway system which helped many a poor slave to freedom. Thus by industry and frugality he secured a competence for himself in worldly goods, and by performing every duty as it presented itself he won the regard and confidence of all his fellows. And at length, when his end came, he died full of honors as of years, leaving a memory which is an inspiration to his descendants and neighbors.

Mr. Martin secured his elementary scholastic training in the public schools of Michigan, and afterward attended the Agricultural College located at the capital of the state. When he had finished the course of instruction therein he returned to the homestead, and the following year began business as custom and merchant miller, in which he continued for twenty-five years, meeting with gratifying success until 1889, when he was burned out. He then removed to Montana, and upon his arrival at Bozeman organized the Bozeman Milling Company, and erected the plant which that company now operates. He served as general manager of the company until 1894, when he severed his connection with it; removing to Manhattan he took charge of a hotel at that place. While

conducting this hostelry he leased 320 acres of farming land and put it all in barley, realizing an average crop of over fifty bushels to the acre for the entire body. At the end of the first season he retired from his lease and purchased the John Koch ranch, two and a half miles west of Bozeman, consisting of 320 acres. On this he has erected a commodious and comfortable residence and a number of unusually fine outbuildings. Mr. Martin was one of the principal promoters and a heavy stockholder in the Commercial National Bank; was its first president, holding the position for several years.

Mr. Martin was married April 2, 1879, to Miss Ella T. Clark, a daughter of Nathaniel Clark, of Pennsylvania, who removed from there to Michigan with his family many years ago, and settled in Osceola county. They were the parents of two children: Horace R., who has been a student at Bozeman College, and N. W., now deceased. While always occupied with his business and giving it all necessary attention, Mr. Martin has not been indifferent to public affairs or omitted his proper share of work in connection therewith. He served two terms in the lower house of the Michigan legislature, was a member of the town council in Reed City for many years, and was mayor or president of the town. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being active and useful in the blue lodge and the chapter, and is also connected with the female adjunct of the order, the Eastern Star.

Mr. Martin's ranch is a model of neatness, taste and intelligent cultivation. He irrigates a portion of it, and the water is skillfully introduced and judiciously applied. The buildings are arranged about the grounds with a view to artistic effect as well as the usefulness for which they are intended. And the whole general effect of the home is pleasing. His principal crops on this ranch are oats and hay. He has in addition 640 acres on the other side of the river on which he raises large crops of wheat, oats and barley. Besides this body of land, he owns sixty acres in the west side addition to Bozeman, plotted into town lots and on the market for sale.

It need scarcely be added that Mr. Martin is an influential man in the community—that his counsel is much sought in matters of business and public affairs, and that he enjoys in a marked degree the confidence and personal esteem of all who know him.

JAMES E. MARTIN.—Among those who have rendered valuable services in shaping the policy of the government of Montana since her admission to the statehood is Hon. James E. Martin, who was a member of the first legislature of the commonwealth and who is still serving as a representative of Gallatin county in the lower house. He came to Montana as a young man of twenty-four years of age, and thus became identified with the industrial life of this section in the early pioneer days, and though he subsequently was absent from Montana for a term of years, he returned as soon as he could do so. He is today one of the representative citizens of Gallatin county, making his home in Bozeman, and one of the progressive men who have done so much to forward the development and substantial prosperity of this beautiful agricultural section of the state.

Mr. Martin was born in Howard county, Mo., on August 16, 1840, the son of Thomas L. and Julia (Elliott) Martin, and one of a family of six children, of whom four are now living. Thomas L. Martin was born in Kentucky in 1810, and with his parents left for the west when about two years of age. He made his home in what is now Howard county, Mo., and moved to Kansas in 1856, and was one of the pioneers of the state. He there engaged quite extensively in farming and in stockraising. He died in March, 1867, at the age of fifty-seven. His wife, the cherished mother of his children, was born in Missouri, where her death occurred in Holt county, when James F. was but nine years of age. The paternal grandparents of James E. Martin were David G. and Elizabeth (Lamb) Martin, the former one of the pioneers of Kentucky. He removed to Missouri in his declining years and there died at the age of four score years, in the same county in which James E. was born. His wife subsequently removed to Kansas, where she passed the remainder of her life.

James E. Martin was reared on the farm, being educated in the district schools, then accompanying his parents to Kansas, when he was about sixteen years of age. In that state he studied for a few months in Highland University, at Highland, Kan., but his education has been largely acquired through self-discipline and he is distinctly a man of broad general information and mature judgment, having gained much through his association with men and affairs. When about thirteen years of age Mr. Martin earned his first dollar and assumed

his first individual responsibility by engaging to drive cattle, receiving forty cents per day. Within two years he was receiving \$15 a month as a farm hand, working for neighbors near the old homestead in Kansas. In that state he remained until the spring of 1864, when he started on the long trip to Montana, the journey being uneventful and the party having no serious trouble with the Indians. He arrived in the Gallatin valley in September, and took up a homestead claim of 160 acres of land, which he improved and placed under effective cultivation. He here continued his residence for about three years, when the death of his father called him to Kansas to assist in settling the estate. He remained there until 1876, when he returned to Bozeman, where, in 1892, Mr. Martin erected a handsome residence of modern architectural design and conveniences, and here he has since maintained his home, having resigned the management of his farm to his elder son, a capable young business man. For fourteen years Mr. Martin served as cashier of the Gallatin County Bank at Bozeman, having been one of the organizers of that institution. In politics he has ever been a stalwart and uncompromising Democrat, and an active worker in the party, while his first presidential vote was cast for Gen. Hancock.

Mr. Martin was elected as a representative of Gallatin county in the lower house of the First legislature of the new state of Montana in 1889, and he was a working member and one whose able services were appreciated both by his colleagues and his constituency. This First legislative assembly was attended with no little internal dissension and turbulence, as specific historical records only too plainly indicate, but Mr. Martin by his actions showed that they were those of a strong man and a wise and just legislator. In 1896 he was again elected to the legislature from his county, and in 1898 was chosen as his own successor, having thus been a member of the assembly of 1900-1901. In his legislative career he was assigned to membership on many important committees, and his every effort in the house was directed to the enactment of wise laws and for effective legislation along all lines. Mr. Martin has also been called upon to fill various county and city offices, and was incumbent of the important office of county commissioner for several terms. In all the relations of life, both public and private, he has retained the confidence and respect of his fellowmen. Fraternally he is identified with

the Masonic order, in which he has held membership for many years. After his return to Kansas Mr. Martin was there married, on July 27, 1871, to Miss Sallie Armstrong, a sister of Judge F. K. Armstrong, of whom individual mention is made on another page of this work. (To this sketch we refer the reader for more complete genealogical data.) Mr. and Mrs. Martin became the parents of five children, of whom three are living, Roy E., who married Miss Avilla Hill, and who has the management of his father's farm, and James E., Jr., and Julia E., both at the parental home.

HERBERT O. CHOWEN, the popular and efficient postmaster of Great Falls, Mont., has led an eventful, busy and prosperous life, especially since coming to this city in 1884. He was born in Minneapolis, Minn., on October 11, 1859. His parents were George W. and Susan (Hawkins) Chown, natives of Pennsylvania and Vermont. The father was a compiler of abstracts of titles. He came to Minneapolis in 1854, and was the first register of deeds elected in Hennepin county, of which Minneapolis is the capital, and in this position he served several years. Subsequently he occupied different official positions. Mr. Chown's paternal grandfather was a farmer and a native of Pennsylvania, where he passed his life. In early life Mr. Chown enjoyed the advantages of the excellent public schools of Minneapolis, and then was matriculated in the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated with honors in 1881. He then entered the office of Fletcher & Loring, remaining with this firm until 1884.

In that year he came to Montana and located at Great Falls, and for awhile, immediately following his arrival, he lived in a tent. The city was then in its infancy, and Mr. Chown has lived to see it grow to magnificent proportions, and conscious that he has aided in this growth. For three years he was agent for James J. Hill and Paris Gibson, founders of the city, in looking up and examining the legality of titles, continuing in this employment, for which he was especially adapted, until 1887. He then entered into business on his own account, opening a real estate and loan office, in which he was engaged until he was commissioned postmaster of Great Falls by President McKinley in 1898. He was one of the incorporators of the First National Bank and its first vice-president



H. O. Chown

and a director for several years. The first flouring mill erected in that vicinity was built by Mr. Chowen in 1885. This later passed into possession of the Cataract Milling Company, of which he became president, retaining this position until the mill was sold. Another enterprise in which Mr. Chowen was largely interested was the organization of the Great Falls Opera House Company. In this he was the principal factor, and he was president of the company that erected the building at a cost of \$65,000. When the public library was started in 1886 it was entitled the Veleria Library and Art Association. Mr. Chowen was its president during the years it was a private company. In 1891 it was given to the city with the condition that it should be supported by that corporation.

Politically Mr. Chowen has always been an active worker, and always in behalf of the Republican party. In all of the various campaigns he takes a deep and patriotic interest. He was a prime mover in the erection of the Park Hotel in 1885, and in 1892 he sold his interest. He has served with credit to himself and profit to the city on the school board of Great Falls. Mr. Chowen was married in 1886 to Miss Agnes Ball, a native of Missouri. They have two children, Aline and Beatrice. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He still holds much valuable real estate and ranch property. His financial interests are diversified and he is regarded as one of the most prosperous citizens of Great Falls, and is well and favorably known.

PAUL E. MAYNARD.—The son of a leading lawyer in the east and himself a prominent and prosperous practitioner, it might almost be said that Paul E. Maynard, the subject of this review, came by inheritance to the taste which led him into his profession. The rank and standing he has in it, however, are the results of his own diligence, close attention to business and capacity both native and acquired.

He was born in Bradford county, Pa., November 20, 1874, a son of H. F. and Pamila A. Maynard, also natives of Pennsylvania, where the father is a very prominent lawyer and active and leading Democratic politician. He was the candidate of his party for state senator in 1900, but was of course defeated because of the enormous adverse majority in his county. He and his wife

are both members of the Universalist church. Of their four children only our subject and a brother named Edward L. are living.

Mr. Maynard, the immediate subject of this sketch, received a good education, beginning in the public schools and finishing in the Elmira Business College for the academic and commercial part, after which he secured his professional training at Ithaca. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Illinois at Mount Vernon in that state, August 28, 1897, and at once formed a professional partnership with Max H. Kunze which lasted for a year. This was at Belvidere, Ill., and at the end of the year Mr. Maynard was elected city attorney of this town and also served as assistant state's attorney for Robert W. Wright, while the latter made a trip to Europe. In December, 1898, our subject returned to his eastern home and formed a partnership for the practice of law with his father, which continued until 1900, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Maynard came to Montana. From the time of his arrival to September, 1900, he was associated with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, in the general office of the company at Anaconda. At the time last named he severed his connection with this company and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession on his own account, and has been eminently successful in his operations, winning the regard and respect of his professional brethren, and the enduring patronage of a large and increasing body of clients.

In political affiliation Mr. Maynard is an ardent Democrat. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, being a valued member of Belvidere, Ill., Lodge No. 60. On the 3d day of September, 1900, he suffered a great bereavement in the death of his mother, who was then summoned into eternal rest. In his new home Mr. Maynard is rapidly gaining ground, both professionally and in a personal way, being a desired addition to every social circle, and having a potential influence in regard to all matters of public interest.

HENRY W. MARTIN, one of the forceful, energetic business men of Powell county, Mont., has attained success and prominence during his twenty-one years' residence in state and territory, his superior business ability, sound judgment, enterprise and mechanical skill hav-

ing served to place him in the front rank of prominent Montanians. He was born in England in 1860, the son of Edward W. and Mary A. (Morris) Martin; the father a native of England, coming to the United States in the spring of 1863 and locating in Waukesha county, Wis., where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1896. He was a coal miner by occupation. His wife, the mother of our subject, was born in Wales, and was married to Edward Martin in England in 1856. She survives her husband and is now living at the family home in Wisconsin. In the spring of 1880 Henry W. decided to leave home and seek his fortune in the rapidly developing northwest, his objective point being Montana. On his arrival he turned his hand to whatever he could find to do in the way of pushing onward. He drove freight teams, worked on railroads in various parts of the territory and Dakota, and at other occupations calculated to advance his temporal interests. By trade he is a stationary engineer, and has engaged in that line principally in the great mines of Montana. He thoroughly understands machinery and installed the huge plant in one of the big mines at Coloma. At present he is located on a most eligible stock ranch of 360 acres near Sunset, Powell county, settling there soon after the admission of Montana into the Union. He has been very successful and built up a magnificent business.

Mr. Martin has been twice married, first to Miss Ella Warner in July, 1891, a native of Montana, much beloved by all who knew her. She was a daughter of W. O. Warner, one of Montana's distinguished citizens. She died March 24, 1899. His present wife is Etta (Sanders) Martin, born in Iowa. She is the present postmistress of Sunset postoffice. By his first wife there were two children, Cora and Mabel. Politically Mr. Martin affiliates with the Democratic party. Socially the family number a wide circle of friends throughout the county of Powell and are highly esteemed by all.

JAMES J. MAYNE.—For the development of the great American northwest every country on the globe has been laid under tribute, and sturdy old England has sent her full quota. Among the valued and serviceable men of that quota is James J. Mayne, who was born in Corn-

wall county, April 14, 1844, where he lived and attended school until he was eighteen years old. In 1862 he came to America, landing at Montreal, Canada, and from there went to Lake Superior, on the United States' side, and secured employment from the government as commissary at a fort temporarily established to guard against depredations by the Indians. In the winter of 1862-3 he worked in the copper mine known as the Calumet, in Houghton county, Mich. After ten months of service there he started on an extensive tour, going to New York, Cuba, Central America and California, for the purpose of finding a desirable place in which to follow farming. In 1863 he located in the celebrated Grass valley in California, and there worked in the Blue Lead placer mines for awhile. He then became interested in a quartz mill, which he worked with moderate success. In 1865 he removed to Virginia City, Nev., where he engaged in mining on the Comstock lode for four months at \$4.00 per day. In the winter of 1865-6 he came to Last Chance gulch, Mont., where he bought a half interest in each of two claims, No. 12 and No. 13, paying therefor \$800. The venture proved successful for a time, but worked out within a short time, and he then abandoned the claims. In the fall of 1866 he went to Cave gulch to purchase claims, and reached that point in time to witness the shooting affair over jumped claims in which six men were killed. Failing to find suitable ground under peaceful conditions there he went to Big Bend on the Salmon river, led thither by the gold excitement then prevailing in that neighborhood. There he resumed placer mining and engaged in other enterprises. He erected the first hotel in the camp and opened the first diggings on Napias creek. Ten months later, after an unprofitable experience in Idaho, he returned to Helena and resumed his mining operations, continuing them at New York gulch until 1869. At that time, with a capital of \$5,000, he abandoned mining and went into stockraising in the American Bottom, now known as Lake Sewell. In this enterprise he was most successful and continued to carry on a profitable and expanding business for a period of thirty years, when he retired and took up his residence in Helena, where he is now enjoying the fruits of a well spent life, secure in the respect and cordial regard of all who have the pleasure of knowing him. This was in 1899, but since that time he has sold out his vast interests.



W. S. Matthen

In politics Mr. Mayne is a staunch Republican; in religious affiliation he is connected with the Episcopal church. Fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows, both lodge and encampment; the Masons and the Knights of Pythias. In the last he is a charter member of the first lodge organized in Wickes, Mont. In public office he served his people long and well. For twelve years he was justice of the peace at Avalanche in Meagher county, and was the first assessor elected in that county. Mr. Mayne was the tenth of fifteen children born to his parents, Joseph and Priscilla (Jewell) Mayne. The father died in 1851 at the age of fifty-three and the mother in 1882 at the age of seventy-nine. They left twelve children surviving them, of whom nine are still living. Both parents were natives of England, and spent their whole lives in that country. They were members of the Episcopal church, and prosperous as farmers.

In 1880 Mr. Mayne was united in marriage with Miss Matilda Johnson. Two children have blessed their union, namely: Mary Matilda, deceased, and James Jewell, who is still living. Mrs. Mayne's parents were Peter A. and Mary Johnson, members of the Episcopal church, of which she is also a communicant. Mr. Mayne considers his life a successful one because of the pleasures it enables him now to enjoy and of the good will his neighbors and acquaintances manifest toward him. In his opinion Montana is the fairest of the states, giving opportunity to all and ample reward for zealous and conscientious labor in every field of enterprise.

WINFIELD S. MATTHEW.—More than three decades have passed since Mr. Matthew became identified with the industrial activities of Gallatin county, Mont., and thus is entitled to consideration as one of the pioneers of the state. As a citizen his course has been such as to establish for him a reputation as a capable and progressive farmer and business man, and well worthy of utmost confidence and esteem. He served with signal loyalty and valor in the Union ranks during the Civil war and is deserving of honor as one of the veterans of that great internecine conflict. His finely improved and attractive ranch property is located three miles northwest of Bozeman, which is his postoffice address.

Winfield Scott Matthew is a native of the state of Indiana, having been born in Washington county, February 27, 1848. His father, Thomas Matthew, was born in Virginia, a worthy representative of one of the most prominent families of the Old Dominion. When a young man he removed to the Hoosier state, where he established himself in agricultural pursuits, to which he devoted his attention until his death, which occurred in 1880, at which time he had attained the venerable age of eighty years. He was one of the pioneers of Indiana, and there developed a valuable farm. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Melinda Case, also a native of Virginia; her death occurred on the old Indiana homestead in 1852. Winfield S. Matthew was reared to farm life, waxing vigorous in mind and body under the sturdy discipline. His educational advantages were such as were afforded in the public schools in the vicinity of his home. He was a mere boy at the time when the dark cloud of civil war cast its pall over the national horizon, but his intrinsic patriotism was thoroughly quickened. On the 16th of December, 1863, when not yet sixteen years of age, he enlisted as a member of Company B, Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, commanded by Col. Johnson. It should be mentioned in this connection that three of his brothers also did gallant service in the Union ranks. Mr. Matthew was mustered in at Camp Noble, and thereafter accompanied his regiment to Indianapolis, where they remained a fortnight, after which they were sent to Nashville, Tenn.; thence to Huntsville, Ala., where they were assigned to garrison duty for several months. The regiment then returned to Nashville, participating in the memorable battle at that point, after which they proceeded to the city of New Orleans, and one week later to Mobile, Ala., taking part in the capture of Forts Spanish and Blakely. They then proceeded to Columbus, Miss., where they were stationed during the summer of 1865, and on the 18th of November of that year our subject received his honorable discharge at Vicksburg, being mustered out as corporal of his company. Victory having thus crowned the Union arms, the youthful veteran returned to his home in Indiana, where he remained until the fall of 1867, when he enlisted in Company K, of the Thirtieth United States Regulars, with which he was sent to the west to assist in fighting the insubordinate Indians. No serious engagements were had during his term of service, and he was

discharged in the spring of 1869. Within the early part of the succeeding year Mr. Matthew started for Montana, embarking at Kansas City, on the steamer *Viola Belle*, for the voyage up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, where he arrived in due course of time. From that place he soon afterward went to Gallatin valley, where he turned his attention to farming, ultimately becoming associated with his brother, John T. Matthew, in the purchase of a tract of 160 acres from Henry and David Davis. The brothers thereafter continued to be successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits on their ranch for a period of four years, after which they sold out, and our subject returned to Indiana. That he had a definite object in view is evident when we make record of the fact that on the 5th of April, 1877, he was there united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Vellam, who was born in that state, the daughter of John and Sophronia Vellam, both of whom are now deceased, the father having followed his trade of cabinetmaking in Indiana until the time of his demise. Mr. Matthew returned with his bride to Gallatin county, and here were born their ten children, whose names, in order of birth, are as follows: Rose, Melinda, Violet, Florence, Clarence, Gertrude, Herman, Hollis, Emmet and Clement.

Upon his return to Montana Mr. Matthew purchased another ranch property in the Gallatin valley, one of the most favored sections of the state, and here he now has a valuable estate of 320 acres, under most effective irrigation and improved with a fine brick residence and other well-designed buildings required for the successful work of the farm. The homestead is located three and one-half miles northwest of the city of Bozeman, as has been previously noted. Mr. Matthew devotes his attention principally to the raising of oats, barley and hay, in which lines prolific yields are secured. He is thoroughly progressive and public-spirited, and is recognized as one of the representative men of the community, having ever contributed his quota toward its advancement and material prosperity. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he is at the present time a member of the board of school trustees, in which capacity he has served with marked efficiency and definite interest for a number of years. Fraternally he keeps alive his interest in and fellowship with his old comrades in arms by retaining membership in William English Post No. 10, G. A. R., at Bozeman.

JAMES MAULDIN.—The life of Mr. Mauldin has been replete with "ceaseless toil and endeavor," and his career has been a rather uneventful one, but his energy and progressive spirit have enabled him to successfully conduct enterprises of importance and to obtain a worthy success. He is one of the pioneers of Montana, has been prominently identified with her productive industries and has contributed to the advancement and material prosperity of the commonwealth, while his course has ever been such as to retain the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men.

James Mauldin is a native of the state of Maryland, where he was born on July 2, 1832, the eldest of the six children of John and Sophia (Simpers) Mauldin, also natives of Maryland, the respective families having been identified with the annals of American history from the early Colonial epoch. John Mauldin was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Maryland and in mercantile business, and there he and his wife passed their entire lives. James Mauldin received his early educational training in the subscription schools, attending during the winter months and assisting in the work of the paternal farmstead during the summers. Going to Baltimore when eighteen years of age he served a three-years apprenticeship at harness-making; then made a trip into Virginia as agent for a book publishing house, but not finding the vocation suited to his tastes he returned to Baltimore and for a short time was identified with the cigar and tobacco business; then in the dry-goods business in that city, but with indifferent success. His next adventure was in the shoe business, going first to Wheeling, and thence to Columbus, Ohio, where he opened his shoe store in 1857. He conducted a successful business in Ohio's capital city until 1864. In the meantime he placed the store and business in charge of his partner, and went to Boston, where he secured an equipment and soon afterward established a shoe factory at Amesbury, Mass., from which to supply his stores in the west, having opened establishments in Cleveland and Indianapolis, as well as continuing in business in Columbus. In the spring of 1865, having decided to come to Montana, then attracting considerable attention as a field of investment and business enterprise as well as a profitable mining section, he proceeded as far as Grinnell, Iowa, where he secured an outfit and brought his stock of merchandise overland to Virginia City, by way of the Platte river. He was accompanied

by his brother, William T., whom he left in charge of the stock of goods in Virginia City, while he returned to the east to purchase additional supplies to be sold in Montana. On starting for the east in the fall of 1865 he walked from Virginia City to Bozeman, where he tarried a sufficient length of time to build a boat sixteen feet in length and eighteen inches deep, and then paid a man \$25 to put the craft on his wagon and transport it to the Yellowstone river. Here the boat was launched and Mr. Mauldin, with seven others, embarked for the trip down the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers to Sioux City, Iowa. The voyage was attended with no little danger, as the Indians were liable to attack the party at any moment, but they adopted a plan which minimized the risk materially. They would travel during the daytime and land on some island to cook their supper, after which they would embark and continue the voyage, eating the meal in the boat and after making progress until bed time would land again and crawl into the brush to sleep, thus avoiding the Indians. In the morning they would run down to another island and there cook their breakfast. This plan was followed successfully for the entire journey, which was not without zest and pleasurable interest. Eight days and nights were consumed in making the trip down the Yellowstone to the confluence with the Missouri. The party finally reached Sioux City, and thence Mr. Mauldin took a stage for Boone Station, Iowa, whence he made the remainder of the trip by railroad. While in the east he disposed of his manufacturing and retail business interests to his partners. He visited Chicago and Boston and purchased another stock of general merchandise, which he transported by rail to Boone Station, and in the spring of 1866 loaded the same on wagons and started again to Montana. He proceeded to Omaha and thence to Fort Laramie, Wyo., and on to Virginia City, Mont., by way of the Bridger cutoff, where he arrived on the 1st of September, 1866. While en route his train traversed the Sioux Indian country, encountering some little trouble with the red men, who stole horses belonging to the train. Mr. Mauldin was fortunately able to furnish cattle with which to bring the wagons through after the horses had been taken. The train corralled the cattle and maintained pickets every night. One member of the party was killed by Indians on Rock creek. Upon reaching Virginia City Mr. Mauldin sold a portion of his stock and stored the

remainder until the following spring, when he took the same to the mining district on the Salmon river, Idaho, where there was a stampede of gold-seekers at the time, and there in Leesburg basin, he closed out his stock of merchandise, returning to Virginia City in the fall of 1867. He then secured another stock of goods, which was shipped by boat to Fort Benton, from which point he transferred the same to Helena, where he conducted business about one year, disposing of the greater portion of the stock and sending the balance to Utah, where he exchanged the same for cattle, which he brought to Montana, locating in the Beaverhead valley, where he took up a tract of land. The next spring he went to California, and at the point where the city of Los Angeles is now located he purchased 500 head of horses and thence drove them through to his ranch, where he began breeding cattle and horses upon quite an extensive scale, constantly increasing the scope of his operations. Four years later he brought to his ranch the first imported Percheron horses that ever came west of the Missouri river. Mr. Mauldin contributed materially to the improvement of grades and the general expansion of the stock interests of the state, and he continued to be prominently identified with this line of enterprise until 1898, when he disposed of his fine ranch property, and has since been practically retired from active business, though he finds that his capitalistic interests demand his care and time to such an extent that he is by no means idle. He owns valuable realty in the cities of Butte, Helena and Dillon, in which last attractive little city he makes his home. He has banking and other capitalistic interests of importance, and is one of the substantial and representative men of the state. He passes the winters principally in travel. Politically, Mr. Mauldin supports the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with Dillon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M. He is well known throughout the state and enjoys marked popularity among the pioneers and others with whom he has been thrown in contact in a business or social way.

AMOS MELTON.—In the pioneer days of Montana the subject of this memoir became identified with its history, and his life was well spent in devotion to all the duties of citizenship and private associations, his record being as an

open scroll, inviting the closest scrutiny. His was a character of great elemental strength; industry, energy, absolute integrity and fidelity of purpose being predominating attributes of his nature, and it is needless to say that he commanded the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was one of the early argonauts to the New Eldorado of California and was a genuine western man in spirit and in truth.

Mr. Melton was born in the state of Indiana, on the 22d of March, 1830, being the son of David and Christina (Pfirmer) Melton, the former born in Kentucky, of French parents, the latter in Germany. They moved from Indiana to Illinois in 1836. Our subject was a mere child at the time of his parents' removal to Illinois; the father settling on a farm in Knox county, became one of the pioneers of that section, devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits until life's labors were ended in death. To the somewhat primitive public schools of the period Amos Melton was indebted for the educational advantages enjoyed as a youth, but continued to assist in the work of the homestead farm until 1849, when he joined the throng of gold-seekers wending their way across the plains to California. The long and weary overland journey was completed without untoward incident or difficulty, and upon arriving in the Golden state Mr. Melton turned his attention to placer mining, which he followed about three years with much success, and shortly afterward returned to Illinois and purchased a farm. Through loans and unfortunate investments he lost a considerable portion of his fortune, and on this account made another trip to California, going by way of the Isthmus of Panama, remained during one winter and returned to his home by the same route. He thereafter devoted his attention to his farm in Illinois until April 17, 1864, when he started for Montana, accompanied by his wife and children. The trip was made with horse teams and by way of the Bridger cutoff. The train was under command of Capt. Knight, and though emigrants both preceding and following had serious trouble with the Indians, the party of which Mr. Melton and his family were members escaped without molestation. They passed the site of the present city of Bozeman, which was then marked by a solitary log cabin, and continued their journey to Virginia City, where they arrived on the 14th of July, 1864. Mr. Melton purchased a claim in Alder gulch, and at once began developing the same, securing good

returns. He subsequently purchased another claim and expended the output of the first in the developing of the second, which proved unprofitable. After devoting two years to mining, in 1866 came to the Gallatin valley, taking up a homestead claim located two miles northwest of his present homestead, and engaged in farming and stockgrowing for some four years, at the expiration of which he disposed of the ranch, purchasing from a Mr. Gregson his present fine homestead, comprising 200 acres, all being under most effective irrigation. Here he carried on diversified farming, oats being the principal crop. On December 23, 1893, Mr. Melton passed away, leaving to his family a valuable estate and the grand heritage of a name untarnished by suspicion of wrong or shadow of evil. His widow still maintains her home on the old place, hallowed by the associations and memories of the past. She is a sterling type of the noble pioneer women who came to Montana and endured the hardships and privations of frontier life, being self-abnegating and faithful and contributing in large measure to the progress of civilization and the development of a great state. The family home is noted for its refined hospitality, and the farm is one of the attractive places of this section of the state, being traversed by the East Gallatin river and situated four miles northeast of the village of Belgrade, the postoffice address. In politics Mr. Melton supported the Democratic party, and in all the relations of life he commanded uniform confidence and esteem.

April 3, 1856, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Melton to Miss Harriet Yarde, who was born in the vicinity of London, England, as were her parents, John and Mary Ann (Clements) Yarde. While still a child her parents immigrated to America, locating in the province of Ontario, Canada, where they remained five years, coming thence to the United States and making their home in Illinois, which continued to be their residence until death summoned them. In that state occurred the marriage of Mrs. Melton, and as before stated thereafter accompanied her husband to Montana. Of their children we incorporate a brief record, as follows: Cornelius is individually mentioned on other pages of this work; Clara is the wife of David Powell, who resides six miles north of Bozeman; John has leased the old homestead and has the management of the same; Harriet L. is the wife of Moses Decker, of Spring Hill, this county; Celia A. is the wife of Gilbert Stewart,

of Belgrade; Virginia Montana is the wife of William Lutton, of Thompson Falls, Missoula county; Albert Lee is a resident of Bozeman; Della is the wife of Frank Perkins, of Bozeman; Edna, Edgar and James are deceased.

JOHN MERRY.—A miner of the early days in the far northwest, and having experienced in his own life all the hardships and privations, the alternate successes and failures, the dangers and disappointments, and the cruel tragedies incident to the period, John Merry, of Ten Mile, Lewis and Clarke county, Mont., is still hale and vigorous at the advanced age of seventy, and filled with the same indomitable spirit that characterized his young manhood. He was born at Sandon, near Scarborough, England, April 9, 1832, of families long resident in that country, and emigrated therefrom when he was twenty years old. He located at Waterford, Mass., and engaged for two years at farming. In 1854 he removed to St. Anthony, Minn., at the time when the suspension bridge over the Mississippi was in process of construction. There he followed farming and lumbering until 1860, when he went on a raft down the Mississippi to St. Louis, and from there traveled overland to Denver, Colo. He engaged in mining at Mountain City, in that state, for two years, and in 1862, induced by the excitement over the Salmon river gold finds, in company with five comrades started with a team of oxen for that section; but learning when they reached Snake river that the way was inaccessible, they changed their route to the old government trail leading to Deer Lodge and the British possessions. At Beaverhead river they heard of the prospects at Bannack, and made that point their destination, reaching the mines in August, 1862. Mr. Merry began placer mining and prospecting at Stapleton bar, locating and working a claim above the bar and using a wagon bed for a sluice. His success was fair, and in the spring of 1863 he went to Alder gulch and bought a claim which he worked with some profit. At this time the Indians were troublesome at Bannack and other points, but a treaty was made with them and they became more friendly. It was also at this time that the lawless element was arrogant and compelled the organization of the Vigilantes to secure any sort of order and protection. In 1863 Mr. Merry witnessed the killing of Mr. Copley

by a Mexican, and his speedy trial and execution for the crime. Plummer was at the height of his power as road agent and sheriff, and the culmination came when he and nine of his comrades in crime were hanged by the Vigilantes. In the fall of 1864 Mr. Merry purchased a general store at Virginia City, but the same year sold his stock, went to New York city and remained until the spring of 1865, when he returned to Montana and began mining at Blackfoot City. In the fall he removed to Nelson gulch and engaged in placer mining. In 1869 he purchased his present ranch and went into the stock business, which he followed until 1876. In 1866 he married Miss Mary E. Hale, of Helena, who was born in Charleston, S. C., and in 1876, when the great reservoir on Two Mile broke, sweeping away all his possessions, Mrs. Merry was drowned in the flood. Mr. Merry then returned to Nelson gulch, and buying shares in some claims he resumed mining operations. In 1883 he joined the Coeur d'Alene stampede, reaching the grounds on Christmas day with only a piece of bacon for dinner, and found what many others found—nothing. He then returned to Minnesota, where he married Miss N. R. Thompson, of Minneapolis, Minn. They returned to Montana and he went to mining in Nelson gulch, having a ranch about three miles away on Willow creek, where he built a house during the winter. She died on December 19, 1899, leaving no children. Since his return in 1865 Mr. Merry has followed mining and working on his ranch except, during the year 1900, when he went to Cape Nome. In the fall he returned to his home, where he has since passed his life in his simple unpretentious way, dealing squarely with all men and highly esteemed.

JOSEPH MEUNIER.—In connection with the political affairs of Montana the subject of this review has been an active and efficient worker, and his unflagging interest in the welfare of the laboring classes has made him a popular and prominent exponent of their cause. He served with distinction in the lower house of the legislature, and his career has been such as to render him particularly eligible for consideration in a work of this nature. Mr. Meunier traces his lineage back to stanch French extraction, but the paternal and maternal ancestors were long identified with

American history. Our subject is a native of the province of Quebec, Canada, having been born in the town of Dunham in 1854. His father, Joseph Meunier, was born in Vermont, whence he removed to Quebec the year previous to the birth of our subject, and there passed the residue of his life, being a speculator and farmer. He died in the year 1891. His wife, whose maiden name was Henriette Martel, was a native of Canada, and is now in Montreal. Joseph Meunier obtained his education through the public schools of his native province, supplemented by a three-years collegiate course in the beautiful old French city of Three Rivers, or Trois Rivières, at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and St. Maurice rivers. After leaving school Mr. Meunier engaged in the exporting of grain and hay, with headquarters in the city of St. John's, Quebec, where he eventually became a member of the commission firm of Arpin & Meunier, with whom he was associated for ten years, the enterprise being successful.

In the year 1887 Mr. Meunier came to Montana, located in Butte and engaged in the hotel business until 1892, when he disposed of his interests and became librarian of the Canadian Institute, a social organization, remaining as such until July, 1901. In politics Mr. Meunier has ever been a stalwart advocate of Democracy and an active worker in the cause since taking up his residence in Montana. At the general election of November, 1900, Mr. Meunier was the candidate of the party for representative of Silver Bow county in the legislature, and was accorded a gratifying majority at the polls. He was one of the active working members of the Seventh general assembly, and was assigned to various important committees. He was chairman of the committee on federal relations and a member of the military committee. In the advocacy of the eight-hour bill and the company store bill he was earnest and persistent, and ever found arrayed in support of measures conserving the legitimate interests of the laboring man. His services have not lacked popular recognition, and he is destined for still further honors in connection with the public and political affairs of the commonwealth. He is a man of strong individuality, taking an intelligent and lively interest in the questions and issues of the day and fortifying his convictions by careful study and investigation. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared.

On September 30, 1879, Mr. Meunier was united

in marriage to Miss Rosana Benjamin, who was born in the province of Quebec. She died in 1896, leaving five children, as follows: Benjamin, Beatrice, Maximilian, Jeanette and Pauline Meunier.

THOMAS A. GRIGG, M. D.—In the sciences of medicine and surgery there are definite branches which alone may properly challenge the entire thought and attention of any one man for the entire period of his life, and thus it is that practitioners of marked ability in general lines have seen fit to direct their course to specialties, perfecting themselves in knowledge pertinent thereto and the practical work implied. Among these may be mentioned Thomas A. Grigg, M. D., who, while one of the representative members of the medical profession in Montana, makes a specialty of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat and lungs, and in these lines finds ample scope for his endeavors. In his finely-equipped offices in the city of Butte are the most modern appliances and accessories utilized in the diseases to which he devotes his attention, and from this headquarters his professional services have been in requisition by patients from distant parts of Montana and from contiguous states.

Dr. Grigg is a native of Prince Edward Island, Canada, born on February 11, 1861, the youngest child of Dr. William and William (Daugherty) Grigg, the former of whom was born in England, where he was reared, and he was educated in London. In 1826 he emigrated to America, locating on Prince Edward Island, where in connection with medical practice he became extensively concerned in ship-building, in which he accumulated a fortune. He was twice married, having nine children by the first and two by the second marriage. He died in 1881, at the age of eighty-one and his second wife passed away when fifty-six years of age.

Thomas A. Grigg, after a high school education, studied medicine under his father and other able physicians, continuing technical reading until 1883, when he attended the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania for four years and was graduated with honors. It has been said of this period of his life:

"The Doctor spared neither time nor money in acquiring a thorough knowledge of his profession, as is shown by letters of recommendation he has



J. A. Ligg D.O.M.

from Profs. R. A. F. Penrose, D. Hayes Agnew, Provost William Pepper and others, men of world-wide renown, with whom he had the good fortune to be associated during his student and after life.

* * * * * In the fall of 1887 the Doctor located in Mahoney City, Pa., where he did a very extensive and successful practice as a physician and surgeon for over four years, during which time he kept up his studies at the Philadelphia hospitals, much of his time being spent at the Will Eye Hospital and that of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1891 he received a special diploma on his specialties, the eye, ear, throat, nose and lungs, from the Philadelphia Polyclinic. In 1892, at the suggestion of Dr. Pepper, on account of failing health, due to overwork, he came west and spent six months rustication on Lake Chelan, Wash. In October, 1892, the Doctor located permanently in Butte. The people of this place, who are not slow to measure the worth, ability and integrity of strangers, soon found him to be a man well-trained in his profession, possessed of skill, good judgment and ability. He soon built up a lucrative practice, having the confidence of both the profession and the laity. The Doctor is now well-known throughout this great state, as well as in the adjoining states, having successfully performed some of the most difficult operations in his branch of surgery."

Dr. Grigg retains membership in the American Medical Association, the Rocky Mountain Interstate Medical Association and the state and county organizations and he is also identified with the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania and the alumni association of the university of that state. He is one of the collaborators of the Montana State Medical Association in contributions to the Medical Sentinel, published in Portland, Ore. He is a close student, original in thought and action, giving much attention to individual investigation and research, keeping in touch with the advances made in the sciences of medicine and surgery. He has valuable investments in mining properties and also owns real estate in Butte and in the state of Washington, his holdings being of unmistakable value. For some time he did special professional work for the government, and in 1900 he was appointed a member of the board of United States examining surgeons for the pension department in Silver Bow county, and is now president of the board. Dr. Grigg exercises his franchise in support of the Republican party, and fraternally he is

identified with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Fraternal Union of America, being examining surgeon for the Woodmen and the Fraternal Union. On August 20, 1888, Dr. Grigg was united in marriage to Miss Joanna S. Miller, who was born in the town of the Doctor's nativity, she being the daughter of John Miller, a prominent ship-builder. They have three children, Elmer Roy, Leon Allison and Joanna Ethel. The beautiful family home, a center of gracious and refined hospitality, is located at 823 West Broadway, and the Doctor and Mrs. Grigg are prominently concerned in the social life of Montana's metropolis.

ARTHUR W. MILES.—Mr. Miles occupies a distinguished position in the business and industrial life of Montana, having contributed largely to the development of the state through well directed individual efforts. He was born at Westminster, Mass., on June 20, 1859, the son of Daniel C. and Mary Jane (Puffer) Miles, the former a brother of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commander-in-chief of the United States Army. A. W. Miles was born in the same house as was his distinguished uncle, whose guest he is on his frequent visits to the east. His grandparents in the agnatic line were Daniel and Mary (Curtis) Miles, both born in Massachusetts, as were the maternal grandparents, James and Lucy Puffer, who were of stanch old Colonial stock.

Arthur W. Miles attended the public schools of Westminster, and, matriculating in the famous Wesleyan Academy, in Wilbraham, Mass., was graduated therefrom in the class of 1878. He began teaching in the Westminster public schools, but at the end of his first term accepted the position of paymaster's clerk in the regular army, and was assigned to the command of Maj. G. W. Baird, with headquarters at Santa Fe, N. M. After one year he was promoted and transferred to Fort Keogh, Montana, arriving there in October, 1880. After two and one-half years of service Mr. Miles was relieved at his request, and engaged in the hardware business at Coulson, then a flourishing camp, and after a few months he removed to Billings, where he erected the first store in that now thriving city. In 1882 he entered into a partnership with A. L. Babcock, as Babcock & Miles.

Within the year 1883 Mr. Miles opened a store in Livingston. The firm opened a branch store at Gardiner, Park county, under charge of P. H. Tooley, a trusted employee. In 1886 they opened branch stores at Big Timber and Red Lodge, while later still a branch was established at Castle. In 1889 Mr. Miles erected the Miles block on Main street, Livingston, a fine, modern brick structure, steam heated and electric lighted, beyond question one of the finest blocks in eastern Montana. In 1891 the firm of Babcock & Miles dissolved, the senior member taking the stores at Billings and Red Lodge, while Mr. Miles maintained headquarters in Livingston, with a branch store at Big Timber. The two gentlemen are still associated in the Babcock-Miles Hardware Company, in business at Castle, Two Dot and Harlow, P. H. Tooley, the manager, being located at Two Dot.

Mr. Miles has been president of the Livingston Milling Company for the past two years, and in 1900 he purchased the extensive lumber business of the Gordon Bros. Lumber Company in Livingston, and is steadily expanding the scope of this important enterprise. The same year he purchased the livery business of G. W. Wakefield, and has in this line one of the best equipped establishments in the west, conducting a large tourist business in the Yellowstone National Park during the season. In 1900 he engaged extensively in the manufacture of brick, has added a large harness and saddlery shop to his hardware and farming implement business in Livingston, and he is also agent for the Rocky Fork Coal Company. In 1901 he erected the postoffice block in Livingston, the finest and most extensive block in the city. He is the owner of a large public hall in Livingston, and of other valuable real estate here and in Miles City, Billings and Big Timber, Mont., and in Pasadena, Cal. Mr. Miles' capacity for detail and his executive ability are seemingly inexhaustible, and these attributes, coupled with tireless energy and correct methods, have placed him in the front rank of Montana's successful men, and his popularity is unmistakable. He has served as vice-president of the Livingston National Bank, is a director of the Park National Bank, and is serving his second term as president of the Montana Implement Dealers' Association, while he is engaged in stockraising on his fine ranch of 840 acres on Shields river. He served two terms as mayor of his city as a Republican, his administrative meeting with unqualified endorsement. Frater-

nally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, in which he has passed the chairs, and also with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. On December 19, 1885, Mr. Miles married with Miss Isabella M. Draper, born in Holliston, Mass., the daughter of W. H. and Sarah L. (Perry) Draper, representatives of old Colonial stock. Mr. and Mrs. Miles have had four children, Louise Gertrude, a student in Carlton College, at Northfield, Minn.; Daniel Nelson and Adena Josephine, at the parental home, and Perry, deceased.

HUGH J. MILLER, the present county attorney of Park county, is recognized as one of the representative members of the bar of Montana, having a thorough knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and having shown his ability in many a forensic contest. He was born on December 31, 1866, at Genoa, Minn., the son of Rev. Hiram and Mary (Vaughan) Miller, natives of New York and Vermont. His grandfather, John Miller, was born likewise in New York, while the maternal grandfather, Daniel Vaughan, was born in Vermont. In the agnatic line the ancestry traces to old Scottish origin, three brothers having emigrated to America in early colonial days and locating in diverse sections of the colonies. Col. Miller, a descendant of one of the brothers, was an officer of the line in the war of the Revolution. Rev. Hiram Miller was a clergyman of the Freewill Baptist church, but retired from his clerical position a score of years ago and thereafter was engaged in merchandising.

Hugh J. Miller, the second of five sons, after attending the public schools matriculated in the college at Rochester, Minn., where he continued his studies for some time and then engaged in pedagogic work in Minnesota for five years, proving very successful as an instructor and disciplinarian. While he was thus engaged the state authorities offered competition prizes for the best methods of instruction, and the school in which Mr. Miller was teaching secured second position. In 1889 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, graduating in the class of 1891, as LL. B., and he was admitted to the bar of Michigan on June 10th of that year. He has a high standing and was recommended by the faculty for his able work as a student and his effective assimilation of the tech-

nical lore of the law. He also completed a two-years course in elocution and oratory, under the efficient instruction of the distinguished Prof. Trueblood.

Mr. Miller came to Montana the year of his graduation, arriving in Livingston on August 14, 1891, and was admitted to the bar of the state on motion by the supreme court soon afterward. He was for about nine months associated with Allan R. Joy in the practice of his profession, after which he gave inception to his individual practice, in which he has been signally successful. In the fall of 1892 Mr. Miller was the successful candidate of the Republican party for the office of county attorney, serving one term, when his private practice had so increased that he refused to become a candidate for re-election in 1894, but he was again elected to the same office in 1898, and was chosen as his own successor in 1900. He has proven a most careful and able prosecutor, and has done much to protect the interests of the county. In the case of Danforth v. Alexander Livingston, county treasurer, involving the collection of a large amount of tax money, Mr. Miller represented the defendant, meeting defeat in the lower court and promptly carrying the case before the supreme court, where the ruling of the inferior court was reversed, thus saving to Park county many thousand dollars. The decision rendered by the supreme court stands as a precedent in the state, and Mr. Miller has received high praise for the masterful way in which he presented his cause and secured the reversal.

Fraternally Mr. Miller is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, enjoying distinct popularity in these orders, as does he also in professional, business and social circles. On April 19, 1897, Mr. Miller was appointed judge advocate on the staff of Gov. R. B. Smith, and served until the expiration of the gubernatorial term. On January 9, 1889, Mr. Miller wedded with Miss Georgiana Cole, born in Cedar Falls, Iowa, the daughter of Oscar and Lavintha J. (Gordon) Cole. Her uncle, W. J. Gordon, one of the eminent citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, presented that city with Gordon Park, a property valued at upwards of \$1,000,000, and recognized as one of the finest of the many beautiful parks which grace the Forest city. Mrs. Miller was assistant principal in the high school

at Livingston for several years, being a graduate of the Iowa State Normal School, at Cedar Falls, in the class of 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have one son, Vilroy C., a manly youth, now attending the public schools, showing diligence and ability as a student, and having some claim to distinction as a juvenile bibliophile, since he has a library of nearly 100 books of his own selection and of the best class of literature. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are prominent in the social life of Livingston, and their residence is a center of gracious and refined hospitality.

JAMES H. MILLER.—Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry of illustrious order, and, as Macaulay says, it is certain that the man who takes no pride in the noble achievements of his ancestors will never achieve anything worthy of remembrance by remote descendants. Mr. Miller is thus fortunate, while his own accomplishment has been worthy of his ancestry, for he has rendered to the nation the service of a loyal soldier, while in the peaceful vocations of life he has ever been animated by sterling integrity. He is today one of the representative stockgrowers of Jefferson county, and was born in the village of Durham, on the Androscoggin river, Maine, on July 7, 1839, one of the four children of William and Elizabeth (Webster) Miller, both of whom were also born in the village of Durham. His paternal grandfather was Joshua Miller, born in Cape Elizabeth, Cumberland county, Me., while his wife, whose maiden name was Ann Simonton, was likewise a native of Maine. The paternal great-grandfather was a native of Ireland, whence he emigrated to New England in Colonial days. His maternal grandfather, William Webster, came from England to New Hampshire, and was a relative of Daniel Webster. He married Hannah Stackpole, a native of Maine, who was a niece of Lord Ashburton, the English diplomat, who negotiated the Ashburton treaty with the United States in 1842.

James H. Miller passed his boyhood in the Androscoggin valley, and attended the public schools, and later completed his education in the seminary at Lewiston, now Bates College. His father was a prosperous farmer, and James assisted in the work of the old homestead until August 7, 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, Twentieth Maine Infantry. Col. Adelbert A. Ames com-

manding. The regiment was sent to the Army of the Potomac, joining it in time to participate in the battle of Antietam. Thereafter it had numerous engagements with the Confederates, taking part in the battle of Fredericksburg and afterward in the Burnside campaign. It was at Chancellorsville and marched to Gettysburg, having frequent skirmishes en route. On the march they were detailed to assist the cavalry in preventing the Confederates from passing through the mountain gaps, and at Aldie, Va., Mr. Miller was wounded by a piece of shell, and was transferred to the Sixth Veteran Reserve Corps and stationed at Camp Distribution. Here he was detailed as second leader of a band, and it may be said that he had manifested particular musical talent from his childhood, and that before his enlistment he had taught music for several years, being also the leader of a band in Durham and of one in Lewiston. In 1863 he had been made sergeant and after the battle of Antietam was promoted color sergeant. In 1865 he was transferred from Camp Distribution to Johnston's Island, in Lake Erie, where, on detached duty, he assisted in guarding the Confederate officers. In June he was transferred to Cincinnati, where he was discharged, as sergeant, on July 6, 1865.

Mr. Miller then returned to Maine and to farming on the old homestead until 1869, when he removed to Bristol, Conn., where he taught in the high school and also was instructor and leader of the local band. He remained four years and during the last three was secretary and treasurer of the Porter Saw Company. He had previously been superintendent of schools in Durham for five years, and he devoted in all thirteen years to pedagogic work. From Bristol he returned to Lewiston, Me., and engaged in the manufacture of cotton machinery. Four months later, on April 1, 1874, his establishment was burned, and he was thereafter engaged in fruit growing until 1882, when he started for Montana, arriving in Butte on June 21, and there remaining until December, when he associated himself with L. A. Wilson in renting the Mulvey ranch in Boulder valley, Jefferson county, and they continued operations in stockraising on different ranches until 1887, when Mr. Miller purchased the Bailey ranch, located one mile and a half east of Boulder, and here he has since been successfully engaged in raising live stock, having a herd of high-grade Hereford cattle and fine horses of the old Lex-

ington stock. In his enterprise he has shown marked discrimination and sound judgment, conducting his operations in a most systematic way. The permanent improvements are of the best. He has gained a high reputation for progressive methods, while his ranch is one of the most valuable and attractive in the valley.

In 1899 Mr. Miller gave attention to prospecting and has located quite a number of claims, including the Klondyke copper claim, in Jefferson county, specimens from which have been assayed and in some cases shown fifty per cent. of copper. This claim, of which he is a half owner, is located three miles south of Boulder and is considered a good property. In politics Mr. Miller espouses the Republican party, and he served for several years as school trustee of the district. Fraternally he is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, is a Master Mason and a member of the United Workmen. On November 11, 1869, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Anne L. Johnston, born in Bridgeton, Me., one of the five children of John and Lucinda (Foster) Johnston, both natives of Maine, where the father was a prosperous farmer. Her paternal grandfather, Daniel Johnston, was likewise born in Maine, and her maternal grandfather, Francis Foster, was born in England, whence he came to Maine, becoming one of the original settlers of Bridgeton. Mr. and Mrs. Miller had a son, Frank C., who died at the age of twenty years.

REUBEN A. MILLEGAN is regarded as a self-made man, having had but very limited educational advantages in his boyhood and youth. He is a native of Greene county, N. Y., where he was born March 19, 1835, a son of James and Eleanor Millegan, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of New York state. The father was a prosperous farmer in New York, Wisconsin and Michigan, and at a good old age retired from active life and passed the remainder of his days with his son, our subject. During the war of 1812 he was an officer in the army of the United States, and throughout his long life was a faithful follower of the policies and principles of the old Whig and Republican parties. The mother was an ardent member of the Christian church. They had nine children, of whom only four are now living, namely: Edwin, George W., Reuben A. and

Wallace. The mother died in 1862 and the father in 1882.

Mr. Millegan began at the age of fourteen years to work on the farm, and continued to do so until 1855, when he went to Monroe county, Wis., and purchased government land for the purpose of farming. During the Civil war he was in the Federal service, having enlisted in 1862 in Company K, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war and mustered out as sergeant. He was one of the eighteen survivors of the 120 men in his company. With his regiment he saw service under Gen. Sherman in the campaign at Atlanta and the famous "March to the Sea," taking part in the engagements on that trying campaign. Fortunately he escaped without wounds. In 1872 he removed to Branch county, Mich., and remained there six years. At the end of that time he located in Meade county, Kan., and there served as a captain in the state militia for a period of two years. In 1881 Mr. Millegan came to Montana and spent a year working for his brother Wallace on a ranch three miles north of Helena. From 1882 to 1885 he conducted a hotel at Clancy; and in the year last mentioned he located a homestead, a pre-emption and a desert claim about fifty miles south of Great Falls, to which he has added by subsequent purchases until he now has under control 2,000 acres of land, a large portion of which is fit for cultivation and produces fine crops of oats, wheat, hay and potatoes. His enterprise in developing this section is highly appreciated, a strong proof of the fact being furnished in the name of the village near him, which is called Millegan in his honor, and is pleasantly located on Trout creek. Here he was engaged in cattle raising and the dairy business, in addition to his general farming, and, throughout a somewhat varied and adventurous life, has been quite successful in all his undertakings.

In political affiliation Mr. Millegan is an active Republican, has served as chairman of the county committee of his party and also as treasurer. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was united in marriage May 19, 1856, with Miss Mary Levering, a native of Knox county, Ohio, the daughter of Charles and Mary Levering, the former a Pennsylvanian and the latter from New Jersey. The father settled in Ohio in 1812, being one of the pioneers of that state. He was an active Demo-

crat, devoting his life to farming and was prosperous and progressive. Both parents were members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Millegan have had nine children, of whom four are living, namely: Joseph W., Gertrude A., Mary B. and Bessie J. The parents are members of the Baptist church, in which they have high standing. Since 1898 Mr. Millegan has lived retired, secure in the enjoyment of the good will and esteem of his neighbors and fellows citizens generally.

HON. JAMES H. MILLS.—The life history of this gentleman is one of patriotic devotion to duty, and replete with those stirring events which time softens to romance. He was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, on December 21, 1837. Descended from English-Irish and Holland ancestors, seven generations preceding him have lived in America. Through Colonial and Revolutionary days and in the succeeding years the members played varied and important parts in the founding of the United States. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors served loyally in the Continental army of the Revolution, when there was no room for the "summer soldier and the sunshine patriot." So far back as the Mills family can trace their history they were Presbyterians. George S. Mills, born in Pennsylvania in 1815, married Susan Davis, a daughter of John Davis, who had removed to Ohio from Pennsylvania, about 1814. George S. Mills died in Pennsylvania in his sixty-fourth year. His first wife died in Ohio at the age of twenty-eight, leaving but one child, James Hamilton Mills.

Receiving his education in the schools of eastern Ohio and of Pittsburg, Pa., Mr. Mills was early engaged in mercantile and mechanical pursuits, continuing in these until the Civil war. His inherited traits of patriotism and loyalty caused his early enlistment, on April 27, 1861, in Company G, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves (Fortieth Pennsylvania Infantry), as a private soldier. With his regiment he participated in nearly all the general engagements of the Army of the Potomac during his term of service. He was promoted to corporal, first sergeant, first lieutenant and captain, and for "gallant conduct at the battle of the Wilderness, and Bethesda church," in 1864, he was commissioned by the President of the United States brevet-major and brevet-lieutenant-

colonel. He was mustered out of service at Pittsburgh, on June 13, 1864. That he escaped without a wound is remarkable, for of the more than 2,000 regiments in the Union army the Fortieth Pennsylvania sustained the eighth heaviest loss. After his muster out, Mr. Mills for a time engaged in the wholesale leather business at Pittsburgh, Pa. Then the "boundless west" offered splendid opportunities and inducements to an active and enterprising young man; and, to avail himself of them, Mr. Mills came to Montana in the spring of 1866 and engaged in mining on the Yellowstone, where he was one of a company which opened a hydraulic claim at Emigrant gulch. Provisions were scarce and high, and they gave all their money to a packer whom they sent to purchase supplies at Bozeman. But the packer "went against the tiger," lost the money and disappeared. After weeks of harrowing anxiety the swindled party were obliged to abandon the claim. All the money of Capt. Mills had been sunk in this enterprise, and when he arrived at Virginia City his capital was ten cents in postal currency. However, he at once secured a position as bookkeeper and this indirectly led to a brighter opening. An article he had written to an eastern journal attracted the attention of D. W. Tilton, and he offered Capt. Mills the editorship of the Montana Post. He accepted the offer and became the third editor of Montana's first newspaper, succeeding Prof. Dimsdale and Judge Blake. He was a forceful and vigorous writer, and ably conducted the Post until the spring of 1869. He then founded the New Northwest, at Deer Lodge, which he edited and published until November, 1891. He was the first president of the Montana Press Association.

In 1875 Capt. Mills was united in marriage to Miss Ella M. Hammond, a native of Wisconsin and daughter of Martin Hammond. She came to Montana in 1865 and died in 1899. Their three children were Mary E., Nellie G. and James H., Jr. Politically Mr. Mills has been a life-long and consistent Republican, and he has most efficiently filled important official positions. He was a member of the first constitutional convention of Montana, and by President Hayes was appointed secretary of the territory, served four years, and declined re-appointment. In 1889 he was again nominated for the convention to formulate a state constitution, but declined the proffered honor to accept the appointment of collector of internal revenue for the district which included Montana,

Idaho and Utah. In this high office he served with distinction until February 28, 1893, when he was appointed commissioner of the state bureau of agriculture, labor and industry, which position he filled until January, 1897. In 1895 he was appointed receiver of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and in 1897 receiver for the Helena Consolidated Water Company. Mr. Mills then became business manager for the reorganized water company, which position he held until February, 1901, when he became clerk and recorder of the newly established county of Powell, the county seat being at his old home, Deer Lodge. Fraternally Capt. Mills is a member of the Loyal Legion, past senior vice-commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, past grand master workman of the United Workmen and past grand master of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Montana. Financially, socially and politically, the career of the Hon. James H. Mills has won merited success. Thoroughly known, especially by "old-timers" in all portions of the state, he numbers a wide clientele of steadfast friends. Of great executive ability and business sagacity, he has satisfactorily met every demand made upon his versatile talents and long experience as a man of affairs.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.—One of the substantial farmers and stockgrowers of Madison county, where he has lived for more than thirty-five years, Mr. Mitchell has been industrious, enterprising and successful. He was born in Sullivan county, N. H., on January 27, 1834, the sixth of the eleven children of Charles and Sylvia (Mitchell) Mitchell, both of whom passed their entire lives in New Hampshire. The father, a farmer, was a worthy representative of one of the prominent pioneer families of New England, and a descendant of English emigrants of Colonial days. The common schools supplied Mr. Mitchell with his early education and he devoted his attention to farm work until he was nineteen years old, when he started to seek his fortunes in Iowa. Here he was for ten years engaged in farming, and here his marriage was solemnized.

In 1864, hearing much of Montana, Mr. Mitchell determined to come to this part of the territory of Idaho, and in April, with his young wife, he left Des Moines, Iowa, with a mule team, there being

five in the party, including Mrs. Mitchell. The train transported freight and provisions, and most of the freight was sold at good prices in Virginia City. The trip occupied 100 days and the party arrived in Alder gulch on the 17th of July, not having been molested by the Indians. Mr. Mitchell engaged in hauling wood and mining timber into Alder gulch, and the next summer worked in the mines, passing the winter in Virginia City. On October 20, 1865, he removed to Madison valley, and entered a claim of 160 acres of government land and was one of the first to make location here after the government survey. To his original homestead he has added until he now has an estate of 520 acres, well improved and constituting as attractive a farm home as may be found in the older settled states. It is located two and a half miles northeast of Ennis, his postoffice town. The greater portion is available for cultivation and here are secured large crops. Mr. Mitchell devotes special attention to high-grade Hereford cattle and has contributed in no small degree to the improvement of this branch of industry. He has two thoroughbred Hereford bulls and is enthusiastic in the breeding of fine cattle. He also raises good draught horses, but principally for his own use. In 1898 Mr. Mitchell erected a commodious residence of ten rooms, equipped with modern improvements and conveniences, one of the most attractive homes in the beautiful valley.

During his long residence in Montana Mr. Mitchell has been familiar with the Indians and their ways, but has never suffered at their hands. During the memorable Nez Perces war, when Chief Joseph and his band passed down the Madison valley, Mr. Mitchell took his family to Virginia City for safety. In politics he is a Republican, and, though aspiring to no political preferment, he has ever shown a deep interest in the advancement of his community and state, and, as a public-spirited citizen, has lent his aid and influence to all worthy enterprises. He and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, holding membership in Trinity Mission church, at Ennis, in which Mr. Mitchell is a member of the vestry. On September 25, 1862, while a resident of Iowa, Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage to Miss Aroline W. Cross, who was born in Richland county, Ohio, the daughter of Benjamin Cross, a native of Maine, who was an early settler in Ohio, where his death occurred. His

wife, whose maiden name was Mary Drew, was also a native of Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have two children, both natives of Montana, where they have been educated: Lumyra E., born January 20, 1867, is the wife of Dr. William Tudor, a dentist of Bozeman; and Henry Herbert, born September 4, 1873, is associated with his father in the management of the homestead ranch.

BERNHARD M. MJELDE.—Norway has contributed a large number of good citizens, thrifty business men and sterling yeomanry to America, and among them none is perhaps more entitled to worthy regard and consideration than is Bernhard M. Mjelde, of Big Timber, Mont., who was born at Madison, Wis., April 27, 1863, the son of Knudt and Maria (Halvorsen) Mjelde, natives of Norway, who settled in Minnesota in 1836, but removed after a short time to Chicago, Ill., being practically pioneers in both places. From Chicago he removed to Wisconsin, and after spending some time there made his home in Faribault, Minn., and then returned to Wisconsin. In all of these different localities he prospered in business and worked at his trade of shoemaking. In 1890 he took up his residence a second time in Chicago, where he still lives.

Mr. Mjelde had his early school training at Black Earth, Dane county, Wis., and after being graduated from the high school in 1884 he made school teaching his vocation for a number of terms in his native state. In 1886 he came to Montana and settled at Big Timber, where he found congenial occupation in ranching and sheepraising, varying it at intervals by school teaching. In 1890 he began business as proprietor of a hotel and restaurant, first in the Arlington, and later in the new Grand upon its completion. At the end of about two years and a half he quit the hotel business and accepted a position with Belay & Polutnik, in Big Timber, and passed the next six years in their employment. At the end of this period he went into business for himself and continued at it until 1900, when he was elected clerk of Sweet Grass county court, an office which he still holds.

Mr. Mjelde was married March 28, 1890, to Miss Louisa Klebesadel, of Milwaukee. They have two sons and two daughters living with them in their elegant home on First avenue, and assist-

ing in making it attractive to their large circle of friends. Mr. Mjelde has taken an active interest in everything which pertains to the welfare of the community, and has shown by both his private and his official life all the elements of good citizenship for which he is justly and highly esteemed by his fellows. He is an earnest and valued member of the Knights of Pythias, in which he has held high official positions, and has given to his lodge intelligent and valuable service. He is also a member of the Maccabees, holding the office of record keeper.

WM. H. H. ELLIS.—The scion of a martial strain, dwelling in childhood on the valiant deeds of his ancestry, on both sides of the house, and in his young manhood drawn into the very vortex of civil war, William H. H. Ellis, of near Bozeman, may be called almost a child of the army; who acquired through its harsh discipline the qualities of courage and endurance, as well as readiness in resource and quick perception, and to have earned through his active military service the rest he so enjoys in his beautiful home. He was born at Weston, Platte county, Mo., on January 26, 1841. His father was Benedict Ellis, a Virginian, and his grandfather, Jonathan Ellis, was an early emigrant from Wales. His mother was Edith Vaughn, of Kentucky, whose mother, a Miss Jackson, was a cousin of Andrew Jackson, and a heroic participator in the hardships of frontier life. She was in a fort with Daniel Boone when it was surrounded by Indians who made desperate assaults but were driven off with great slaughter, the women moulding bullets as fast as the men could fire them. In course of time the Vaughns removed to Missouri, Mr. Ellis's grandfather taking up the first land pre-empted in Lafayette county. He was engaged in trading and freighting to Mexico, and his oldest son was sheriff at Santa Fe, a perilous position, for the lawless element in that whole country was numerous and treacherous. At one time he hanged fourteen Mexicans for the murder of Rhum Culver, a prominent trader. About two years later when he returned to Mexico from a visit to Missouri and opened a store, he was murdered on his own premises, the dastardly act being presumably the work of friends of the culprits he had hanged.

Mr. Ellis's paternal grandfather also removed to

Clay county, Mo., with his family with the early pioneer settlers, and became prominent, and where, when he attained manhood, Benjamin Ellis engaged extensively for years in making brick, which were in great demand, with his three brothers-in-law. He later took up a fine property in Platte county but died in 1842 before he could prove up on it, leaving a widow and two sons. In 1844 the widow married, and the sons were taken by an uncle who generously provided for their maintenance and preliminary education. The brother, T. B. Ellis, removed to Montana in 1863, and is now a wealthy and extensive sheepraiser at Three Forks in Gallatin county. Mr. Ellis himself remained in Missouri until 1860, when another uncle, a wealthy man living in Platte county, owning a large estate and a number of slaves, offered to furnish him and his brother a college education, and actually matriculated the brother at Pleasant Ridge College. Just then the Civil war occurred and destroyed the school before Mr. Ellis could begin his course. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company A of Col. Cornell's regiment and Gen. Stein's division, which, in September, became a part of Gen. Price's army; and in December, in response to a telegram from Richmond calling for the raising of 5,000 troops, which would constitute Price a major-general in the Confederate army, Mr. Ellis and forty-five others of his company were sworn in before breakfast the next morning as members of the new command, filling the requirement and securing the desired result. From Springfield, Mo., in January, 1862, they escorted a salt train to the Indian nation.

On their return to Springfield they found the Federal troops in force and were attacked by them and forced to retreat. This engagement was followed soon after by the battle of Pea Ridge. Later six regiments were ordered to recapture Springfield but, owing to the unusual height of White river, they were unable to advance, and retired to Desarka, Ark. They sent their horses to Texas and took boats for Memphis, where they arrived just after the battle of Shiloh and in time to take part in those at Farmington, Iuka and Corinth. They wintered at Grenado, Miss., but in the terrible battles of the summer of 1863 they saw almost constant service, fighting at Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Baker's Creek, Big Black and in the prolonged siege of Vicksburg, where they were captured, paroled, and sent to Demopolis, Ala., where they were exchanged and then going to Dalton,



W^m H. H. Ellis

Ga., to Hood's and Johnson's army and then taking part in all of the engagements of the Atlanta campaign. At Altoona station, on their way north after the fall of Atlanta, Mr. Ellis was shot through the collar bone and laid up for five months, when he rejoined his regiment at Mobile. From Fort Blakely he was sent to Mobile to look after the colonel's baggage and that night Fort Blakely was captured and the whole command taken prisoners. Mr. Ellis was much grieved because he was not with the boys; but, again finding his wound troublesome and his health poor, he secured a furlough for thirty days and went to Meriden, Miss., and consulted a board of physicians. Later he started to join Kirby Smith in the hope that he would hold out longer, but was taken sick on the way, and, with ten others, after experiencing difficulty in getting across the Mississippi, was laid up with fever for several months about fifty miles from Helena, Ark.

When he recovered he worked on a plantation for a few months, and with his wages and some money received from friends he started for home and arrived at Weston, Mo., without having been captured. Later, he took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and worked getting out railroad ties, clerking in a store and at various other occupations until 1871, when he started west to make his home in Montana, traveling on the Union Pacific to Corinne, Utah, and thence by stage to Bozeman, arriving there on September 19, and on October 4 filing a claim on eighty acres of land which he at once began to improve, raising a crop on it the next year. In 1877 he purchased the Frank Cline ranch, about two miles from Bozeman. In 1875 he assisted in building the Crow agency and, during its erection, the Sioux were very troublesome, killing a number of the workmen, and in one night stampeding forty-two mules. Occasionally the grasshoppers destroyed the crops, but through all of his difficulties and dangers he has kept up a good heart, never lost courage, and now is reaping a just reward on a fine ranch of 240 acres, with plenty of water to keep it well irrigated, the land frequently yielding as much as 105 bushels of oats and sixty-five of wheat to the acre. The last few years Mr. Ellis has largely abandoned grain raising, devoting his attention to hay and dairy products, having superior herds of short-horn and Jersey cattle, from which he realizes handsome profits, going about the business in a systematic and skillful way, sheltering his cattle

when necessary in his ample barns and sheds and treating them with kind and intelligent care. He was married on January 26, 1882, to Miss Juan Daugherty, a daughter of Charles and Margaret (Jones) Daugherty, of Kentucky. He is a progressive, public-spirited citizen, whose active aid and stimulating example are at the call of his fellows for any enterprise of merit. He also is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity, and stands high in public estimation.

JOHN H. MOORE, M. D., is the scion of an old Scotch family of Argyle, the land of Burns and Scott, and where the name has been held in high esteem for many generations. His father was Dugald Moore of that shire and his mother was Jennie Henderson, of Inverness. His grandfather, John Moore, came to America with his family in 1833 and located on a farm in Middlesex county, province of Ontario, where Dr. Moore was born October 4, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of the county, and at a fine collegiate institute at Strathroy, Ontario, which he attended after earning the money for the tuition by teaching school. This institute is a preparatory school for the university. Dr. Moore was graduated in 1879, after which he engaged in school teaching for a time and then entered the College of Medicine at Detroit, Mich., from which he was graduated in 1886 at the head of his class, which numbered forty-nine members. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Ogden Centre, Mich.; four years later he removed to Blissfield, where he remained in active practice about a year and a half. In 1892 he took up his residence in Big Timber, Mont., where he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen. He continued in active practice as a physician until the fall of 1896 when, being incapacitated for long drives and exposure to weather by serious attacks of rheumatism, he was induced to accept the nomination of his party for the office of county clerk, to which he was elected by a handsome majority. In 1898 he was re-elected without opposition, and in 1900 was chosen for a third term.

December 22, 1888, the Doctor was happily married to Miss Estine McComb, daughter of Thomas McComb, of Ogden Centre, Mich., also of Scotch ancestry. After six years of happy wedded life Mrs. Moore died, November, 1895, leaving three

daughters. On the first day of January, 1901, the Doctor was married a second time, the lady of his choice being Miss Eva L. Dana, a daughter of Rev. J. C. Dana, of Salina, Kan. Dr. Moore has found much pleasure in the companionship and good-fellowship engendered by the fraternal orders. He is an active and valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the last two he holds an official position known as examiner. Dr. Moore is a fine example of the sterling citizenship with which Scotland has blessed America. He is a genial, cultivated gentleman, and is most popular in the community and wherever he is known. This is proven not only by his repeated election to the office he holds, but by the cordial regard which his neighbors and friends express for him on all occasions, and the universal esteem in which he is held.

W. M. E. MOORE.—The subject of this sketch is descended from good English and Irish ancestry, whose American history is honorably recorded in the annals of Virginia and Kentucky from early Colonial times. His great-grandfather, George Moore, was an early arrival in Virginia, planted and flourished and raised his family there, and bore a good citizen's part in all the struggles of the colony and state for political and material advancement. His maternal grandfather, Robert Johnson, came from England to Kentucky during the early days, and was equally a part of the constructive force of that great commonwealth. His grandfather, George Moore, left the old homestead in Virginia in 1844, and located in Clinton county, Mo., where he planted his family altar and reared his family, one of whom, L. S. Moore, father of our subject, married Miss Caroline Johnson, of Kentucky. They also lived in Clinton county, Mo., where their son, William E., was born, August 30, 1866. His father remained in Missouri until 1896, engaged in merchandising, farming and stockraising, and then removed to Montana and settled in Gallatin valley.

Mr. Moore spent his school days in his native state and remained at home until 1886, but for two years carried on a farm on his own account near his home. In 1888 he determined to seek his fortune in the far west, and bidding adieu to the scenes and associations of his childhood, made

his way to Bozeman, Mont., where he had an uncle, Jerry Matthews, who owned the Ferris Hot Springs, seven miles west of the city. He was employed by this uncle for about five years, and then bought the homestead of J. H. Chambers on the west side of the West Gallatin river, about nine miles from Bozeman, and went to farming it vigorously and successfully. In 1898 he sold this property and bought the Ralston ranch of 400 acres, which he now has highly improved and all under irrigation, producing large crops of barley, wheat, oats and hay each year, his output being celebrated in the market for its excellent quality and good condition.

Mr. Moore was married March 1, 1898, to Miss Mary E. Burris, a native of St. Joseph, Mo., and daughter of W. W. Burris, of that city. Father Burris was born in St. Louis, Mo., February, 1841, of Irish descent, was married to Miss Mary Lucina Booth, of English parentage, in February, 1865, and now resides in St. Joseph, Mo. Their daughter, Mary E., wife of W. E. Moore, was born in Knoxville, Iowa, May 10, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have one son, Emmett Burris Moore, who was born December 10, 1900. Mr. Moore is a fine illustration of what is possible to thrift, industry and intelligence in this western country. He came to Montana a comparatively short time ago, armed with scarcely anything but his stout heart, sound body and indomitable energy. By his own efforts, unaided by outside help or fortune's favors, he has amassed a competence, being now one of the heaviest taxpayers of the county, and owning a body of its most desirable real estate. His ranch is beautifully located, well watered and wooded, Middle creek running through it, its banks deeply lined with good timber, the whole presenting a pleasing variety of hill and dale. The buildings are new and modern in pattern and conveniences, and the general equipment and condition of the place is up to date in every respect. It marks him as one of the best and most progressive farmers in the county, where he is held in the highest esteem by all his fellow citizens.

HENRY MORIER, who departed this life on June 16, 1886, in the full and vigorous possession of his powers, leaving many friends and acquaintances to mourn his untimely death, was a

native of Montreal, Canada, where he was born in 1825. He was reared in his native country and secured what education he got from her public schools. Feeling a desire for larger opportunity than seemed to present itself at his home, he emigrated to Utah previous to the Mountain Meadow massacre, and spent some years in the territory in the service of the United States government in charge of the supplies for the Indians. From Utah he came to Virginia City, Mont., in 1863, and engaged in placer mining, also opening and conducting the first hotel in the place. Here he remained several years, carrying on his dual business as a miner and hotel keeper, and in addition serving as a member of the First territorial legislature of Montana. He then removed about twenty-nine miles down the Ruby valley, where he took up land and followed farming, keeping also a road house called Morier's Junction, his place being the terminus of the Virginia City, Dillon & Whitehall stage lines. In 1876 he opened one of the first hotels in Butte, which he conducted about three years, then returned to his Ruby valley ranch, just above Twin Bridges, where he remained until his death.

Mr. Morier was married in 1858 to Miss Eliza Robinson, daughter of John Robinson, of Birmingham, England, where she was born on September 23, 1834, and brought to America in early life. She died April 28, 1900. They were the parents of six children, five of whom are living. They are: Rose M., now Mrs. Judge McHatton, of Butte; Frances Ada, now Mrs. C. J. Stevenson, of Butte; Adaline Verenia, now Mrs. Bowen, a highly esteemed widow of Butte, who was born at Virginia City on September 23, 1863, and is believed to be the first white girl born in Montana; Josephine Julia, now Mrs. C. F. Booth, of Butte, and Henry Eugene, Jr., who also lives in Butte. He was formerly interested in the Eagle pharmacy of that city, but is now in the commission and produce business. Another son, Xavier, died in Virginia City in 1865. Mrs. Bowen has had two children. One daughter, Marie, is now deceased, and a son, Clarence, is still living with his mother. She is an energetic woman of great business capacity and after her father's death looked after all her mother's affairs until she too passed away. In politics Mr. Morier was a firm and unyielding Democrat, but never allowed his partisan preferences to take precedence over his interest in the welfare of the community, to which

he gave his due share of time, attention and substantial support. He was highly esteemed by all classes as a good representative citizen and a moral and social force of much power for good.

FORD W. MORRIS, D. O.—The science of osteopathy has made such advancement in its peculiar province and has established so clearly its claims in a remedial way that it is given a recognition of wonderful scope, having gained this against opposition and through sheer force of proved results. Among the conspicuous representatives of this system of the healing art in Montana is Dr. Morris, of Missoula. He is a native of Green Lake county, Wis., born on December 3, 1869, the son of Isaac H. and Jane (Secor) Morris, both of whom were born in New York. The father removed west with his family and became one of the pioneers of Green Lake county, Wis., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death in 1870. In politics he was a stanch Republican, and he served one term as sheriff of Green Lake county. He was a direct descendant of Robert Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The mother of Dr. Morris is still living at her home at Berlin, Wis.

Ford W. Morris was reared under the invigorating discipline of the old homestead farm, and he attended the district schools until he became eligible for entrance in the high school at Berlin, Wis., where he was graduated with the class of 1887, after which he attended Ripon College, Wis., for two years, this in 1887-8. In the meanwhile he had been investigating osteopathy and had become impressed with its great value in the treatment of the ills to which human flesh is heir, and he matriculated in the Wisconsin School of Osteopathy at Ripon, where he completed a thorough course, being graduated therefrom in 1896, fully fortified for the practice of his profession. After his graduation Dr. Morris acted as secretary of the institution mentioned for one year, after which he was for a short time engaged in osteopathic practice in Oshkosh, Wis. In 1897 he came to Montana, locating in Missoula, where he has since been established as an osteopathist and where he now controls a large business of distinctively representative character.

Upon instituting practice here he met with

strenuous opposition on the part of physicians of the regular school, and was several times arrested for continuing the practice of the science of osteopathy, his case being finally taken to the supreme court of the state, where a decision was rendered in his favor, and thereafter he was largely instrumental in having a bill introduced in the state legislature providing for the full recognition of osteopathy as a legitimate branch of the medical science, and through his indefatigable efforts the bill was passed and osteopaths are thus given a legal standing in the state. Local sentiment in regard to the science has changed radically even among medical men, and several of Missoula's representative physicians are now numbered among Dr. Morris' most intimate friends and often assign cases to him for treatment. The Doctor has finely equipped offices and the best of facilities for the successful carrying on of osteopathy, in which he has attained marked prestige. He is a man of marked resourcefulness and engaging personality, imbued with deep public spirit and is held in high esteem. In politics he gives his support to the Republican party, while fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias. At Missoula, on March 10, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Morris and Miss Edith L. Bowen, who was born in the state of New York, the daughter of George N. and Luella (Sherman) Bowen. Mrs. Bowen resides at Missoula, Mr. Bowen having died on February 1, 1901. The Doctor and Mrs. Morris take an active interest in the social life of their home city, and their home is a center of refined hospitality.

JOHN L. MORRIS.—Resolution, self-denial, pluck and perseverance will win every battle in which man engages. This has been proven by thousands of American careers, and one of the striking examples is that of John L. Morris, of Butte. Mr. Morris was born March 11, 1833, in Germany, a son of Hyman and Esther (Slazinger) Morris, also natives of the Fatherland. The father was a butcher by trade, prosperous in business and well esteemed in his locality, and died there in 1854. They were the parents of six children, of whom John was the first born. He attended the state or public schools, and in 1852, when he was nineteen years old, came to America, landing at Quebec; and after spending a short time there and at Montreal, removed to Michigan,

where he engaged for a number of years in peddling notions, novelties and other merchandise. From Michigan he went to Minnesota in 1856, and there followed the same business for two years. In 1858 he changed his base of operations to Missouri, and carried on his business in that state until the Pike's Peak excitement arose, when he joined the stampede to that region, but instead of digging for gold in the mines, he stuck to his merchandising business and made large profits out of it. In 1863 he came to Montana, and began business at Virginia City, but after a short time removed to Helena and associated in the enterprise with his brother, Moses Morris, of that city, remaining there for about three years. He then sold out his interest in the concern and in 1869 went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and spent five years in business near that city. In 1875 he sold out his interests and returned to Montana, entering at once on a new and vigorous business career in Butte, which he prosecuted successfully until 1877, when he retired from active business life and disposed of all his mercantile interests. Mr. Morris owns considerable real estate in Butte, and with other property has large and valuable business blocks on Main, Broadway and Montana streets. He also owns a fine residence property, and in 1893 erected a modern and valuable flat building on Montana street.

He was married in 1866 to Miss Amelia Burgunder, a native of Germany and daughter of S. Burgunder of that country, a noted cattle broker. They have five children living, namely: Blanche, who is still at home; Harry, a resident of Spokane; Leo, in the employ of the Great Northern Railway; Rose, now Mrs. George Luft, of Utah; and Jennie, now Mrs. F. Smith, of Utah; another daughter, Julia, is deceased.

In politics Mr. Morris is an active Republican; and in fraternal relations is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is essentially a self-made man, adventitious circumstances and the favors of fortune not having been elements in his success. It is his own force of character, business acumen, persevering industry and frugality of life that have made his estate; and these qualities, together with an obliging disposition, an engaging social manner and a strict uprightness of character, have endeared him to his hosts of friends and secured him the good will and esteem of the communities in which he has lived.

H WILLIAM MORRIS.—Two miles west of Potomac postoffice, Missoula county, is located the fine ranch property of Mr. Morris, who is recognized as one of the progressive and able farmers and stockgrowers of this portion of the state. He is a native of Waukesha county, Wis., and was born on a farm six miles from the famous health and summer resort city of Waukesha, on March 23, 1868, the son of Henry R. and Lydia (Reece) Morris, natives of Wales, both of whom are now residents of Missoula county, Mont. Henry Morris came to the United States in 1856, and made his home on a farm near Waukesha, Wis., until his removal to Montana, a few years ago. H. William Morris received his educational training in the public schools and assisted in the work on the homestead farm until he had attained the age of fifteen years, when he set forth on his independent career. He traveled quite extensively through the west and southwest, and about 1887, located on his present ranch on the beautiful and fertile Camas prairie in Blackfoot valley. Here he has a well improved place of 160 acres, devoted to general farming and stockgrowing, and manages his interests with marked ability and discretion, his ranch giving evidence of the careful and skillful methods he has brought to bear.

Mr. Morris is held in high esteem in the community, is independent in thought and action, and in politics exercises his franchise in support of the Democratic party. He is now incumbent of the office of school trustee, taking a lively interest in educational affairs and in all other causes tending to aid the best interests of the community. October 10th of the year 1894 witnessed the marriage of Mr. Morris and Miss Ella Mitchell, she being the daughter of Joseph and Fannie (Taylor) Mitchell, natives of Missouri, as is also Mrs. Morris, her birthplace being Sedalia. Besides an infant son Mr. and Mrs. Morris have two bright and interesting daughters, Eunice and Martha, who have made marked progress in their studies and to whom the best possible educational opportunities will be given by their parents. The family enjoys a marked popularity, and the pleasant home is a place of gracious hospitality.

D A. MORRISON.—Although a native of Cape Breton island in the Dominion of Canada, where he was born June 28, 1852, Mr. Morrison, of Whitehall, Jefferson county, Mont., is a descend-

ant from distinguished Scotch ancestry. His parents were Allan and Christine (McDonald) Morrison, both natives of Scotland, the latter being related to the famous Flora McDonald, who aided Charles Stuart, the young pretender, to escape from the English after the battle of Culloden. The father was engaged in farming in his adopted land, and continued in that occupation until his death, at which he left a family of six sons and six daughters.

After attending the public schools in Cape Breton for some years, our subject remained on the farm with his parents until 1871, when he removed to New York and secured employment in the Champlain Lime Works, and was so successful in rendering satisfactory service to his employers that within a few months he rose by promotions to the position of superintendent of the works. In 1873 he removed to Chicago, where he spent a year clerking for L. B. Shepherd & Co., after which he went to Laramie, Wyo., and was employed as foreman in erecting a rolling mill. The next year he removed to Franklin, Idaho, and spent a year there as foreman in the construction of the Narrow Gauge tunnel, after the completion of which he came to Montana, arriving at Glendale in May, 1876. A few weeks after his arrival he accepted the position of foreman in the erection of the Monroe Silver Manufacturing Company's stamp mill at Dewey's Flat. He next engaged in mining on his own account, which he continued with fair success until 1890, when he organized the Jefferson Lime & Flux Company, being a one-third owner and the general manager of the concern, the principal works being at Limespur, Mont., and the offices of the company in Butte. Mr. Morrison, however, has built himself an elegant brick residence at Whitehall, where he makes his home, and where he is looked upon as one of the leading and most substantial citizens of the neighborhood. He is well and favorably known throughout the state for progressive and enterprising business methods, high integrity and engaging social qualities.

On the third day of February, 1883, Mr. Morrison was married to Miss Isabella Cameron, a native of Nova Scotia, and daughter of D. Cameron, of West Bay, Cape Breton. They have two children, namely, Christina McCameron and Isabella. Fraternally Mr. Morrison is identified with the Masons, up to and including the Royal Arch degree, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

WILLIAM T. MORROW.—It is the province of this sketch to direct specific attention to a worthy representative of one of the most prominent pioneer families of Montana, and to incorporate therein interesting data in regard to other members of the family. Mr. Morrow is conspicuously identified with stock and farming interests and is one of the progressive and honored citizens of Choteau county. He has passed the greater portion of his life in this state and is a true son of the west, familiar with the thrilling scenes and incidents which marked life on the early frontier and also with its advanced condition in these opening years of the twentieth century. Mr. Morrow is a native of Canada, born in the village of Maberly, Ontario, on October 26, 1854. His father, Malcolm Morrow, of Scottish lineage, was born in the same province in 1823, and was one of its pioneer farmers, as was he also one of the early settlers in Montana. He died at Fort Benton in June, 1890, in the fullness of years and well earned honors, his life having been one of signal integrity and usefulness. He devoted his attention to agriculture in his native province until 1857, when he removed to Marngo, Iowa, where he worked at the cooper's trade until 1860, when he joined the throng of gold seekers going to Colorado and in that state, then known as Jefferson territory, he engaged in mining on the Delaware flats at Blackhawk Point and on Plum creek.

In the fall of the same year he built the first house on the opposite side of the Platte river from where the city of Denver now stands, and there the family maintained their home until 1864. In 1863 Mr. Morrow came to Beven's gulch, and engaged in mining during the ensuing winter with one Kennedy, who eventually decamped with the entire proceeds of a promising placer claim which they had worked together. In the spring of 1864 Mr. Morrow returned to Colorado, and that summer brought his family across the plains to Montana, locating in Virginia City. He also brought forty head of cattle, very valuable property in those days. He devoted his time to placer mining in California gulch until February, 1865, when he removed with his family to Last Chance gulch, and started a dairy business, supplying milk to the miners and securing good prices. In the fall he purchased of Robert Hereford a ranch in the Big Prickly Pear valley, and there continued farming and stockraising until 1867, when he removed

to the Little Prickly Pear valley and conducted the same enterprise. Up to this time his sons, Malcolm and David, had been with him, but they now established themselves individually in farming on Rock creek, and both are now prominent stockgrowers in the vicinity of Fort Benton.

In 1868 Malcolm Morrow purchased a toll road on Canyon creek, on which he built thirteen bridges, and this he operated until 1870, simultaneously owning and operating a mine near Georgetown, Lewis and Clarke county. In 1868 also he took up a claim of government land on Seven Mile creek, between Helena and Silver City, erected a residence and devoted himself to farming until 1876, also operating a threshing machine during the successive seasons. From the Centennial year until 1878 he was mining on Dog and Deer creeks, and in the fall of 1878 he removed with his personal family and his three daughters to Fort Benton, where he purchased a residence, also taking up a ranch on Shonkin creek, four miles from the town on the Lewistown road, still retaining possession of the farm on Seven Mile creek. He continued to give his attention to his various business interests until his death. The maiden name of his wife was Jeannette Mathereson, and their marriage was solemnized in Ontario, Canada, she having been born in Glasgow, Scotland. They became the parents of ten children, of whom eight are now living. The devoted wife and mother died in 1878, when the family home was in Helena.

William T. Morrow accompanied his father on his various removals, and his education was acquired in the mining districts of the western frontier; and it must not be thought that the people in these isolated communities were unmindful of provision for education, for there were many men and women of culture among the pioneers and they gave their children all the opportunities possible, though equipments and facilities were necessarily primitive. Mr. Morrow remained with his father until 1878, when he took up a tract of government land on Shonkin creek, which he still retains and cultivates. In 1801 he purchased of Henry Neihoff his present fine ranch property, which is beautifully located on Shonkin creek, four miles southeast of Fort Benton, and comprises 160 acres and adjoins his original ranch. The tract is one-fourth of a mile in width and two miles in length, and the creek traverses its entire length, making the place one of exceptional fertility.

Here Mr. Morrow is engaged in farming and in raising horses and cattle, conducting operations successfully and on an extensive scale and with discrimination and judgment. He is known and honored as one of the reliable and progressive men of this section of Montana, public-spirited in his promotion of any worthy cause or project. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, but has never sought official preferment.

Six of the sisters of Mr. Morrow have been prominently identified with the social life of Montana, all having married well known business men. Mary, who died at White Sulphur Springs in 1884, was the wife of Robert Coburn, with whom she married in 1865 at Last Chance gulch. Isabel is the wife of John H. Green, proprietor of the Grand Union hotel, at Fort Benton, their marriage occurring at Blackhawk Point, Colo., in 1862. Jeanette is the wife of Frank Leedy, a prominent mining man of Helena; Catherine married with George Fields, a stockgrower residing in Fort Benton; Agnes, who died in 1896, was the wife of M. L. Strong, a prominent citizen of Sun River Crossing; Laura is the wife of James Adams, a wealthy stockgrower and merchant of Augusta; and Martha is the wife of James Scott, a prominent farmer in the vicinity of Spokane, Wash. Mr. Morrow has been twice married. In the city of Helena, on January 23, 1884, he wedded Miss Mary Elizabeth Bach, a niece of Charles Lehmann of that place, and she died in 1889, leaving four children, William George, Charles Wesley, Harry Roy and Mary Elizabeth. On October 5, 1892, at Fort Benton, Mr. Morrow was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Poland, who was born in Waseca, Minn., on February 12, 1865, who presides with grace and dignity over their attractive home.

WILEY MOUNTJOY.—A potent factor in religious and educational work, Mr. Mountjoy is now incumbent of the responsible and exacting office of superintendent of the Montana State Home for Orphan Foundlings and Destitute Children, which is located at Twin Bridges, Madison county. He is a native of Lawrenceburg, Anderson county, Ky., where he was born on May 8, 1854. His father, Leroy J. Mountjoy, was a farmer and trader in the south, handling large numbers of horses and mules, and also a distiller and miller,

as were many prominent men of that section. He was an old-line Whig and a leading man of his county, which he represented in the state legislature. He removed to Illinois in 1868, and died there the following year. The family was established in Virginia in the Colonial epoch, and from that state the great-grandfather of Mr. Mountjoy went as a valiant soldier to battle for freedom in the Revolution. His wife was before her marriage Miss Louisiana Cardwell, and she was a native of Kentucky, where occurred their marriage. Her father, Capt. Jack Cardwell, was a captain of a company in Gen. Andrew Jackson's command during the war of 1812.

Wiley Mountjoy was the youngest of nine children, and his education was acquired in the schools of Kentucky and Illinois, the high school of Paris, Mo., and in the Christian College at Canton, Mo., where he was graduated with the class of 1880, as Bachelor of Arts. (The master's degree was subsequently conferred upon him by his alma mater.) After leaving college Mr. Mountjoy engaged in successful teaching and rendered effective service also as a clergyman of the Christian church, to which he was ordained in 1880. He assisted in a very helpful degree in the organization of churches of his denomination in Montana, and his interest in this cause is unabated. Soon after graduating Mr. Mountjoy located in Deer Lodge, Mont., where he engaged in teaching, finally became an instructor in Deer Lodge College, which, as a Presbyterian institution, was later known as Montana College. In 1882 he became principal of a girls' boarding school at Camden Point, Mo., retaining this position for six years and greatly adding to the prestige of the institution.

In 1888 Mr. Mountjoy located in Butte and engaged in the real estate business. In 1892 he became interested in mining in Silver Bow county, and the next year in Madison county, having a lease and bond on the Bambo Chief mine, near Virginia City. After devoting his attention to mining four years Mr. Mountjoy was appointed superintendent of the orphans' home in 1897, succeeding George Comfort. Extensive improvements have been made in buildings and equipments under his superintendence and through his discriminating management the institution has been made one of the best in the northwest. A hospital and school-house have been built, a steam plant installed and the fourth story of the main building completed and the home is now maintained at a high standard

of excellence and efficiency. Mr. Mountjoy is a supporter of the Democratic party, but, while often importuned to accept a nomination for office, he has invariably refused. Fraternally he is a member of Beaverhead Lodge No. 32, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed the chairs. On July 27, 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Mountjoy and Miss Ella Irvine, who was born in Platte county, Mo., the daughter of Edwin H. and Anna E. (Forbis) Irvine. Both these families were prominent in the pioneer history of the state and both are now represented by influential citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Mountjoy have seven children, Irvine C., Agnes, John W., Lucile, Myron, Ruth and Nannie.

LESLIE H. HAMILTON.—Genuine success is not likely to be the result of mere chance or fortune, but it is something to be labored for and sought with consecutive effort. In presenting this sketch of the life of Mr. Hamilton we record a career of usefulness, one attended with marked prosperity won by individual endeavor. He is numbered among the extensive sheep men of the state and is one of the representative and influential citizens of Cascade county. He was born in Windham county, Vt., on December 6, 1852, the son of Joseph H. and Abby Mather (Hamilton), both of whom passed their entire lives in Vermont, and were representatives of sterling old New England families. Joseph H. Hamilton devoted his life to agriculture, his death occurring in 1900, at a venerable age. Mrs. Abby Hamilton died in 1860, leaving three sons and one daughter, all now living. Mr. Hamilton again married, and to this union three sons were born, one of whom is now a resident of Stanford, Fergus county.

Leslie H. Hamilton was reared and educated in his native state under the sturdy discipline of the farm. This he helped to carry on until he was of age. In 1878 Mr. Hamilton came to Nevada and commenced his training for his subsequent successful business operations as an employee on a sheep ranch. In the fall of 1879 he drove a band of sheep from Nevada to Beaverhead county, Mont., for the Hoppin Brothers. He remained in Beaverhead county during the winter, employed by a Mr. Bazette, and, in 1880, in company with John Stoutenberg and Albert Barney, he located in the Judith Basin, Fergus county, and there they engaged in the sheep business, giving inception to

the Sage creek sheep ranch. In 1886 Mr. Stoutenberg sold his interests to the Rev. Jacob Mills, of Helena, while three years previously Mr. Hamilton purchased those of Mr. Barney. Messrs. Mills and Hamilton continued in partnership as the Sage Creek Sheep Company until 1890, when it was made a corporation with the same designation. Mr. Hamilton was chosen president, Mr. Mills, vice-president, and Mrs. Hamilton, secretary and treasurer. The enterprise has since been conducted under this name and with these officers, and has advanced to a prominent position among the great sheep-growing industries of Fergus county and of Montana. The company was organized with a capital stock of \$150,000, and it now has 10,000 acres of patented land and rents an equal area, while the run of sheep now averages 30,000 head.

Beginning his activities in Montana with less than \$500 of capital Mr. Hamilton now stands among its financial leaders. He is a stockholder in and a director of the Fergus County Bank, at Lewistown, and has other important investments. Integrity has characterized him, and he has commanded and commands respect and confidence. While giving unqualified support to the Republican party, he has not sought public office. During his early residence in Montana Mr. Hamilton met with exciting experiences with the Indians. Once an Indian horse thief attempted to steal one of his horses at night, but Mr. Hamilton and his companion, a Mr. Skelton, now a prominent stock-grower of Fergus county, captured him. The wily red man, however, managed to escape without his clothing. The night was cold and there was six inches of snow on the ground. The next day the thief returned while his captors were absent, equipped himself with clothes and a new hat, and went his way rejoicing. On August 10, 1887, Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Montgomery, who also is a native of Vermont. They have five children, Julia B., Henry M., Abby M., Harlie A. and Leslie H.

J. T. MURPHY, county assessor of Jefferson county, is a highly esteemed resident of Boulder. He was born in Spencer county, Ky., on March 2, 1856, the son of Cornelius and Anna (Scanlan) Murphy, and was reared on the homestead farm conducted by his parents, receiving his education in the public schools. In 1882 he



L. H. Hammetton

removed to Louisville, Ky., and worked for the Louisville City Railway Company until 1883. Then receiving news of the death of his mother, he returned to the old farm, and remained, acting as general manager of the estate, until March 2, 1888. In that year he came to Montana, locating at Gregory, Jefferson county, and for a number of years he engaged in mining and prospecting.

In 1892 Mr. Murphy made an extensive business of stockraising and ranching and has since continued to be prosperous in it. He is also interested in the Blue Bell mine, located at Gregory, which was very productive for a number of years after its discovery in 1890, and is still a good producer. He is also interested in other mines. In December, 1900, he removed to his present residence at Boulder. In 1882 Mr. Murphy was married to Miss Mary McClosky, daughter of John and Katherine McClosky. Mr. McClosky was a heavy railroad contractor, and quite successful in his work. Their six children are Robert E., John E., Anna K., May Gertrude, Elizabeth Alida and William C. Mr. Murphy received the appointment of road supervisor but did not qualify for the position, but for thirteen years he capably held the office of clerk of school district No. 5, of Gregory. He was elected county assessor of Jefferson county on November 6, 1900, which position he now fills most efficiently. He is universally esteemed by the people of the community in which he resides.

Philadelphia. He went to San Francisco in 1876, a little while after to Portland, Ore., and in 1882 came to Butte, working along the line of his travellings at anything he could get to do. In 1885 he went to brewing in the Butte brewery, but in 1900 sold out his interests therein and bought a brewery at Boise City, Idaho, where he is carrying on the business of making the amber fluid on an extensive scale. He owns an interest in a block of business houses at the corner of Main and Park streets in Butte, and has a handsome residence in West Quartz street. He has for a long time been interested in mines and has expended a large amount in the development of promising properties. Mr. Muntzer was married in 1885 to Miss Mary M. Zender, a lady of Swiss descent. They have eight children, five of whom are of school age. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is a Democrat and was elected alderman from the First ward in 1897. He is an excellent citizen and is highly esteemed.

JERE. J. MURPHY.—As long as human nature yields to criminal impulses police and detectives are necessary to restrain the tendency and punish those who have it. And while the functions of the keepers of the peace are by no means always pleasant, no class of public servants is more truly useful or necessary. Among such officials who have rendered good service to the people of Montana, Jeremiah J. Murphy, city detective of Butte, justly has high rank, on account of the length, the variety and the value of his service. He was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1866, the fourth of nineteen children of John and Margaret (Conry) Murphy, descendants of families resident in the country Kilkenny from the time immemorial. They kept a hotel and conducted a small farm and died in the fullness of time in their native land.

Mr. Murphy early attended for a short time the school of the Christian Brothers in Dublin and when he was eleven years old was sent to New York, where he lived with an uncle and went to school for a few years longer. After leaving school he removed to Pueblo, Colo., and soon was appointed on the police force of the city. In 1885 he came to Anaconda, Mont., where he became the proprietor of the Warm Springs hotel, and conducted it four years. In 1889 he removed

HENRY MUNTZER.—In Alsace, alternately belonging to France and Germany, about the time when the morning dreams of Louis Philippe were broken by the march of a revolution and the shadows of the same evening saw him tossing in a fisherman's boat on the wintry bosom of the Atlantic, while the mounting sunbeams of the next morning shone on Lamartine's republic, was born Henry Muntzer, on March 1, 1848. His father, Philip, and his mother, Lena (Morschrosch) Muntzer, were also natives of Alsace, and their families had lived there for many generations. The father was a weaver, industrious, economical and thrifty. They had four children, Henry being the third in order of birth. He was educated in his native land and emigrated to America in 1872. In the old country he began operations as a brewer and followed the same business in New York and

to Butte and worked in the mines until 1892, when he was appointed a member of the police force, and only six weeks later was made city detective, an office which he still holds and the duties of which he has discharged with eminent ability and general satisfaction to all except the criminal classes. In addition to his official duties he has done a large amount of private detective work throughout the state. He has rendered most valuable service in ferreting out robbers and murderers and bringing them to justice, thereby reducing the volume and intensity of crime through the wholesome fear of the law which he has disseminated. Notable among his great cases are the capture and punishment of the parties who robbed the bi-metallic mine at Granite, the prevention of the attempted robbery of the American National Bank at Helena, the arrest and conviction of a gang of thieves who robbed several stores in the capital city and a number of murders in which his efforts were successful in bringing the guilty parties to justice. In politics Mr. Murphy is a Democrat, and while his political preferences never interfere with his official duties, they are decided, leading him to active work in behalf of his party. Fraternally he is connected with the order of Modern Woodmen. He was married in 1900 to Miss Delia Wall, of Elmira, N. Y., who abides with him in a pleasant home.

STEPHEN B. MUCHMORE, of Ovando, Powell county, is one of the prominent and successful ranchers of the Blackfoot valley who have found their profit in abandoning unremunerative pursuits for the more certain results of Montana ranching. He was born in Fayette county, Ind., in 1847. His parents were Dr. Benjamin P. and Elizabeth (Hardesty) Muchmore, the father a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. When fourteen years of age he came to Indiana with his parents. Here he studied medicine and practiced successfully until 1854, when he removed to Independence, Iowa, where for a number of years he continued the practice of his profession. During the Civil war he enlisted as a surgeon in the Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, but was rejected on account of some pulmonary complaint. He died in Iowa. The mother of our subject was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was married in Indiana. She died in 1870. During his residence

in Iowa Stephen B. Muchmore received a most excellent education. In 1868 he removed to Nebraska where for seven years he successfully taught school. It was in 1875 that he first came to Montana, locating in Deer Lodge county, and continued to reside there for many years, teaching school. Deciding to abandon the avocation of a pedagogue, he turned his attention to the more profitable business of ranching, and in 1895, in company with his three boys, he purchased a ranch three miles southwest of Ovando, where they now have 950 acres of splendid land devoted to hay, grain, stock, etc.

Mr. Muchmore was married to Miss Adelaide Knox, a native of Buffalo, N. Y. They have three children: Orville G., Albert F. and Guy W. Mr. Muchmore is chairman of the board of school trustees for the Ovando district. In 1896 he was elected justice of the peace, but did not care to qualify for the office. Fraternally he is a Mason, and is well spoken of by all with whom he is acquainted.

HON. WELLING NAPTUN.—In every state and territory of this country the judiciary is looked upon as the last bulwark of liberty, and the last defense of civil rights and property; and it is almost universally required that its members shall be men of high character, extensive learning, commendable breadth of view and a stern sense of duty. So that when a man is chosen judge by an intelligent constituency, it is equivalent to ascribing to him all these qualities, in addition to the necessary technical professional training for the duties of his office. Hon. Welling Napton, of Anaconda, judge of the judicial district embracing the counties of Deer Lodge, Powell and Granite, is not only no exception to the rule, but a shining example of it. His whole life has been spent in a sort of judicial atmosphere. He was born in Saline, Mo., August 31, 1853, the seventh son of eleven children born to his parents, his father being an eminent lawyer, attorney-general of the state, and for more than thirty years a prominent member of its supreme court. He was William B. Napton, a native of the old college town of Princeton, N. J., where he was educated, being graduated from Princeton University at the age of fifteen years. He studied law and in 1826, soon after his admission to the bar, he removed to the new state of Missouri, then recently admitted as a member

of the Union, and entered upon the practice of his profession. Four years later he had secured such standing among his professional brethren that he was made attorney-general of the state; and after this, as has been noted, he was elected to a seat on the supreme bench of the state, which he occupied for more than thirty years. He was married to Miss Malinda Williams, a native of Knoxville, Tenn., a granddaughter of Hon. Thomas L. Williams, at one time chancellor of that state. The marriage was solemnized at the home of Gen. Smith, of the United States regular army, at Ex-periment, Mo.

Judge Welling Napton began his elementary scholastic training for the duties of life in the common schools of his native town, supplementing what he there received with a two-years course at Westminster College, located at Fulton, and a two-years course at William Jewell College, located at Liberty, in Missouri. He finished with private instructions at home for three years. He then read law with his father until 1873, when he made a trip to Montana with a possible design of locating in the territory. But in 1876 he went back to Missouri to complete his law studies, and was admitted to practice in that state in 1877. After five years of active practice there, he returned to Montana in 1882, and has continuously, since that time, been an active practitioner in her courts. When a vacancy on the district bench was occasioned by election of Judge Brantley as chief justice of the supreme court, he was appointed by Gov. Smith to serve out the unexpired term; and at its close in 1900 he was elected for a full term of four years. The Judge was married in 1876 to Miss Kate R. Kelley, a native of Kansas. Her father, Robert S. Kelley, born at Fredericksburg, Va., was United States marshal of Montana during President Cleveland's first administration. They have eight children who, with their mother, affiliate with the Protestant Episcopal church. The busy life which the Judge has been forced to lead has left him little time for the ornamental affairs of society. He is, however, an interested observer of everything that pertains to the welfare of his people, and both by counsel and more substantial aid, a forceful contributor to the development of every public enterprise of value. He is a member of the Masonic order in two of its branches, symbolic and capitular, being on the roll of the blue lodge and the Royal Arch chapter in the city of Deer Lodge.

At the bar Judge Napton was all that a high-toned, honorable, learned and eloquent advocate and counsellor should be; and on the bench he is a model of affability, judicial fairness, uncompromising integrity, and exact and exhaustive learning.

JAMES C. NEDROW.—Among the patriotic and loyal young men of Montana who rendered efficient service in the United States army during the late Spanish-American war is Mr. Nedrow, who was a volunteer soldier and who served with signal efficiency in the Philippines during the time when these oriental possessions of the United States were being wrested from Spanish control and the initial stages of the work of quelling the turbulent and insubordinate natives. After his military experience Mr. Nedrow returned to Montana and is now numbered among the successful and energetic farmers and stockgrowers of Beaverhead county.

James C. Nedrow is a native of the state of Nebraska, having been born on the parental farmstead in Jefferson county, on May 23, 1873, one of the ten children of Simon and Sarah (Riddle) Nedrow, who were born in Indiana and Illinois, respectively, and who located in Nebraska as pioneers of 1861, the father there devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits. The subject of this review received his early education in the public schools of Abeline, Kan., and thereafter was concerned in the cattle business in Colorado and Wyoming for some time; and in 1893 came to Montana, being still identified with this important line of industry. In 1898 he enlisted in Company E, First Montana Volunteer Infantry, with which he went to the Philippine Islands in the month of July, 1898, sailing on a transport from San Francisco, after the regiment had been stationed for a time at Camp Merritt. They landed in the city of Manila where our subject continued in active service until August 23, 1900, when he returned with his regiment to California and was honorably discharged and mustered out at the Presidio on October 14, 1900. He participated in all the battles in which his regiment took part, and it is a matter of record that the First Montana earned the highest encomiums for its valiant and efficient service in the field. From California Mr. Nedrow returned to Montana, and in the month of October came to his present location in the Big Hole valley of Beaverhead

county, where he now has a good ranch of 640 acres, a considerable portion of which is available for cultivation, yielding excellent crops of hay and various cereals. Here Mr. Nedrow has engaged in the raising of cattle and hay and is making definite progress, directing his judgment and indefatigable energy, which augur well for cumulative success coming to him as a farmer and stock-grower.

In politics he gives his support to the Republican party, taking a consistent interest in all public affairs of a local nature. On November 6, 1900, Mr. Nedrow, was united in marriage to Miss Jennie J. Jackson, who was born in Germany, whence as a child she accompanied her parents* to Montana on their emigration to America. Her father is now engaged in cattleranching in Big Hole valley, Beaverhead county.

WILLIAM S. NEGUS.—Summoned to his final rest at the age of fifty years, thus ending an active and useful career at the very height and full maturity of his powers, the subject of this memoir left a record which would be a credit to a much longer life of ardent effort. He was born in Webster county, Mich., January 31, 1837, a son of Joel and Elizabeth Negus, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of New York. The father labored in various fields and numerous capacities throughout his busy life, and the mother did her part in every way. She was a zealous member of the Methodist church. They were the parents of seven children, of whom all but our subject are still living. The father was an active Democrat in politics.

William S. Negus, the immediate subject of this review, remained at home until he was twenty years old, attending the public schools as he had opportunity and assisting his father as he could. When he reached the age mentioned he profitably engaged in the butchering business for five years. At the end of that time he removed to St. Joseph, Mo., and there followed the same occupation, working for wages from 1859 to 1862, when he crossed the plains to Nevada. He soon acquired an interest in mining stock, and in the spring of 1883 also opened and conducted a boarding house, successfully continuing it until 1866. He then came to Montana, and locating at Helena for a short time conducted a restaurant

with profitable returns. In the spring of 1887 he rigged up a stage outfit and conducted a transportation enterprise from Helena to various points, including Lost Horse, Lincoln, Fort Benton and along the Jay Gould lines; at the same time he started a ranching and stockraising business, which he carried on successfully until his death. In political affiliation Mr. Negus was an active Republican and always manifested a lively and intelligent interest in the welfare of his party. On July 4, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Ann McConnell, a native of New York state, and the daughter of Frank and Nancy McConnell, who were born and reared in Ireland, and immigrated to the United States in early days, settling first in New York and later removing to Michigan, where the father engaged in farming. In 1852 he made the overland trip to California, and, locating at Marysville, successfully followed mining for fifteen years. In 1867 he returned to Michigan and disposed of his farm, which in his absence had been managed by his wife with good results. He then lived retired from active business during the remainder of his life. They were the parents of ten children, of whom six survive.

Mr. Negus' ranch, now under the management of his son Frank, comprises 260 acres, of which 100 acres are under cultivation and yield annually good crops of grain and hay. Cattle are also extensively and successfully raised. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, of whom three, Delia, Lizzie and Frank are living, and Ella, Frank, William and Bertha are deceased. Mr. Negus was a prosperous and progressive man in business, a genial and companionable gentleman socially, and an enterprising and serviceable force in public affairs. In life he was universally respected, and his untimely death was generally and deeply mourned.

FRANK NELSON.—Many of the sturdy sons of the fair Norseland have cast in their lot with Montana, identified themselves with its industrial life and attained marked success by reason of their consecutive industry and honest and upright lives. Mr. Nelson is one of the enterprising and prosperous farmers and stockgrowers of Missoula county, and is worthy of representation in this work. He was born in Denmark in 1862, the son of Christian and Christina (Peter-

sen) Nelson, both representatives of long lines of Danish ancestors. The father was a steamboat engineer, and went to South America to follow his vocation, and there his death occurred in 1863. His widow remained in her native land, where her death occurred in 1877.

Frank Nelson secured a common school education and resided in his native land until the death of his mother, and in 1878 he emigrated to America, and to Iowa, where he was employed in a railroad roundhouse at Council Bluffs for a year and a half, when he again turned his face westward, coming to Idaho, where he worked in the mining districts for three years, being for some time in the Coeur d' Alene country and thence coming to Drummond, Mont., where he was employed in the mines for three years. His next move, in 1885, was one which he has never had cause to regret, for he came to Missoula county and entered claim to his present ranch on Camas prairie, where he has since maintained his home. Here he owns a tract of 780 acres, upon which he has made the best of improvements, and he devotes his attention to general farming and stock-growing, raising large crops of hay and grain and having a high grade of live stock. The ranch is eligibly located three miles west of Potomac, which is Mr. Nelson's postoffice address. In 1887 Mr. Nelson was married to Miss Rachel Lish, who was born in California, and they have three children, Frank A., Jennie E. and Bert M. The children are attending school, and all are making fine progress, showing deep interest in their studies. In politics Mr. Nelson gives his support to the Democratic party, and he lends his aid to all undertakings that make for the advancement and well-being of his county and state.

GEORGE W. NEWKIRK.—A native of Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y., where he was born March 1, 1840, the son of James C. and Eveline Newkirk, natives of Elmira, N. Y., George W. Newkirk accompanied his parents in 1851, then about eleven years of age, to Wisconsin, and from his early youth has been dependent on his own exertions, but made a successful career out of hard conditions and unfavorable circumstances. The route taken by his parents in coming west was from Kingston to Albany, and from there to Schenectady on a railroad made of wooden rails

covered with strap iron. From Schenectady they proceeded to Buffalo by canal packet, and from there by boat over the lakes to Milwaukee, going thence into the interior of the state.

Mr. Newkirk left home when he was but thirteen years old and went to work on a farm. After being thus engaged for two years he leased a farm in partnership with his brother-in-law, and they conducted it successfully for three years, at the end of which time he removed to Princeton, Ill., and there served an apprenticeship at house painting and kindred lines of work. On April 24, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army for three months' service, and upon being discharged in August following, resumed work at his trade. In May, 1863, in company with Joshua Murray, a druggist, and George W. Sparling, a lawyer, with four horses to a wagon and a riding horse, he crossed the plains to Denver, Colo., occupying three months in the trip. After his arrival at Denver he worked for two months at his trade, and on September 12 he engaged himself to drive three yoke of oxen from Denver to Idaho (now Montana), reaching Alder gulch after a three-months trip, and there passed the winter of 1863-4. In the spring of 1864, with twenty-five others, he came to what is now Butte, and in the spring of 1865 went to German gulch where he bought an interest in a mining claim and also located a ranch property in Deer Lodge valley. He returned to Butte in the autumn of 1866, and helped to build the first smelter (the Crude) and to sink the first shaft (the Parrott lode) which are now very valuable properties. He had numerous locations in quartz, but sold them all for little or nothing. He mined with varying success at different places, among them at Pioneer gulch, near the town of Silver Bow, where he had placer ground of value, and passed three years. Since then he has lived continuously at Butte, except during two winters which he passed in the east, at Chicago, New York and Boston.

Mr. Newkirk was married in 1878 to Miss Louella Beal, a daughter of the late Dr. George Beal, whose useful life and tragic death are more extensively mentioned on other pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Newkirk have one child, Guy B. Newkirk, who was born in 1879. In the year of his marriage Mr. Newkirk opened a place of resort which was popular with the best classes of people for ten years, when it was destroyed by fire, April 23, 1888. The next year he received

a wound in the foot which laid him up for one year. He was one of the old timers at Butte, the first winter he passed there being one of a population of twenty-six persons. He has seen the city grow to its present development and has contributed substantially thereto.

W C. NEWTON.—In the ancestry of the prosperous and progressive farmer, careful and judicious financier and able, conscientious legislator, who is the subject of this brief review, the blood of two races specially distinguished for patient and tenacious perseverance is commingled. His father, Mark Newton, a native of Pennsylvania, is descended from an old English family, and his mother, Margaret Keever, a native of Virginia, from an old German family. W. C. Newton was born at Coal Run, Washington county, Ohio, January 5, 1853. His grandfather Newton, who took a prominent part in the war of 1812, removed from Pennsylvania to New York, thence to Ohio, and finally to Wheeling, W. Va., where he died. The father, however, remained in Ohio and still resides there at the advanced age of eighty years, having retired from active work, living on the fruits of his labor as a farmer and blacksmith.

Mr. Newton began his education in the public schools, rounding it out at Beverly College in his native county; but on leaving college engaged in teaching school there for a number of years. In 1876 he removed to West Virginia, where he taught one year; going thence to Trenton, Ill., for the summer, and to Missouri in the fall, where he followed teaching as an occupation for three years more. In 1879, in company with two companions, he made the trip overland by wagon to Montana. It was just at the close of the Ute outbreak, and although quiet was not fully restored his party had no trouble, and reached Bozeman without mishap of any kind. During the next three winters he taught school, working on farms through the summer months, thus getting together the means to make a purchase for himself. In 1882 he bought eighty acres of good land located five miles west of Bozeman, has added eighty more by purchase and forty taken up under the desert act. These several parcels he has brought to well advanced fertility, being under irrigation with annual production of excellent crops of barley, hay and garden truck.

Mr. Newton was united in marriage April 14,

1892, with Miss Hattie M. Sprague, daughter of Edwin W. Sprague, a leading farmer of Washington county, Ohio, where the marriage was solemnized, he making the trip from Montana to his old home for the purpose. They have four children, Mary, Margaret, Mildred and Wesley, Jr. He is so constituted by nature that public affairs, in which the general welfare of his section is concerned, have for him an abiding and commanding interest, and his well established capacity for safely and successfully administering them has made him the choice of his people for offices of great trust and responsibility. He was treasurer of his county from 1895 to 1899, and was elected to the state legislature in 1900. He has also been school trustee in his district for many years, and was recently appointed trustee of the county high school. When it was determined by the farmers along the line to build the Farmers' Irrigating Canal he was selected as one of the trustees to have the construction in charge, and it is universally conceded that the work was so well done as to reflect the highest credit on all who were actively concerned in it.

In politics Mr. Newton has always been a Republican, but he has the unqualified esteem of all his fellow citizens, without regard to party predilections, having always faithfully administered any trust with which he was charged for the general good. In the legislature he introduced and pressed for passage a bill transferring to the school fund the unclaimed \$30,000 which figured in recent legislative history.

HENRY NICKEL.—For more than twenty years prominently identified with the business and industrial activities of the metropolis of Montana, the record of the earnest and industrious life of Henry Nickel is one upon which rests no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, his name being honored by all who knew the man and had cognizance of his sterling character and inflexible integrity of purpose.

In the old fortified town of Heilbronn, Wurtemberg, Germany, Henry Nickel was born on November 1, 1852, the son of Henry Nickel, who there passed his entire life, his active years being devoted to the meat business. Henry, his son, completed what is equivalent to an American high school course; at the age of seventeen years he set forth to seek his fortunes in America, being reinforced for

the battle of life by sturdy integrity, a determination to attain success by earnest and honest effort, and by a self-reliant spirit and vigorous health. To such a young man the road to success always lies open, and Mr. Nickel was not denied that reward which was his just due. Upon landing in New York he sought and obtained employment in a butcher shop, and he was thus engaged for some time in the national metropolis, and through this line of industry he was enabled to attain, in a great measure, the success which crowned his life. As to the details of his early life in the United States the record is all too meagre, now that he has passed away, but from data available it is learned that he was identified with the meat business in various sections of the Union before taking up his permanent abode in Montana. He was at St. Louis, New Orleans, Los Angeles, and perhaps other points, and finally established himself individually in Virginia City, Nev., from which locality he came to Montana and to Butte in 1878, where he entered the employ of Mr. Ornstein in a meat market. Later he was in business for himself in a finely equipped market and catering to a large and representative patronage until his life's labors were ended on July 22, 1900. As prosperity attended him Mr. Nickel made investments in mining prospects and properties and also in real estate, and in the former line his interests were important and profitable. He was a stockholder in the Leo Mining Company and owned interests in the Toledo and the Homestake mines and many others. He was also a stockholder in the Butte Butchering Company. In politics he gave his support to the Republican party, and his religious faith was that of the Lutheran church. Signally true and upright in all the relations of life, he commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

On March 27, 1887, Mr. Nickel was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Noack, who was born in Baltimore, Md., the daughter of Oswald Noack, who was born in Germany in 1822 and who died in Baltimore in 1886. He came to America when a young man, and was for some time a resident of New York city, where he had a coal and wood yard. Later he owned and operated a shoe factory, and was one of the influential business men of Baltimore. His wife, whose maiden name was Louise Omeis, was likewise born in Germany, and she died in 1870, at the age of thirty-two years, her daughter Elizabeth (Mrs. Nickel) being but

two years of age at the time. Mr. Nickel is survived by his widow and their four children, all of whom remain at the old home in Butte, their names being: Henry Oswald, Mary Louise, Pauline Elizabeth and Edwin John.

WILLIAM D. NICHOLAS.—There is nothing more sturdy in human history than the yeomanry of old England. Plant them where you will, they will thrive and prosper and make their mark on the community around them. This is aptly illustrated in the career of the late William D. Nicholas, the subject of this memoir, who departed this life January 23, 1892, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, but with accomplished results in life to his credit which might easily suggest a much longer term of active effort, and so firmly established in the regard and esteem of his fellowmen that no further activity on his part could have given him a higher place. Mr. Nicholas was born in Lancashire, England, April 11, 1825, where his parents were engaged in farming, and were zealous members of the English church. They have long since passed away, and all of their five children have followed them to the spirit world. Our subject attended the public schools in his neighborhood during his early youth, and while quite young began to make his own living, his first employment being in the mines of southern Wales, until 1847, when he came to America. In this country his first location was in Armstrong county, Pa., where he continued the business of mining. From there he removed to Johnstown and engaged in keeping a hotel until 1864. In that year he came with ox teams to Montana, and locating at Alder gulch again engaged in mining. A little later he removed to Helena, and there kept on mining until 1872, when he turned his attention to ranching and stockraising, his ranch being on the Dearborn. In all his undertakings he was successful, but the success was the result of his own enterprise, thrift and business capacity.

On November 6, 1844, Mr. Nicholas was married to Miss Margaret Davies, a native of South Wales and daughter of David and Sarah Davies, of the same nativity. Her father was a prosperous and enterprising butcher in that country; both of her parents were members of the Congregational church. The family consisted of seventeen children, three of whom are still living: Mary

D., Ann J. and Margaret. The last named is the widow of our subject, and is herself a valued member of the Congregational church. The ranch on which Mr. Nicholas was conducting a successful and profitable business at the time of his death comprises about 2,000 acres, and is located about twenty-five miles due south of Wolf creek. It is a very valuable property; well improved with good buildings and other necessary equipments for its purposes, and the portions under cultivation have been brought to a high state of productiveness. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Nicholas has removed to Helena, and has an attractive home on the west side of the city which is a center of refined and graceful hospitality. She has been warmly welcomed in social circles and among the benevolent and charitable organizations of the capital, contributing the wealth of her social attractions to the one and the benefit of her active and sympathetic aid to the other.

MAJ. N. J. ISDELL, whose untimely and tragical death at Minneapolis on February 26, 1902, shocked the whole state of Montana and other places where he was well known, was a native of Onondaga county, N. Y., where he was born on December 5, 1840, and where his family had lived for many years. He was reared in Maryland and the city of Washington, thus enjoying the advantages of the advanced civilization of the older states. He afterward came west through all the hardships of overland freighting in the pioneer days, and found life no holiday recreation, but a stern reality calling for resolute endurance, fertility of resources, clearness of vision and promptness in action, all of which qualities he exhibited in a marked degree in his long, varied career. His parents were Nelson and Perlina (Spaulding) Isdell, both natives of Onondaga county, N. Y., where their parents had settled in the early history of the country, the father of Nelson Isdell coming from Scotland in 1805. Nelson J. Isdell accompanied his parents to Maryland in 1853. They settled in Prince George's county, adjacent to the District of Columbia, and four years later removed to the city of Washington. There the father first engaged in manufacturing pumps and installing them in wells which he sunk by contract, and passed the last twenty years of his life dealing in wood and coal, dying in 1872 at the age of sixty.

The Major received his education in the schools of Maryland and Washington, and when he had finished the courses of instruction available to him, he engaged in teaching, in the state first, and later in the city. In 1865 he started west, first to the oil regions of western Pennsylvania, where he made some investments, but not very profitable ones. In his search for good opportunities he stopped a short time in Chicago, then proceeded to Leavenworth, Kan., where he did not linger long, but came on to Montana, driving a freight team and getting fifty dollars pay for the trip. He arrived at Virginia City June 20, 1866, and for a few months taught a private school, after which he removed to Sterling and went to work for the Midas Mining Company, but soon left this service and began handling cord wood. He next engaged in placer mining in Washington gulch, having bought out Emil Bogk. He got some valuable property, but there was not enough brought out of it to pay the large working expense, yet at the end of two years he had accumulated something more than the cost. He then went to work for the Midas company again, and while in its service was offered a position in Hall & Spaulding's store at Sterling, which he accepted, and after a short time bought out Mr. Spaulding's interest, and, in 1871, purchased Mr. Hall's interest. He conducted this enterprise at Sterling until 1872, when he removed it to Harrison on Willow creek, and also inaugurated a small venture in stockraising, buying 150 cattle in Salt Lake as a "starter." Harrison was a better business center than Sterling and it was also near his ranch of 320 acres. So he remained there until 1876, when he went east to visit the Centennial Exposition. Upon his return he found the town of Pony started, and he immediately removed his business thither. In 1892 he incorporated the Isdell Mercantile Company, and was its president and general manager for a time in order to get everything into shape for his retirement from active business and the assumption of the management by his son-in-law, E. S. Adkins.

Maj. Isdell had a fine ranch of 700 acres six miles from Pony and another of 160 acres nearer town, on which he raised numbers of superior Hereford cattle and other stock, and abundant crops of cereals and hay. His properties are well improved with good residences and the necessary appurtenances for their proper working, and are steadily growing in value. He was married on November 20, 1877, to Miss Mary E. Beardsley,



A. J. Indre

nee Snyder, a native of Pennsylvania, who was brought by her parents, John M. P. and Sarah J. (Davis) Snyder, to Montana in 1867, her father then being in the tannery business at Sheridan. He is now living at Walla Walla, Wash. Maj. Isdell was postmaster at Sterling, Harrison and Pony, his tenure of the positions extending over most of the time from 1869 to 1892. He was also a school director for a long time, was road trustee under the new road law, and was a member of the state legislature in 1895. He was a member of the Masonic order in lodge and chapter, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His late residence is a model of convenience and elegance. The buildings of the Isdell Mercantile Company are spacious, substantial and completely equipped, with warm and cold storage apartments attached, dug into the side of the mountain, and it has a large and profitable branch store at Norris. All these are practically the creations of Maj. Isdell's enterprise, thrift and taste. He occupies an enviable place in the confidence, esteem and affectionate regard of the community, but one not higher than he deserves.

REV. J. E. NOFTSINGER.—Born and reared on a farm near Salem in old Virginia, where he first saw the light on March 29, 1867, when the state was just beginning to arouse and re-gather for a new career the spirit of her people and her material resources, so cruelly worn and wasted by the Civil war, the son of William J. and Sallie (Eubank) Noftsinger, both natives of the Old Dominion, who bore their full share of the trials and hardships incident to that sanguinary contest, and wore the marks of its burdens, Rev. John Eubank Noftsinger, the eloquent and accomplished Baptist clergyman of Butte, has sought in a new land, far from the homes and the graves of his ancestors, a proper opportunity to do his life's work and the will of his Master who has called him to this service. He received his early education in Fincastle high school and at Richmond (Va.) College, being graduated from the former in 1887 and from the latter in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The next year he entered the theological department of the University of Chicago, and was graduated from that institution in 1894, but while pursuing the course assisted Dr. Hobbs in church work at Delavan, Wis., there having charge of the

Darien mission. After his graduation in 1894 he was called to take charge of his first regular church, which was at Milledgeville, Ill., and here he raised funds and built the First Baptist church, a beautiful structure, creditable alike to the spirit which inspired and the liberality and artistic taste which erected it. In November, 1896, he came to Butte as pastor of the First Baptist church, where he is still engaged in the work of spreading and building up the Redeemer's kingdom and bringing men into the light of the Gospel.

His ministrations have been blessed with abundant success, the church membership having increased during his pastorate from 112 to 365, the attendance at the Sunday-school from seventy-three to 465, and the spirit and enthusiasm of the congregation, in some instances thirty, in some sixty and in some an hundred fold. In national affairs Rev. Mr. Noftsinger is Republican in his political inclinations, but in local matters he is not an active partisan. He was married on September 3, 1894, to Miss Mate E. Teeple, daughter of Charles S. Teeple, a prominent merchant and public man of Darien, Wis., who has served several terms in the Wisconsin legislature and filled other positions of trust and usefulness. Her mother was Miss Emily Enders, a native of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Noftsinger have one child, a son named J. Erston, born on April 20, 1898. They live in a pleasant parsonage connected with the church where they dispense a genial hospitality and diffuse a spirit of zealous devotion to human duty and to all the lofty ideals of the Christian religion, standing high in the community and firmly fixed in the affectionate regard of their congregation.

JAMES H. NIXON.—To this successful and enterprising miner, farmer and stockman life was no holiday, but a stern reality, full of struggle and effort that was rewarded by good returns in substantial acquisitions and in the respect and esteem of his fellowmen. He was born at Racine, Wis., on November 29, 1841, the son of John and Maria (Vader) Nixon, who came with him to Montana in 1864, and located near Logan, where the father was killed by Indians in 1870. Mr. Nixon was educated in the public schools, and at the beginning of the Civil war enlisted in the first company of volunteers raised in his neighborhood, and fought in defense of the Union until 1864, when he was

honorably discharged. He then came to Montana, and for a time was engaged in mining at Bannack, after which he removed to Alder gulch and mined there until 1868. In that year he settled in Gallatin valley, and in partnership with his father engaged in farming and raising stock near Logan. In 1870 the Indians, who had been troublesome from the beginning, killed his father, and he continued the farming and stock business alone. In 1874 he moved up the valley to the neighborhood of Bozeman, and there continued farming until his death on November 14, 1898. In life he was much esteemed, and his untimely death was deeply regretted. In politics he was an active Republican. In fraternal relations a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He served his section faithfully for a number of years as school trustee, and always manifested a lively and intelligent interest in public affairs and the welfare of the community. On December 30, 1873, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Shepherd, of Illinois, a daughter of W. H. H. Shepherd, who was born in Delaware in 1805, and died in Gallatin valley, Mont., in 1887, having come to the state accompanied by his wife and daughter in 1871. Mr. Nixon was a leading man in his community, his success in business, his agreeable social qualities, his high character and his excellent judgment on all questions of public interest giving him influence of a potential nature among those with whom he was associated.

REV. JOHN H. O'BRIEN.—As the Catholic church was the avant-courriere of civilization throughout the great west in the days when only beasts of the plains and mountain fastnesses were present to dispute dominion with the scarcely less savage Indians, so has it maintained its prestige and fulfilled its divine mission through all the intervening years leading up to the dawn of the glorious twentieth century. One of those who worthily represents the cause of the Master in the priesthood of the church is Father O'Brien, who is placed in charge of the parish of the Immaculate Conception in the village of Fort Benton, where he is held in esteem by all classes of citizens and in deep affection by those to whom he ministers. Father O'Brien was born near the beautiful little city of Marquette, in the Lake Superior district of Michigan, his native town having been named in

honor of Father Marquette, of revered memory, and here our subject's birth occurred on September 26, 1874. The parents of Father O'Brien are Quinlan and Johanna (Hanley) O'Brien, natives of the Emerald Isle, whence the mother came to the United States September 29, 1854, and the father in 1861, their marriage being solemnized in 1863 in Michigan. In 1897 they removed to Butte, Mont., where they now reside.

Father O'Brien's early educational discipline was received in the public schools. In 1890 he began his classical studies in the college department of St. Francis' Seminary, Milwaukee, Wis., which were rounded out at St. Joseph's College, Dubuque, Iowa, in 1896, and supplemented by a course in philosophy at St. Mary's Seminary, at Baltimore, Md. Having completed his more purely literary education, he entered upon a three-years course of theology at Mount St. Mary's Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, which he completed in June, 1899, and was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 16th of that month. His initial work in the ministry was at the Cathedral of the Sacred Hearts, at Helena, Mont., where he was assistant from July 6, 1899, until July 7 of the following year when he was assigned to the pastorate of the church of the Immaculate Conception at Fort Benton, where he gave devoted service to the parish, looking in every way to its welfare in both spiritual and temporal relations. The church edifice is a frame structure, erected in 1878-9, under the direct supervision of Father C. Imoda, S. J., and was the first church building in Fort Benton. In 1894 Father Follett, then pastor, collected the necessary funds to build a house for the resident priest. Notwithstanding the loss of many of its members who have taken up their residence in other parts of the state, the parish enjoys a large membership and is in a prosperous condition. Incidental to his pastorate he is chaplain of St. Clare's Hospital, one of the noble institutions of the church, the building of which by the citizens of Fort Benton was commenced in 1883 and completed the following year at a cost of \$12,000. July 27, 1886, three Sisters of Charity, Sister Mary as superioress, arrived in Fort Benton, and on the 5th of August opened the institution under the name and patronage of St. Clare of Mountefalco. The hospital is well equipped, its usefulness pronounced and its service greatly appreciated by all classes of citizens. The main building is of brick,

two stories in height with lateral dimensions 40x70 feet. In 1899 a frame annex was added to the building, being one story in height and 43x56 feet in dimensions. There are twenty-three rooms, twelve of which are devoted to hospital purposes, of which four are wards. Within the year 1900 341 patients received care and treatment in the hospital, seven sisters, Sister Aldric superioress, now being retained in the service, which is effective in every particular.

While he is still a young man, Father O'Brien is eminently qualified for his holy calling and for the manifold responsibilities involved. He is broad-minded and charitable in his attitude, ever tolerant of the errors that frequently overshadow individual life, seeking by all means to uplift his fellows and to prove a worthy laborer in the vineyard of the Divine Master whom he serves. He is endowed with a genial and gracious personality, is an able speaker and writer, and wins the trust and friendship of all with whom he comes in contact without regard to religious or sectarian affiliations. He is thoroughly a man of the twentieth century, and aims to make his influence one for good in temporal affairs as well as in the specific work of his high calling, to the mark of which he ever presses forward. To the regret of his many warm friends, in the early spring of 1892 Father O'Brien was compelled to relinquish his pastorate on account of ill health, and became an inmate of St. Clare's Hospital. It was a severe loss to the parish, but happily the rest and care there secured enabled him to resume his labors, and he was reappointed on May 10, 1902, and his numerous flock being pleased to welcome his return to that sphere of usefulness wherein he has accomplished so much for the uplifting of humanity.

JOHN E. O'CONNOR.—This enterprising, progressive and conscientious pharmacist of Helena, easily in the front rank in his profession; may be said to be one of the drug men of the day, who are really in love with their work. For while he carries an extensive and valuable stock of the commodities which are usually allied with the drug business, he makes everything else subservient to the drug and pharmaceutical lines of his enterprise. He is a native of Newton, N. H., where he was born in 1855, the son of James and Mary (O'Brien) O'Connor, both natives of Cork,

Ireland, whence they came to America, the father when he was thirty years old and the mother when she was twenty. They were married in this country and first settled at Charleston, S. C., where the father followed the business of a contractor in stone-building work for a number of years, when he removed to Newton, N. H., where they are still living, the father aged eighty-three and the mother seventy-three.

Their son John, at the age of thirteen, entered Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, and after completing the academic course attended the Massachusetts School of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1877. While taking his professional course in the school of pharmacy he also attended a night school for advantages in other lines. After his graduation he went to Butte, Mont., and for a time worked at whatever offered good opportunities. In 1878 he removed to Helena, remaining a short time, and then went to Lower California, and in 1880 drove the first flock of sheep from that country, a distance of 1,500 miles, to Helena. On the conclusion of this trip he entered the employ of Hale & Co., druggists of Helena, remaining with them three years. He then purchased the interest of Mr. Weir, of the firm of Pope & Weir, druggists, and the business was thereafter conducted under the style of Pope & O'Connor until 1895, when Mr. O'Connor bought Mr. Pope out, and from that date has conducted the business alone. He is also engaged in a profitable stock business in partnership with his two sisters-in-law, Misses Nettie and Amy Rosenbeaun, on a ranch of 5,000 acres located nine miles from Townsend, Broadwater county, Mont. Here they have a fine herd of thoroughbred Hereford cattle, and carry on the business of cattle-raising and ranching on a scale of considerable magnitude.

Mr. O'Connor was united in marriage, in 1887, with Miss Ella Rosenbeaun, a daughter of Herman and Mary (Maloney) Rosenbeaun, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Ireland. The father came to Montana in 1862, followed mining for two years, and then bought a ranch and conducted it until his death, in 1887. His widow is still living, making her home with her daughters on the ranch near Townsend. Mr. O'Connor is a prominent member of the Catholic church, and takes great interest in its progress and activities. In his business career he has developed unusual acumen and capacity, and has achieved a gratify-

ing success. In social circles he is a favorite; as a citizen is alive to the best interests of the community at all times, and is highly esteemed by all classes.

COL. T. O'LEARY.—A native of the land which has enrolled so many of her gallant sons on the list of Fame's immortals, Col. O'Leary, of Anaconda, has won a place among them by valiant service in many a hard-fought engagement in several wars, and won additional triumphs in the peaceful contests of professional life. He was born in Ireland December 15, 1846, where his father was a prominent architect and engineer, and where his parents died in 1892. The Colonel was educated by the Christian Brothers and came to the United States in 1862. Immediately upon his arrival, inspired by the martial spirit of his ancestry, he enlisted in the Fifteenth United States Infantry, Second Battalion, and served throughout the war in the Army of the Cumberland, being at the front in its dreadful battles and winning promotion by gallantry on the field. On returning to New York in 1865 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of volunteers. In 1866 he joined the Fenian movement, and, as major of a regiment, invaded Canada, participating in the battle of Ridgeway, or Limestone Ridge. In 1868 he joined the movement for the liberation of Cuba and served two years as chief of ordnance of the Cuban army under Gen. Jordan. In 1870 he took part in another Fenian movement into Canada, and in July of that year located at St. Paul, Minn., where he opened a law office and practiced until 1886, when President Cleveland appointed him postoffice inspector for the Chicago district, and later inspector in charge at Philadelphia. He was admitted to practice at the bar of Minnesota in 1870, and at that of Montana in 1889. He was district judge of Dakota county, Minn., from 1874 to 1878, was county attorney of Murray county, from 1882 to 1884, and city attorney of Anaconda, Mont., from 1895 to 1899. His activity in political affairs has been great and serviceable, and has been exerted in behalf of the Democratic party. He has been a delegate to every state convention of that party since his advent into Montana in 1889, and has taken a prominent part in the proceedings.

Col. O'Leary maintains high rank at the bar, and is regarded as one of the most profoundly learned and resourceful lawyers of the state. His

law library is one of the most extensive and valuable in this section of the country. It is well selected and there is abundant evidence in his legal career that it is well used. He has also achieved success and distinction in business and social life. He has large mining interests in Warm Springs gulch and other parts of Montana, and is secretary and treasurer of the Gold Bar Mining Company. He was president of the State Bar Association, is past exalted ruler of the local lodge of Elks, and a member in high standing of the Maccabees and the National Union. He well deserves the success he has won and the exalted place he holds in public esteem. He combines keenness of intellect with geniality of manner and rigid integrity. His ideals are lofty and he has worked toward them with unflagging industry.

He was married in Hastings, Minn., in 1876, to Miss Kate Ahern, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1854. They have one child, Arthur O'Leary, a lieutenant in the Marine Corps of the United States, a position to which he rose from the volunteer ranks by gallantry in the Spanish-American war, which he entered as a bugler when a mere boy. He soon distinguished himself, won a first lieutenantcy and was the youngest officer in the First Montana Volunteers.

JOHN P. O'NEILL.—The able superintendent of the Anaconda mine in the city of Butte, Mr. O'Neill is one of those energetic workers who contribute to the material prosperity of the state through their well directed efforts in connection with the great mining industry. Mr. O'Neill was born in Orange county, Vt., on October 15, 1862, the third of the seven children of John and Mary (Welch) O'Neill, both of whom were born in Ireland. John O'Neill devoted his attention to mining and railroad work until his death, which occurred in Vermont. His wife also died in that state. John P. O'Neill attended the public schools of his native state until he was eleven years old when he secured work in the mines at Ely, Vt., where he remained until the age of sixteen, when he went to Wisconsin, where he engaged in prospecting in the iron ore districts. He then returned east, passing eight months at Blue Hill, Me., and then was employed in the mica mines of New Hampshire for five months. In 1887 Mr. O'Neill came to Montana, locating in Butte, where he has

ever since been identified with mining enterprises. For a year he held the position of shift boss in the Anaconda mine, of which he later became foreman, retaining this position about five years, after which he was appointed superintendent of the mine, which incumbency he has ever since retained, showing distinctive executive ability and handling his responsible duties with signal efficiency. He is also superintendent of the St. Lawrence and Never Sweat mines. Under his direction all the late improvements have been made in the three mines. The largest machines used for mine working in the world are installed in these great mines. Being of an original and inventive turn of mind Mr. O'Neill has been able to suggest and effect many improvements in methods and devices. He was the originator of the system of uncovered hoists, the frames being constructed of steel, so that the danger of fire entering the mines in case of the hoist taking fire is effectually obviated. In politics Mr. O'Neill gives his support to the Democratic party, but has never been an aspirant for public office. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared.

On July 1, 1895, Mr. O'Neill was united in marriage to Miss Margaret O'Brien, born in Montana, the daughter of James and Catherine (Clancy) O'Brien, among the pioneers of the state, and of this union three children have been born: William, born on June 6, 1896; Thomas, born on November 14, 1898, and John, born March 9, 1900.

GEORGE N. OSBORNE, general agent of the Montana Central Railway, at Basin, was born at Wayne, Erie county, Pa., on June 5, 1865. He is the son of Dr. Robert J. and Caroline (Newton) Osborne. The father was a hospital staff doctor and veteran of the Mexican war. The paternal grandfather was James Osborne, a native of Ireland, who came to America prior to the war of the Revolution, and, it is supposed, settled at Lancaster, Pa., for the war records at Washington show that he enlisted from Lancaster in June, 1776, as a private in Capt. Stephens' company of Col. North's Pennsylvania Regiment, and served until December, 1780, when he was discharged from the service by Col. Richard Butler on account of a wound in his arm, received at Germantown, Pa. During his active service he participated in the engagements at Trenton, Princeton and Bergen

Point, N. J., and those at Brandywine and Germantown, Pa.

The elementary education of George N. Osborne was received in the public schools of his native township. This was supplemented by a course in the Corry high school, and in 1882 he entered the Edinburg (Pa.) normal school, from which he was graduated in 1885 with honors. In that year Mr. Osborne engaged with the Erie Railroad, first as office clerk and later as telegraph operator. In 1887 he resigned his position and came west, believing that he could thereby materially better his financial condition, and it is undoubtedly true that he has done so. He at first entered the service of the Great Northern at Norwich, N. D. He remained there and at other points on the Great Northern only a short time but was stationed at Michigan City in the same capacity for seven years. In 1897 he took a much needed vacation, visiting his old home in Pennsylvania.

In the spring of 1898 he removed to Montana and became superintendent of the Lewistown & Great Falls Telephone Company. In 1899 he was appointed agent of the Montana Central, at Teton, Choteau county. He was also commissioned postmaster at that place. In April, 1900, he was transferred to Basin, Jefferson county, and he has since resided there, serving in that capacity and performing his duties in a manner satisfactory to both the railroad and its patrons. On August 13, 1888, Mr. Osborne was married to Miss Lizzie N. Cleeland, of Breckenridge, Minn. She was a scholarly woman and a teacher, the daughter of William N. Cleeland, a jeweler and machinist, now of Great Falls. Their family circle is enlarged by three children, Robert G. C., George N., Jr., and Clarence M. Mr. Osborne was for two years corresponding secretary of the state society of the Sons of the American Revolution of North Dakota. He belongs to the Masonic order at Corry, Pa., in lodge, chapter and commandery, and is a noble of El Zagal Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Fargo, N. D. He is a gentleman highly esteemed in his home community and one of the most popular citizens of Basin.

JACOB OSENBRUG.—The German fatherland has contributed to the great American republic one of the most valuable elements in its social fabric, and among the successful men of Montana's

metropolis who claim the German empire as their place of nativity is Jacob Osenbrug. He was born in Stade, Germany, on January 28, 1860, the son of Claus and Eliza (Stockman) Osenbrug, both of whom died in the fatherland, the former in 1878, having attained the age of three score years and ten. He was engaged in merchandising during his active business life, and was a man of worth and ability.

Jacob Osenbrug came to America in 1877, when seventeen years of age, having received in his native land a complete academic course of education and being graduated in 1873. He began an apprenticeship at the baker's trade, and also continued his studies in an industrial school. He received the best of instruction in his trade, in which he was employed in London for a year before his emigration to America. Upon his arrival in the United States in 1878 he was employed for a short interval on the farm of an uncle in Missouri, after which he worked at his trade in that state about one year. In 1879 Mr. Osenbrug came to Montana and located in Butte, which has been his home and field of successful business operations for more than a score of years. Soon after his arrival he went to work as a baker, and devoted his attention to his trade and, in 1881, he purchased the Eagle bakery, which he has since conducted. This establishment caters to a large and representative patronage, is modern in its equipments and facilities and its products meet with high favor from their unmistakable superiority. It is eligibly located at No. 15 East Granite street, and the salesrooms are tasteful and attractive.

Mr. Osenbrug was for some time identified with ranching, having located a claim in the valley of the Big Hole river in 1885, but he disposed of his interests here in 1899. He has also made investments in mining and prospecting enterprises in this section of the state. His energy and ability have given him success in business, and his character has gained him respect and esteem. In politics Mr. Osenbrug gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, and he is prominently identified with a number of fraternal organizations, including the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Maccabees, the United Workmen, the Select Knights and the Sons of Hermann, and for ten years he was a member of the National Guard of Montana. On March 9, 1883, Mr. Osenbrug was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Heimbockel, who was born in Germany, being

a daughter of Henry and Matilda (Busch) Heimbockel. She came to the United States but a short time prior to her marriage. Her death occurred on October 17, 1900. She was a true helpmeet to her husband and by her true womanly character gained the affection and esteem of a large circle of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Osenbrug's children are: Henry, Lizzie, Rudolph, Edward, Albert (deceased), and Albert again.

GEORGE OSWALD. — Perhaps there is no other prominent business man of Butte, Mont., who has had a wider experience in the western country or endured more of the hardships and vicissitudes of pioneer life than George Oswald. The story of his life, while lightened by the sunshine of romance, is also darkened by the shadows of tragedy and the manifold privations incidental to an adventurous career. He was born in Scotland on April 19, 1838, the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Linton) Oswald. The father, born in Scotland in 1796 and died in 1852, was prominent in mining circles and the general manager of a large coal and iron manufacturing firm, dealing largely in railroad iron. The mother was born in Scotland of Irish parents. George was the second of her four children. In 1853, at the age of fifteen, he crossed the ocean to America and located in Norwich, Conn., where he worked as a machinist for three years. He then found employment in Chicago with the Excelsior Iron Works, for three years, going then to Memphis, Tenn., where for a year he was a locomotive engineer on the Memphis & Ohio Railroad, and he served another year on the Little Rock Railway. Having traveled extensively in the south Mr. Oswald went to Leavenworth, Kan., in 1860, and with three others started for Pike's Peak. On their arrival in Denver, the Pike's Peak prospect was not so promising, and Mr. Oswald went to the Blue river in Colorado, and for six months engaged in placer mining, thence going to Georgia gulch where for eighteen months he was with a large placer mining company. Removing to French gulch he purchased claims and worked them five months with indifferent results.

In the spring of 1863 Mr. Oswald arrived in Virginia City, Mont., and was for eighteen months engaged here in mining. From that time his experiences would make a volume of romantic inter-

est. He was a captain of a band of "Vigilantes," and was present at the execution of George Ives. Mr. Oswald was then living with "Wild Bill," who was subsequently assassinated at Deadwood, in a small log cabin in the gulch at Nevada City. In 1865 Mr. Oswald went to Confederate gulch and was one of the discoverers of the mines of Confederate and Montana gulches. During that winter their diet consisted entirely of meat, and mostly of wild game which they killed. The Indians were hostile and caused considerable trouble. In the fall of 1866 Mr. Oswald went to Chicago, but came back in 1868 and was for one year at Diamond City, but again returned to Chicago, and thence to Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, joined his wife whom he had married the previous year, and purchased the Woodstock iron works which he successfully conducted for seven years. In 1876 Mr. Oswald went to Denver to work as a machinist, continuing this at Golden City, and subsequently he was master mechanic at Boot Jack mines in Sierra county, Cal. In 1880 he located in Jefferson county, Mont., in the sawmill business, and for five years he was master mechanic for Talbot & Davis, and a like period in Butte for the Butte & Boston Company. In 1868 Mr. Oswald married with Miss Catherine Gunn, of Scotland, daughter of William Gunn. They have had five children, George L. (deceased), William G., machinist for the Boston & Montana Smelting Company; Catherine E., Minnie L., Mrs. F. A. Bigelow, of Anaconda, and Violet M. Mr. Oswald is a Royal Arch Mason and junior warden of King Solomon's Lodge No. 42, A. F. & A. M., of Canada. He is in active sympathy with the principles of the Republican party, and is a popular gentleman who has a large circle of warm friends throughout the state.

In 1861 while in Colorado all of the horses of Mr. Oswald's party were stolen by Indians, and the men were chased into a cave on Rolling Fork, a short distance above the junction of Green and Grand rivers, and which they reached after a hard run of ten miles. In this cave they were confined three days and two of the party were killed. On the third night, while the Indians had for a time abandoned the watch to secure additional forces, Mr. Oswald and his living companions escaped from the cave and traveled 300 miles to reach civilization again, being eight days without food, subsisting on the bark of pine trees. While on the trip to Virginia City, at Pine Grove station on the

old California road one of the party was stricken with smallpox. Mr. Oswald remained with the patient and went alone through a country in which large bands of hostile Indians were roaming to the government post to procure medicine, with which he returned and succeeded in curing this patient and two others who had also been seized with the disease. When the Indians saw him driving alone through their country they considered him insane and refrained from killing him. He later had trouble with white people on account of his having been in charge of smallpox patients, but the men were well before they reached Virginia City.

CHARLES W. OVERSTREET, reckoned as one of the live and influential citizens of Gallatin county, is a man highly esteemed in the locality in which he resides and his handsome home near Salesville is surrounded by every indication of great prosperity. He was born in Sullivan county, Mo., February 7, 1859. On both sides of the house the families have for many generations been prominent southerners, Charles Overstreet, the paternal grandfather, and Eli Dodson, the grandfather on the mother's side, having been natives of Virginia. Our subject is the son of James and Mary A. (Dodson) Overstreet, the former of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky. Charles Overstreet, the paternal grandfather, removed to Missouri, where he was recognized as one of the pioneers of that state. On his arrival to found a home he discovered that his nearest neighbor resided twenty-five miles distant. Here he secured a homestead upon which he remained until his death. The father, James Overstreet, remained in Missouri, engaged in farming and stockraising until his demise, which occurred in 1896. The wife and mother is still living on the Missouri farm, the surviving parent of four sons and one daughter.

Until 1877 Charles Overstreet, our subject, remained on the homestead, and acquired a fair business education at the neighboring public schools. He passed one summer in Nebraska, but returned to Missouri and in 1879 started for Montana, having left home April 3. The party came by mule team, taking the Bozeman cutoff, they being the first immigrants that had, for many years, selected that route to the territory, owing to fear of hostile Indians. On June 18, 1879, Mr. Overstreet

arrived in Bozeman, and there secured employment as a farm hand, at which he continued two years, subsequently engaging in freighting, but had previously purchased a small homestead. In the freighting business, in which he was engaged three years, he met with good success, and at the termination of that period he purchased the Seymour ranch, on Middle creek, Gallatin county. The following two seasons were marked by disastrous crop failures, and Mr. Overstreet then disposed of the property and rented a ranch near Salesville, stocking it with a small herd of cattle. The succeeding two years were more prosperous, and he was enabled to secure his present location of 640 acres, three miles south of Salesville, near the West Gallatin river. A large portion of the ranch is under irrigation, with the exception of the foot-hills, which produce excellent crops of winter wheat.

Mr. Overstreet was married January 18, 1883, to Miss Mary E. Williams, daughter of J. W. Williams, a prosperous resident of the Gallatin valley, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. They have three children: James W., John F. and Emmett W. The residence of the family is in a very eligible location near the foot-hills. It is a fine, commodious building, surrounded with large barns and other outbuildings, and the beautiful shade trees are quite an attractive addition to the premises. He usually winters 150 head of stock, shorthorns being a favorite breed, besides a number of thoroughbred Norman and Hambletonian horses. For a number of years Mr. Overstreet has served as school trustee, and for three terms was register agent for his district, No. 8. Fraternally his relations are with the Woodmen of the World.

WILLIAM CLANCY, who is one of the able and distinguished members of the bar of Montana, is now incumbent of the important office of judge of the district court of the Second judicial district of the state, which comprises Silver Bow county, and by his services on the bench and in his profession he has conferred dignity and honor upon the state. In no profession is there a career more open to talent than in that of the law, and he who essays the winning of legitimate success and prestige in it must not only give time and close study in preliminary preparation, but must

ever hold himself as an advocate, defender and conservator of equity and justice. Judge Clancy has steadily advanced along these lines to honor and precedence in his profession. William Clancy is a native of Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, where he was born on May 31, 1843. He was the son of David and Ellen (Hennessy) Clancy, both of whom were born in Ireland. David Clancy was born in County Cork, and was but seventeen years of age when he accompanied his parents on their emigration to America. He became a contractor for the construction of canals and railways, and was for eight years division master of the Bellefontaine & Indianapolis Railroad, in Ohio, where he made his home until 1857. He then removed to Missouri, and engaged in agriculture until his death, April 6, 1878. His wife was seventeen years old when she came with her parents to the United States, where they settled in Fairfield county, Ohio. She was married to Mr. Clancy in that state, and her death occurred in Missouri, on April 2, 1898, when she was only eight days less than ninety-six years of age. David and Ellen Clancy were parents of five sons and one daughter, and four of their children are now living.

William Clancy, the distinguished jurist, received his early educational discipline in the public schools of Ohio, and studied three years in Carey College, at Sidney, Ohio. He was fourteen years of age when his parents removed to Missouri, and there he and his brother aided in the clearing of a farm of 391 acres, which they brought into effective cultivation. At the outbreak of the Civil war Judge Clancy manifested his loyalty to the Union by enlisting in 1861 as a private in Company K, Second Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, with which he was engaged in scouting duty through Arkansas and Missouri until mustered out of service on November 16, 1864, with an honorable discharge. Determined to perfect his education, he was yet compelled to rely upon his own resources to complete it and also in his preparation for law, which he had decided to adopt as his profession. His ambitions did not waste themselves in supine inaction, for his was the courage of a self-reliant and a resolute nature. Thus he was soon enrolled as a student in St. Paul's College, at Palmyra, Mo., where he completed a two-years course, after which, in 1866, he entered the law office of M. C. Hawkins, a leading attorney of Canton, Mo., with whom he continued reading for some time, so thoroughly grounding himself in the science of juris-



William Clancy

prudence and the literature of law that he secured admission to the bar of the state at Monticello on November 8, 1868. He at once entered upon the active practice of his profession at Edina, the county-seat of Knox county, Mo., where he became one of the leading attorneys, and where his fidelity to his clients, his inflexible honesty and his fine abilities were soon acknowledged. While a resident of Knox county he held the office of judge of special court and served one term as county attorney, elected to this office by popular vote and receiving a majority which clearly indicated that the voters of the county had given him their support without regard to political affiliations. Judge Clancy has ever been fearless in the expression of his opinions where he has believed that wrong was being done or where there was malversation on the part of those entrusted with public trust and responsibility. While a resident of Knox county, through his efforts the corrupt official "ring" in the county was effectually disrupted and its wrong doings brought to light, certain officials having systematically deflected school and county funds from their legitimate channels into a reinforcement of their personal exchequers. The expose thus brought about by Judge Clancy won him the gratitude and encomiums of the people. While in Knox county he also inaugurated, in Edina, the publication of the Knox County Democrat, a paper which, under his editorial supervision, exercised a potent influence in political affairs and which is still published as the organ of the county Democracy.

Judge Clancy had always espoused the cause of the Democratic party until 1892, when, true to his convictions in this, as in all other matters, he transferred his support to the Populist party, of whose principles he has since been a staunch advocate. Upon July 14, 1893, the Judge located in Butte, Mont., where he opened a law office and has since been recognized as one of the representative members of the bar of Silver Bow county. In 1896, as candidate on the fusion ticket, he was elected to the bench of the Second judicial district, and in November, 1900, he was re-elected to this important office, receiving a plurality of 1,388 votes, his term continuing for another four years from the expiration of his first term. On the bench Judge Clancy has tried some of the most important mining cases ever brought before the courts of the United States, and in these, as in all other litigations upon which he has been called to

pass judgment, he has been signally fair and impartial in his rulings, showing a true judicial mind and seeming to grasp intuitively the salient points in every cause presented. His career as district judge has added to his prestige, and he is held in the highest esteem by the members of the bar and by the general public, being, as a judge and as a man among men, *sans peur et sans reproche*. Judge Clancy has never married.

JAMES M. PAGE.—Honored and esteemed by all, there is no man in the state more worthy of representation in this volume than Mr. Page, whose life has been one of signal honor and usefulness. He served with marked valor and distinction in the Civil war, endured the horrors of southern prison pens, has been intimately concerned from early days with the development of Montana; has been identified with the surveys of every county in the commonwealth, and stands today one of the popular pioneers of Madison county. James Madison Page was born in Crawford county, Pa., on July 22, 1839, the youngest of the five children of Wallace and Nancy B. (Bonney) Page, natives of Massachusetts, born respectively in 1810 and 1816. They were married at Ellington, Chautauqua county, N. Y., on April 18, 1832, and became the parents of five children, Elvira, Wallace Robert, Elmina, Rodna Walter and James Madison, the first three born in Ellington, and the last two in Conneaut, Crawford county, Pa. Wallace Page removed from Ellington to Crawford county in 1837 as a pioneer farmer, and here he died in 1840, and his wife died in 1852 in Henry county, Ill. Both paternal and maternal grandfathers of Mr. Page were soldiers of the Revolution and both families were established on American soil in the early Colonial epoch. Separating after the death of their parents all of the five children eventually came to Montana, and all now reside in Madison county.

About 1843 Mrs. Page removed to Michigan, remarried, and had her home near Battle Creek, and in the public schools at West Leroy, James M. Page received his first schooling. He was but four years old when his mother came west. From his tenth to his twelfth year he was in the home of an uncle in the north part of the state and here he attended school. He then ran away and secured work on a farm, and was enabled to attend school dur-

ing the winter months. He resided in Michigan until he was twenty-three years old, when, on August 14, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Sixth Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, of which he became commissary sergeant. Joining the Army of the Potomac the regiment was assigned to picket duty at Fairfax Court House during the winter of 1862-3, and then went forth against the army of Gen. Lee. The first great battle in which his regiment participated was Gettysburg, and of the seventy-seven men in Mr. Page's company who went into the fight only twenty-six came out alive. On September 21, 1863, Mr. Page was one of the twenty-four members of his regiment captured by the Confederates, after the battle of Orange Court House. The lamented Gen. Custer was brigade commander of the cavalry centered at Culpeper Court House, and at that battle Custer was wounded and the command devolved upon Col. Sawyer, of the First Vermont Cavalry. The same day the Sixth Michigan Cavalry engaged with Gen. A. P. Hill's corps, and one result was the capture noted above. Of the twenty-three prisoners who were confined in Libby, Belle Isle, Andersonville and Millen prisons, only Mr. Page and one other lived to be paroled on November 21, 1864, and had not succumbed to the frightful privations and sufferings of the incarceration. His weight was normally 205 pounds, and when released he weighed only 120 pounds. On rejoining his company Mr. Page was made first sergeant, and later promoted second lieutenant. He received his honorable discharge on June 25, 1865, and then he entered the Eastman Business College in Chicago, where he was graduated in 1866.

In the spring of that year Mr. Page came to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., from which place he started on the trip across the plains to Montana, and arrived in Virginia City on the 20th of June. His party encountered a band of Sioux Indians, not far from Fort Bridger, Utah, and though a conflict seemed imminent it was averted without the shedding of blood. In the fall of 1866 Mr. Page turned his attention to ranching in the Madison valley, associating himself with O. B. Varney in breaking eighty acres, the land being a portion of the valley then designated as Sodom. They paid eight cents a pound in gold for seed wheat, and Mr. Page invested his entire capital in this way. Grasshoppers destroyed the crop the following spring, but Mr. Page continued farming

until 1869, when he went to Utah and purchased horses, which he brought through to the Beaverhead valley, Madison county, where he has ever since maintained his home. He now owns about 1,700 acres, in different ranches, and is one of the leading farmers and stockgrowers of this section. He raises sufficient grain for his own use and large crops of hay, but devotes his attention more particularly to cattle and horses, breeding highgrade shorthorn cattle and a fine Belgian strain of horses. His homestead ranch is located five miles south of Twin Bridges. The town of Pageville was named in his honor, and this is his postoffice address. Before the Civil war Mr. Page was connected with public surveys in Minnesota, and in 1873 he again took up his profession of civil engineer, and has been employed in the government surveys of every county in Montana.

Mr. Page is unmistakably the leader of the Republican party in Madison county. In 1875 he was elected county surveyor of Madison county, and, in 1882, joint representative of Madison and Beaverhead counties in the territorial legislature, and was re-elected in 1884. In 1895 Mr. Page received from Gov. Rickards the appointment of state land agent, to fill the unexpired term of R. O. Hickman, who had died, and served until October, 1897. In addition to his ranching interests Mr. Page has invested fully \$10,000 in developing mining properties and is now the owner of valuable mines in Madison county. He is a stockholder and trustee of the Twin Bridges Bank and has other capitalistic interests of importance. Mr. Page was initiated as a Mason when twenty-two years old, and now holds membership in lodge, chapter and commandery, and in the Order of the Eastern Star, while he is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. On July 7, 1872, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Page to Miss Mary Christianson, born in Holstein, Denmark, whence she accompanied her parents to the United States in 1864, when nine years of age. Her father, Christian Christianson, was a successful ranchman of Madison county, and at the old homestead, near Sheridan, her marriage to Mr. Page was celebrated. She has been a resident of Montana since the age of twelve years. Mr. and Mrs. Page had four daughters—Helen E., wife of Irwin R. Blaisdell, of Butte; Mina E., wife of C. W. Van Orsdall, of Pageville; Mary E., wife of Dwight Bushnell, of Twin Bridges, and Lena M.

WILLIAM PALMER.—About one and one-fourth miles from the mouth of Shields river is located Fairview stock farm, one of the valuable ranch properties of Park county, improved with a modern residence of attractive architectural design, and having the best of equipments in every line. This property is owned by and is the home of Mr. William Palmer, one of the pioneers of the northwest. He is a native of Whiteside county, Ill., born on March 9, 1845, the son of John and Mary (Wilkinson) Palmer, natives of Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Illinois in an early day, the father there engaging in agriculture until his death.

William Palmer was reared on the Illinois homestead and secured his education in the public schools. In 1864, having attained his legal majority, he set forth for Montana with an ox team and the trip was a very pleasant one. From Salt Lake Mr. Palmer proceeded to Bitter creek, where he engaged in stage driving during the winter for Ben Holliday. In the spring Mr. Palmer started for Alder gulch, where he arrived in April, 1865, this being then the great mining camp of Montana. After a short stay, he continued his trip to Last Chance gulch (Helena), and a month later he, with Alexander Franklin, started for the Blackfoot country. They discovered gold in Snowshoe gulch, where after a short time they sold out to good advantage and then made their way to Corinne, Utah, where Mr. Palmer purchased teams and started a freighting business, which he continued a few years and then came to Bozeman, where he sold his teams and engaged in mining. Shortly after the Custer massacre he went to Fort Keogh and was engaged in the wood and hay business about two years, during which time the rifle was as necessary an equipment as the hayfork or ax. In the fall of 1878 he went to Bismarck, N. D., where he conducted freighting between that place and Fort Mead and Deadwood. In the spring of 1879 he engaged in successful subcontract work on the Northern Pacific, following its advancing construction through to Livingston.

He then went to British Columbia and engaged in similar work on the Canadian Pacific for one summer, after which he returned to Montana, locating on Swamp creek and engaged in cattle and sheepraising for about a decade in that locality, after which he purchased Fairview stock farm, his present ranch. Here he has continued stockraising successfully, and is now replacing his stock as

rapidly as expedient with the Hereford and short-horn types. He usually winters from 200 to 300 head, and raises large crops of hay, usually having several hundred tons for sale each year. He has erected a large and attractive residence at Fairview, one of the show places of this part of the county. Politically Mr. Palmer arrays himself in the ranks of the Republican party. He has served as school trustee and, while a resident of Dawson county, he was appointed sheriff but declined the honor, the emoluments of the office being in an inverse proportion to the duties. On December 3, 1879, Mr. Palmer was united in marriage to Miss Emaline Youngblood, born in Buffalo, N. Y., the daughter of Christopher and Mary (Wack) Youngblood, who were parents of one son and five daughters. The father was a native of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have five children, Harry, Lyman, Ralph, Warren and Earl.

FRED J. PARKER has passed nearly all his life in Montana, coming here with his parents in the early pioneer days as a child. He is now one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of the beautiful Missoula valley, his fine ranch being located four miles west of the city of Missoula, his postoffice address. Mr. Parker was born on July 13, 1862, in St. Joseph, Mo., his parents being temporarily located there while en route to Pike's Peak, Colo. He is the son of James and Eliza J. (Martin) Parker, natives of Genesee county, N. Y., the date of the father's birth having been 1837. He is a son of John and Julia M. Parker, natives of Ireland, whence they emigrated to the United States, and thereafter lived in the state of New York, where the former was a farmer. James Parker was educated in his native state, and in 1854 removed to Illinois, and later resided in Kansas and Missouri, following his trade of shoemaker. In 1858 he and his family started for Colorado, and proceeded as far as St. Joseph, Mo., where they remained until 1859, when they continued their journey to Pike's Peak, where the father engaged in mining until the outbreak of the Civil war when he enlisted in Company F, of the Colorado Home Guards, in which connection he was on duty in the city of Denver for six months.

In 1863 James Parker came to Bannack, Mont., where he remained for a time and then removed to Alder gulch, where he engaged in mining and also

worked at his trade. The family here had its home until 1865, when it removed to Last Chance gulch, and there Mr. Parker followed his trade until 1871, when he came to Missoula county and located a claim on Cedar creek. Remaining here one season, he then opened a shoe shop in Missoula and continued there at work at his trade for a number of years. He has since been interested in mining in the vicinity of Clinton, where he owns some good claims. He was married in New York state to Julia M. Martin, and they became the parents of three children, of whom Fred J. of this review and his sister, Mrs. Murry, yet survive.

Fred J. Parker was reared in Montana, and his early educational advantages were those of the primitive schools maintained on the frontier in the pioneer days. In 1886 he located a claim of 160 acres on Grant creek, Missoula county, and to his original claim he has since added until he now has a fine ranch of 800 acres, where he devotes his attention to the raising of fruit, hay and live stock, his success having been the result of his well directed efforts, while he is held in high esteem as one of the representative farmers of this section of the state. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party.

WILLIAM PARROTT.—From the shipping business on the Thames to the quiet pursuits of rural life in the wilds of America; from farming in merry old England, where a few pliant acres form a liberal patrimony, to ranching and cattleraising in Montana, where the unit of measure is a mile rather than an acre, seems to be a big jump. It is one, however, not larger than that which many a good man has made, to his own advantage and the benefit of the new land which he graces with his presence and improves with his labor. Among this number is William Parrott, at present (1902) postmaster of the town of Stuart, in Deer Lodge county, Mont. He was born in Yorkshire, England, November 18, 1835. His father, Thomas Parrott, was a sea captain and ship owner, also a native of England, where he died after a long life of adventure and productive usefulness. His mother was Ann Bullass, also a native of Yorkshire. They had seven children, of whom William was the youngest. He was educated in the common schools, and after leaving school followed farming as an occupa-

tion for twenty-five years. He was then engaged in the shipping business until he came to the United States in 1883. He proceeded direct to Montana, locating at Stuart, and began his new life as a rancher. This business he has followed continuously since that time, and now has a ranch of 440 acres, on which he raises enormous crops of hay every year, along with some of the other staple products of the soil. Before leaving England he was married to Miss Jane White, a Yorkshire lady. They have had seven children. Four are living, two of whom are married and residing in Butte.

Mr. Parrott has closely identified himself with every public interest in his neighborhood, and has contributed liberally of his means and energy to the advancement of every enterprise of merit. His influence for good in the community has been potential, and has been freely acknowledged by his fellow citizens, who seek his counsel and rely on his judgment in many important matters of business and public policy. He has served them well as a school trustee, and in other subordinate capacities; and is now their courteous and obliging postmaster, having been appointed to that office in 1899. He is also the proprietor of a hotel and store at Stuart, both of which are held in good esteem and well patronized. In politics he is an ardent Republican, always supporting the nominees of his party, and bearing his share of the burdens of the campaign—doing his part, too, to secure in such nominees men worthy of popular approval. In all the relations of life he has borne himself worthily, and approaches the decline of his years with the assurance that his efforts for the good of his fellow men are appreciated, and that he has their hearty good will and esteem.

CHARLES M. PARR.—Devoting his attention closely to his profession, Mr. Parr is recognized as one of the representative members of the bar of Silver Bow county, where he has gained professional reputation. He was born in Jefferson county, Iowa, on September 2, 1859. His father, William Parr, born in Pennsylvania, removed to Iowa about 1841 and there was an excellent type of a pioneer farmer, although in early manhood a bookbinder. He married Susan Rider, likewise born in Pennsylvania.

Charles M. Parr, the eighth of the nine chil-

dren of his parents, attended school until he attained the age of fourteen, when he became a clerk in a stationery store in Burlington, Iowa, and two years later secured the position of mailing clerk in the postoffice of that city, where he was employed until he reached his legal majority. In the meanwhile he had become a skillful stenographer. He left his position in the postoffice to accept employment in that line with Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, and later took a position with a large grain commission house in St. Louis. In January, 1885, he came westward to Pocatello, Idaho, as private secretary to the superintendent of the Oregon Short Line, and retained this incumbency until 1887, when he resigned to take a place in the general express offices of the Pacific Express Company in Salt Lake City. Nine months later he was tendered the position of express agent at Anaconda, Mont., which he promptly accepted.

Upon the organization of the courts of the state in 1890, Mr. Parr was appointed official reporter for the Fifth judicial district, and his reportorial services undoubtedly led to his adopting the profession of law. He entered the law office of Forbis & Forbis, in Butte, and continued his technical reading until 1895, when he was admitted to practice in the state and federal courts. He has since been engaged in active legal practice in Butte and has gained a valuable clientele, being known as a safe and conservative counselor and a discriminating and capable advocate. Mr. Parr, while a strong Republican, has not entered actively into politics. Fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America, in both of which he has held official preferment. On July 1, 1890, Mr. Parr was united in marriage to Miss Olive May Sweet, who was born in Alder gulch, the site of Virginia City, Mont., the daughter of Oliver Sweet, one of the pioneers of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Parr have one child, Chadwick G. Parr, born on March 7, 1893.

the promise of greater opportunity and better rewards for his labor to emigrate to the United states. In doing so, he made no halt on the Atlantic slope, but came at once to Montana, locating in the neighborhood of his present home, and engaged in freighting with provisions from Utah to Montana. After a few months of this work, he settled on the ranch of 160 acres which he now owns near Stuart, and which he has brought under cultivation to such a degree that it yields him annually large crops of hay, and furnishes provender for large herds of cattle, which he has continually on it. At this writing (1902) he has more than 100 head, and expects to increase the number steadily. In addition to his ranch, Mr. Parrott has extensive interests in mining properties and owns valuable business houses and other real estate in Anaconda, among them the Parrott block.

In politics he is, like his brother, an ardent Republican, and has firm faith in the principles of his party and abiding interest in its welfare. He has not, however, sought any of its honors or emoluments. His business occupies the most of his time and satisfies his aspirations.

BULLASS PARROTT, another brother of William, and a brother of George, who was also born and reared in England, and was engaged in the shipbuilding business over there, and who left his native land and emigrated to America, was cut down in the midst of a useful and prosperous career by a cowardly and dastardly crime. He arrived in Montana in 1872, and began operations near Stuart as a farmer and cattleraiser, steadily increasing his holdings and the profits of his business, until he was a man of considerable real estate and other wealth. On his ranch he kept a small store and house of entertainment; and here on the evening of September 5, 1900, he was attacked by robbers and strangled to death. The criminals got away with what money he had at hand, and left his dead body unattended in the store. At the time of his death he owned a mine in Butte, and other property of value. In politics while he lived he was a Republican, but not an active worker in the councils of the party. He was, however, universally esteemed for his sterling qualities and his obliging disposition.

GEORGE PARROTT is a brother of William, and is also a substantial farmer, ranchman and real estate owner. He was born and reared in England, and for a number of years after he grew to manhood followed the vocation of farming there. In 1869, however, he was induced by

CHARLES SUMNER PASSMORE.—In his origin, his family history, the extent and variety of his work at different places and the substantial business results he has achieved, Charles Sumner Passmore, of Butte, presents to the biographer a theme replete with interest. He was born in Cecil county, Md., on July 11, 1858, a son of Ellis Pusey and Mary E. (Lincoln) Passmore, natives of Chester county, Pa., of good old Quaker stock, whose children have a birthright in the old William Penn church, which Mr. Passmore jealously retains. His father was a prosperous dairy farmer in Maryland for many years, but after the death of his wife at Rising Sun in that state in 1889, he retired from business and is now living at Westchester, Pa. The Passmores came originally from Normandy in the triumphal expedition of William the Conqueror, and settled in Berkshire, England, whence they emigrated to America in 1717 and have been here, as they were in France and England, people of consequence. The maternal grandmother of Mr. Passmore is an aunt of Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, United States attorney-general under President Garfield, and one of his brothers is vice-president of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, an organization of power and influence in local politics. He is also manager for I. M. Parr & Sons, the heaviest grain shippers in the city, having ascended to this position from a service bringing the meager salary of two dollars per week.

Mr. Passmore was reared on his father's farm and received his education from private instructors, the public schools and the Friends' Academy at Rising Sun. After finishing the course at that institution, he taught public schools to earn money to pay for a course at the Millersville (Pa.) Normal School. In 1880 he secured a position in Philadelphia in a wholesale cracker house, leaving this soon after for a better one at the Marine Exchange. He next went to New Jersey and took charge of extensive improvements at what is now Lake Como, a fine coast town and summer resort, then only a rugged and undeveloped possibility. He laid out and graded streets, arranged for sewerage, etc., superintending about thirty-five men. After a year's labor at Lake Como he removed to Fargo, N. D., in 1883, and was here joined by Walter Brown, a former schoolmate, and at Page, about fifty-four miles distant from Fargo, on a branch of the Great Northern Railroad they bought lots, erected buildings, engaged in mer-

chandising, and operated with great success for four years. During this time Mr. Passmore met the lady who is now his wife, and after their marriage he sold his interests to his partner. He arrived at Page with less than \$100 and left with more than \$4,500. Returning east he bought an interest in a hardware and roofing business at Salem, Ohio, where his brother John was living. He remained there two years and a half, sold out and came to Montana, locating in Butte in September, 1889. Here he purchased the interest of S. V. Kemper in the real estate firm of Kemper & Jeffries, the firm becoming Passmore & Jeffries, and seven months later he bought out Mr. Jeffries. From this time excepting short periods of partnership, he has conducted the business alone as Passmore & Co. In this business he has been very successful, but before engaging in it he had reverses. He arrived in Butte with only \$10 in money and borrowed \$100 to make his first payment on the business. But the opportunities were excellent. He reached Butte just after a disastrous fire had destroyed a large part of the city, and by close attention to his work, giving it fully seventeen hours a day for several years, he reaped a golden harvest and firmly established himself on solid ground. He believed in the future of Butte and invested every available dollar he had in real estate, and his present fiscal condition is unanswerable proof of his wisdom.

In addition to dealing in real estate and making loans, Mr. Passmore does an extensive architectural business, employing accomplished architects as his assistants. One of these, George E. Snell, of considerable local eminence, has been with him seven years. Mr. Passmore also reaps handsome returns from a good fidelity insurance business. He represents the American Bonding and Trust Company, and the Maryland Casualty Company, both of Baltimore, Md., and two of the largest and strongest companies in the country, which carry every feature of the liability and surety business. He also represents the Patent Title and Guaranty Company, of New York, the only organization in the United States which guarantees on patents. He also inaugurated in Butte the plan of building on installments, and he has been a leading factor in developing this method of making homes, which has been an extensive and important part of his business for the last seven years. A conspicuous item of Mr. Passmore's real estate holdings in Butte is in the Maryland

Block, at 23 West Quartz street, a three story and basement modern building which he erected in 1898. He has also many residence properties which he built for renting purposes, in different portions of the city, and owns a fine ranch of 400 acres up the canyon south of the city, to which he has recently acquired patents. He has always been a Republican, but takes no active share in party work, and has no aspirations for official station, being strictly a business man and seeking no preferment outside his work. He has been an ardent temperance worker for years and is now grand chief templar of the state. He was a delegate to the international convention of the organization which met at Toronto, Canada, in 1899, and to the semi-centennial reunion at Utica, N. Y., in August, 1901. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, and is the present deputy supreme regent of the state. Mr. Passmore married at Andover, Mass., on December 8, 1887, Miss Susie M. Came, whom he met in North Dakota. She was born near Portland, Maine, a daughter of Joseph and Nancy F. (Blair) Came, natives of Scotland, who emigrated to America while they were young and married in this country. Mr. Came died in Maine when Mrs. Passmore was of tender age, and Mrs. Came makes her home with her daughter in Butte. Mr. and Mrs. Passmore have four children, Blair S., Paul B., Linnie E. and Abigail. They are all active members of the Presbyterian church.

JOHN W. PASSMORE.—It is as true in human as in any other form of animal life that "blood will tell." There are families so strong in their original force that the strain is recognizable wherever it appears, and amid any circumstances its products dominate conditions and take leading positions among their fellows by inborn and legitimate sovereignty. This is eminently true of the old Quaker Passmore family of Pennsylvania. Its scions have thriven and flourished on many soils, and have always exhibited the forceful and controlling spirit of their ancestry. John W. Passmore is no exception to the rule. He was born at Rising Sun, in Cecil county, Md., in 1848. His father, Ellis P. Passmore, a native of Chester county, Pa., descended from one of William Penn's colonists when he settled in America and laid the foundations of the mighty commonwealth which bears his name.

Ellis Passmore removed to Maryland in 1848, and there married Mary E. Lincoln, a granddaughter of John Lincoln, a prosperous cabinetmaker and large farmer of that state, also a Quaker, a relative of the martyred president of 1865, and the father of eleven children, all of whom he reared to maturity. Mrs. Passmore died at her Maryland home in 1889, since which time her husband has lived a retired life at West Chester, Pa. He long carried on very successfully dairy farming on a large scale in Maryland. His grandfather Passmore was a rich iron manufacturer, the owner of Pleasant Garden Forge, of Pennsylvania, and gave his children every advantage in their education. He died just as his sons were finishing their collegiate courses, and by some means a brother-in-law secured the estate. His son, grandfather of John W., was a carpenter, having learned his trade as a means of development and for the gratification of his taste. But he gave his attention to farming and public affairs, and rose to local eminence in politics.

John W. Passmore was the eldest of the eight children of Ellis and Mary (Lincoln) Passmore. He attended the schools of his native county until he was eighteen years old, and then took a course in Chantilly Academy, where he was graduated in 1869. He taught in the public schools for two years, thus gaining the admirable training teaching gives a young man, and then, for physical improvement as well as the profit it might bring, conducted a farm on shares for a year. In the fall of 1873 he started in Lancaster, Pa., a mercantile business which he continued there and at Rising Sun, Md., until the spring of 1881. Then he sold it and removed to Salem, Ohio, as the western representative of the Warring Fertilizer Company, in whose service he remained ten years. In the fall of 1891 he came to Butte and went into the real estate business with his brother, Charles Sumner Passmore, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. Subsequently he was with the Standard Publishing Company for two years, and then, in 1897, started for himself a wholesale paper business, conducting the only strictly wholesale paper house in the state. His success in this venture has surpassed his expectations. He has built up a large trade which is continually augmenting in volume and in profit.

Mr. Passmore was married December 23, 1869, to Miss Alice Martindale, a native of Bucks county, Pa. They have had eight children, but only five are living, Elma, now Mrs. A. A. McMullin; Ed-

ward S., secretary and treasurer of the Passmore Paper Company; Ellis P., Jr., proprietor of the Citizens Coal Company, of Butte; and Alice and Dorothy, who are still in school. Of the fraternal orders Mr. Passmore belongs only to the Masonic, being a member of a lodge in Salem, Ohio. In religious affiliation, although raised a Friend, he is now a Presbyterian, having joined this denomination in Butte. He is an elder in the church and much interested in its Sunday school work, and is an active member of the State Sunday School Association. In politics he is a Republican, and has accepted office at the hands of his party. In Salem, Ohio, he was elected to the city council, and in Maryland, at a time when his county was hopelessly Democratic, he was one of two successful Republican candidates, being elected county surveyor. Mr. Passmore has lived a full decade of his life in Butte, and by his strict integrity, progressive spirit, devotion to the general welfare of the city, and genial disposition, he has won universal approbation and esteem.

ODELL W. MCCONNELL.—Among the able and representative members of the bar of Montana is the junior member of the law firm of McConnell & McConnell, of Helena, Odell W. McConnell, who has the distinction of being the present county attorney of Lewis and Clarke county, where he has won reputation through his thorough knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and as an advocate of distinctive ability. He is a native of Tennessee, and he was born on Independence day, July 4, 1868, the son of Judge N. W. McConnell. (See biographical sketch elsewhere in this volume.) He received excellent educational advantages, attending the public schools, the Masonic Academy at Hartsville, and Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, where he completed the literary course, graduating in 1890, with the degree of bachelor of arts. During his senior year in the university, in addition to keeping up his curriculum studies, he took up the work of the junior year in the law department, and in 1891 completed his technical studies, graduating in June with the degree of bachelor of laws. This dual work shows unequivocally that the young barrister was an indefatigable student, while his keen powers of analysis and assimilation enabled him to make sure and rapid progress.

Immediately after his graduation from the law school Mr. McConnell came to Helena and was here admitted to the bar of Montana in the same month that witnessed his graduation. He at once entered upon the active practice of law as a member of the firm of McConnell & Clayberg, the senior member being Judge McConnell, his father. Later the firm was McConnell, Gunn & McConnell, this professional alliance obtaining until 1896, when the present firm of McConnell & McConnell was formed by the father and son. In 1898 the Democratic party placed Odell as its candidate for prosecuting attorney of the county, and he was duly elected to this important office, of which he has since been the incumbent. He has given the strongest allegiance to the political party of his choice, and has been an active worker, having not only taken the stump through the state in favor of making Helena the capital city, but also delivering many effective addresses in favor of the Democratic cause in the state in 1896, while in 1898 he made a similar campaign in Lewis and Clarke county.

Mr. McConnell is identified with numerous social and fraternal organizations, among which may be named: Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Ancient Order of Pyramids. In 1891 Mr. McConnell was united in marriage to Miss Annie Seay, who was born in Tennessee, the daughter of Chancellor George E. Seay, who presided on the bench of the chancery court of Tennessee for sixteen years. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell have two children, Clara E. and Odell Seay. Although Mr. McConnell is one of the younger members of the bar of the state, his reputation is one of which many an older barrister might well be proud.

DAVID D. PATTEE.—A descendant of an old Welsh family, long locally distinguished in the annals of that country for force of character, originality of mental operations and superiority to circumstances, but himself born at Cassburn, Canada, February 21, 1836, of a branch of the family which had come to America and settled in Maine in the early days of its history and afterward removed across the line into the Dominion, David D. Pattee, of Bozeman, exhibits in his character and record all of the admirable traits of his ancestry,



O. W. M. Connelley

improved by the broader cultivation which comes from travel and an extensive knowledge of men. His grandfather was a prominent man in the affairs of the province in which he lived, representing one of its most intelligent constituencies for a number of years in the provincial parliament, and being otherwise a representative man of commanding influence in his locality. His father, John Pattee, also bore a conspicuous part in local affairs. He was educated at the State University at Burlington, Vt., and after his graduation returned to the homestead and followed the quiet pursuit of farming in an advanced way until the voice of his countrymen called him into public life as county clerk, a capacity in which he served them well for twenty years or more. He also was a native of Cassburn, as was his wife, Eliza Ann (Daggett) Pattee.

Mr. Pattee attended the public schools of his native town, and later spent two years at an excellent academy at Coburg. When he left the academy he went back to the farm and remained there until 1864. At that time he determined to go west, and started for Minnesota; but on his arrival in Wisconsin he was told of the intention of some of his friends to go to Montana, and he decided to push on and join them. At St. Paul he met a number of persons from the eastern states who were making up a train for the mountain territory, and purchasing a team he became one of the party. They came west under the care of Gen. Sibley who was coming through with 5,000 mounted troops. They therefore escaped all trouble with Indians and fared better in many ways than emigrant trains did generally. Their route was by the mouth of the Yellowstone, then to Fort Union, now Buford, in North Dakota, and on to Last Chance, which then consisted of only two or three cabins in the way of habitations. Here they arrived October 9, 1864, and after a short rest Mr. Pattee made a trip to Frenchtown and brought back a load of flour which he sold at \$28 a sack. Later he returned to Frenchtown, sold his outfit, and went to Virginia City, where he remained three months prospecting. In the spring of 1865 he joined in a stampede to Helena, and put in a few months mining there. From there he went to Nelson gulch for three months, and then to Blackfoot City, where he engaged in storekeeping for several months, but returned to Helena and spent the winter. In the spring he went to Bear gulch and mined during the summer, again returning to Helena for the winter. After spending two or three

years in Butte, Deer Lodge, Pioneer City and other places—mining, merchandising, prospecting and carrying on other business—he made a visit to his old Canadian home and spent the winter. He came west again in the spring of 1870 and located at Rucker City, where he worked at mining during the season, spending the winter at Deer Lodge. In January, 1871, he crossed the Coeur d'Alene mountains on his way to Walla-Walla. In going over Lake Pend d'Oreille on this trip he narrowly escaped losing his life. The lake was so stormy that the boat was not able to make more than two miles in twenty-four hours, and accomplished that with difficulty. As soon as the party reached a mail station they left their horses and joined the mail train. From Walla Walla they went up the Yakima river and purchased a flock of sheep, which they drove back to Montana and sold at Deer Lodge. The trip had been a hard one and the profits were scarcely sufficient to induce another of the same kind. Mr. Pattee therefore bought a ranch and a herd of cattle on Willow creek, and occupied himself in ranching for about five years. He was successful at the business, and at the end of the five years went to Pony and spent the next two years in merchandising at that place, and the following twelve in the same business at Three Forks. His next venture was at Great Falls, where he only remained four years, selling out and removing to Bozeman for the purpose of assisting his brother John in an extensive hardware business, which he was unable to attend to alone on account of failing health. He had come to Montana in 1879, and for a number of years engaged in ranching and cattleraising in Gallatin valley; then sold out and opened the hardware store in Bozeman. His health failed and continually grew worse until 1899, when he sold his business, and on March 22, 1901, quietly passed away universally respected. After his death Mr. Pattee concluded to make Bozeman his home, and settled on his brother's homestead, about two miles from the city. He was married November 28, 1872, to Miss Nancy A. Handley, daughter of Michael Handley, who removed from Wisconsin to Montana, locating on Willow creek a number of years ago. They have four children: John D., who is ranching near Great Falls; Mary E., Charles D. and Paul D., who are all at home. Mr. Pattee served as county commissioner in Madison county, and has been a member of the school board almost everywhere he has lived. He is recognized as a leading man and is highly esteemed.

DAVID PATTERSON.—It has been frequently noted that Montana with its beautiful climate, its picturesque scenery and its manifold inducements for industrial pursuits, maintains a strong hold on those who have ever tarried for any length of time within her borders, and this fact is signally emphasized in the case of Mr. Patterson, who was one of the pioneers of the state but severed his allegiance for a term of years, only to come again to this section of the Union and resume his identification with the great ranching industry of the commonwealth. The scenes and incidents of the early days are well established in his memory, and he also has full appreciation of the ultimate values which have come through development and progress, while he is held in the highest esteem as one of the representative farmers and honored pioneers of Gallatin county. Mr. Patterson was born in Licking county, Ohio, on August 12, 1828, and is a scion of old Colonial stock. His parents were Jesse and Frances (Drake) Patterson, the former of whom was born in Allegheny county, Pa., and the latter in Licking county, Ohio, where their marriage was solemnized. The paternal grandfather, John Patterson, was born in Scotland, whence he accompanied his father to America in the Colonial epoch, the latter being an active participant in the Revolution as a Continental soldier. Jesse Patterson inherited the deep patriotism of his ancestor and gave valiant service in the second war with the mother country, that of 1812. He received his honorable discharge in what is now the capital city of Ohio, and this led to his locating in the Buckeye state. He engaged in agriculture in Licking county until 1845, when he removed to Illinois, locating near the Wisconsin line. After two years he moved into the Badger state, where he was identified with agricultural pursuits until his death. His wife died in the same state, they having become the parents of eight children, of whom three are living.

In the public schools of Ohio David Patterson received his early educational discipline, this proving an adequate basis for the broad fund of knowledge which he has since attained by personal application and by long years of identification with the practical affairs of life. He remained at the parental home until 1852, when he married, established a home of his own, and was engaged in farming in Wisconsin until 1854, when he removed to Iowa, where he secured a fine farm and continued in the same vocation until 1864. Leaving

his family on the Iowa homestead, in that year he started on the overland trip to Montana, making the journey with an ox team and being a member of a quite large company of emigrants who thus trailed their way slowly through the long road to their destination in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. On the Powder river they had a brush with the Cheyenne Indians, two of the company being killed, while the attacking savages lost ten of their number, being eventually repulsed. The train was captained by Abner Townsend, who commanded with discretion and ability. They came up the North Platte river and thence by the Bridger cutoff to Virginia City, where they arrived on September 9, 1864. There Mr. Patterson remained about three months, after which he went to Last Chance gulch, then the most notable placer camp in the territory. The following spring he went to the Blackfeet diggings, where he engaged in mining with fair success, eventually disposing of his claim and proceeding by the old Mullan military road to Walla Walla, Wash., thence to Portland, Ore., and then by stage to San Francisco, where he embarked on a vessel bound for New York, taking the Panama route. From the national metropolis he returned to Iowa, and there conducted farming and stockraising until 1885, with the exception of three years which he passed in Louisiana.

In 1885 he disposed of the Iowa homestead and returned to Montana, accompanied by his family. He came to Gallatin county, and finally effected the purchase of the June Saunders ranch property, located about five miles south of the village of Manhattan, which is his postoffice address. The ranch comprises 430 acres, is practically all under effective irrigation and equipped with excellent improvements. Here Mr. Patterson has since given his attention principally to the raising of oats and barley, securing large annual yields. He is one of the honored and progressive citizens of the county, taking interest in the welfare of the state of his adoption and commanding the respect of all. In politics Mr. Patterson accords an unfaltering allegiance to the Republican party, and while he was a resident of Iowa he served as justice of the peace, as school trustee and as a member of the board of county commissioners of Howard county for two terms of three years each. On December 31, 1859, Mr. Patterson was united in marriage to Miss Jennie M. Edwards, a native of the state of New York, as was also her father, Rufus Edwards, who removed thence to Lafayette county, Wis., becoming

one of the pioneer farmers of that state, where he passed the remainder of his life. The maiden name of Mrs. Patterson's mother was Ruth Huestis, and she was likewise born in the Empire state. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards became the parents of two daughters, Jennie M., the wife of Mr. Patterson, and Margaret A., who married Benjamin Johnson, of Lafayette county, Wis. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Patterson we enter brief record: Dora and Effie May are deceased; David H., a practicing physician, is individually mentioned in appending paragraphs; Ruth is the wife of Frederick Chamberlain, of Howard county, Iowa; Rena is the wife of Henry Perks, of Manhattan, Mont.; Clarence, a farmer near Belgrade, Mont.; Charles S. and Harry C. are students in the Chicago (Ill.) Dental College, and Blanch W. and Jennie E., at home.

DAVID H. PATTERSON, M. D.—In the preceding sketch will be found due information in regard to the ancestral history of this able young representative of the medical profession in Montana, since he is the son of David Patterson. Dr. Patterson is a native of Riceville, Iowa, born on September 9, 1864. Receiving his preliminary education in the public schools of his native state he attained manhood under the invigorating influence of the homestead farm. After leaving the public schools he continued his studies in the Breckenridge Institute at Decorah, Iowa, where he was graduated in the class of 1886 with high standing. In 1888 he matriculated in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, where he devoted his attention to technical study of the science of medicine and surgery, and in 1891 he became a student in Rush Medical College in the same city, one of the most celebrated institutions of the regular school of practice in the west. Here he was graduated in 1893, thoroughly equipped for the practice of his noble profession. After his graduation he returned to his home in Montana, opening an office in the thriving village of Manhattan, Gallatin county, where he has built up a fine practice of representative character and extending over a wide radius of country. In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party, but gives no active attention to political affairs. On November 24, 1896, Dr. Patterson was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Weaver, who was born in Riceville, Iowa, the daughter of George Weaver, one of the represent-

ative citizens of that section. The Doctor and his wife are prominent in the social life of the community and are held in high esteem.

JESSE PATTERSON came to Montana within the early pioneer epoch, has been prominently identified with the industrial activities of territory and state and is today one of the representative citizens of Jefferson county, where he is extensively engaged in stockgrowing. Mr. Patterson was born in Franklin county, Ohio, on February 7, 1837, the son of Jesse and Frances (Drake) Patterson, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Patterson, was born in Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish lineage and in an early day removed to Ohio, where he died about 1835. The maternal grandparents were David and Mary (Mehlig) Drake, likewise born in Pennsylvania. Jesse Patterson, Sr., was engaged in agriculture in Ohio until 1846, when he removed to Lafayette county, Wis., where he continued in the same vocation until his death, in March, 1855, his widow surviving until October, 1869. They had five sons and three daughters.

Jesse Patterson, Jr., remained on the homestead until 1867, receiving educational advantages in the public schools, and then went to Howard county, Iowa, and engaged in farming until 1864. He started for Montana on April 20, 1864, going up the Platte valley and by the Bozeman cutoff, the train having 450 persons and more than 150 teams. It was a union of two trains which met on the Dry fork of the Powder river and there organized with Abraham Townsend as captain of the outfit. At the main Powder river the train was attacked by about 300 Cheyenne Indians, the repulsing battle continuing all day, entailing the loss of four men, while the estimated Indian loss was twelve killed, and the train was not again molested. It arrived at Virginia City on August 10, 1864.

Mr. Patterson in a few days went to Summit, where he passed the winter, and in the spring, with others, he went to the Blackfoot district, where they discovered Carpenter Bar diggings, which gave excellent returns. At the close of the summer they disposed of the property and Mr. Patterson started with his family for California, making the trip with pack animals and having a pleasant journey. The next spring he purchased a stock of merchandise, returned to Montana, and opened a store

in Jefferson City, where he was in business for one year, when he erected a saw mill and engaged in lumbering, being associated with Philip Sheehan until 1884, when Mr. Patterson sold his interests, and located in Boulder valley, where he purchased the Jeffries ranch, and here he is now extensively engaged in stockraising, having added to his ranch until he has 360 acres. He usually winters about 400 head of cattle and a number of horses, and his place is one of the valuable stock ranches of the county. He still retains valuable mining interests, and is president of the company operating the Hoosier Boy mine, eight miles south of Boulder, a valuable property. In 1900 he was elected president of the bank at Boulder, a solid financial institution of which he has been vice-president for several years.

Mr. Patterson is loyal to the Republican party, and in 1876 was nominated for representative of his county in the territorial legislature, receiving a large complimentary vote. In 1878 he was elected county commissioner and in 1892 he was again chosen to this office, serving for four years. He has always maintained a deep interest in educational affairs, and has long served as a school trustee and he was also one of the commissioners of the Montana School for the Deaf and Blind. He is ever ready to lend his influence and tangible aid to the promotion of any worthy cause. On December 12, 1857, Mr. Patterson wedded Miss Martha Ellen Tolley, a native of Wisconsin, the daughter of James and Mary (Blackgraves) Tolley, both of whom were born in Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are the parents of four children, Mary Frances, wife of C. A. Darlington, of Madison county; Alice Ellen, wife of P. H. Park, of Corbin, Jefferson county; Frederick Summitt and William Henry.

JAMES L. PATTERSON.—One of the representative citizens of Gallatin county, and who is at the present time chairman of the board of county commissioners, Mr. Patterson may well take pride in tracing his lineage, in both the agnatic and cognatic lines, for it is of distinguished order and of long identification with American history. In the paternal line we must turn back to Virginia, where was cradled so much of our national history and where true patrician life was in evidence during the old regime. There was born his

father, Lewis Patterson, and he was the son of Robert and Rhoda (Witt) Patterson, who belonged to influential families of the Old Dominion. They removed to Tennessee about 1805 among the early pioneers, and there lived the residue of their lives, each passing away at the age of about eighty-two. Lewis Patterson accompanied his parents to Tennessee, where he passed the remainder of his life as an agriculturist, dying on the old homestead at seventy-two years. He married Miss Mary Pearson, a native of Tennessee, where she passed her life, dying at the age of sixty-six. She was the mother of thirteen children, eight are yet living, James L. having been the ninth in order of birth. Mary (Pearson) Patterson was the daughter of Jacob Pearson and wife, the former of whom was born in Germany, while his wife was of Scotch lineage. The father died in Iowa, where he went in 1844 as a government surveyor, and the death of the mother occurred in Tennessee.

On the old homestead in Hamilton county, Tenn., on March 24, 1843, was born James L. Patterson. Reared under the invigorating discipline of the farm, his rudimentary education was received in the home district school and this was supplemented by study in a local academy. About the time that he left the academy the dark cloud of civil war obscured the national horizon, and Mr. Patterson, being loyal to the cause of the south and to the institutions under whose influence he has been reared, enlisted for service in the Confederate army as a member of a company commanded by Capt. W. S. Greer, which was assigned to the First Tennessee Cavalry, J. E. Carter, colonel. He remained in the service for four years, and, save the few weeks he was incapacitated by typhoid fever at his home, he was ready for duty every day, though for the last fourteen months he was a prisoner, first at Rock Island, Ill., afterward being sent to Richmond, Va., on a parole, and there he was in the parole camp at the close of the war.

Peace returning he started for his home and there arrived on June 23, 1865. Soon afterward he went to Chattanooga, where for a short time he held a clerkship in a mercantile establishment, but soon became a partner by purchasing an interest, and the enterprise was conducted as W. C. Thatcher & Co., until 1870, when Mr. Patterson withdrew, disposed of his interests and removed to Alabama for about two years for the purpose of putting a farm which he there owned in proper order for sale, finally disposing of the property to good ad-

vantage. He then, in 1872, removed to Missouri, locating in Springfield, where his brother John A. had previously taken up his residence, and there for five months Mr. Patterson was deputy clerk of the district court. At the expiration of the time noted he started for Montana, coming by way of the Union Pacific to Corinne, Utah, and overland from there to Bozeman, where he arrived on July 23, 1872, and entered the employ of his brother-in-law, Nimrod Ford, who held the government contract to supply meat to Fort Ellis.

In 1873 Mr. Patterson took up his location on a tract of 160 acres of fine land in the Gallatin valley, which he purchased in 1875. It is located three and one-half miles southwest of Bozeman, and here he has since been prominently and successfully identified with agricultural interests. He now owns a farm of 880 acres, with the best of improvements, including a commodious and attractive residence. The family pass the winter seasons in the city of Bozeman, and during the summer they usually are at the country estate, to whose supervision Mr. Patterson's personal attention is given. Mr. Patterson has always been a staunch advocate of the Democratic party, and an active and efficient worker in its cause. In 1888 he was elected county treasurer of Gallatin county; and he took up his residence in Bozeman and continued in the capable and discriminating administration of the county's finances until the expiration of his four-years term in 1893, when he returned to his farm. In 1896 he was elected county commissioner, and upon the assembling of the board was made its chairman or president, in which capacity he has since served, being recognized as a careful and conservative official and one in whose hands the interests of the county are safely entrusted.

On January 29, 1868, in Chattanooga, Tenn., Mr. Patterson was united in marriage with Miss Eleanor Wadsworth, who was born on February 9, 1848, in Jacksonville, Ala., the daughter of John and Sarah P. (Pope) Wadsworth, representatives of fine old southern families. They removed to Georgia when Mrs. Patterson was a child, and she was reared and educated in Rome, in that state.

Mrs. Patterson has a complete genealogical record from 1369, showing her descent from the Woden family of Saxony. Space forbids insertion of the complete record, but we append the following: Josiah Bartlett, a governor of New Hampshire and the second man to sign the Declaration of Independence, had a daughter Elizabeth who married

Gen. Peleg Wadsworth, born May 6, 1748, and died November 12, 1829. John Wadsworth was born in Plymouth, Mass., September 1, 1781, and died at Hiram, Maine, January 22, 1860. His son, Walter Wadsworth, was born March 5, 1801, at Hartford, Conn., and died November 5, 1875, at Decatur, Ga. He married September 10, 1821, at Spartansburg, S. C., Eleanor Spencer, born in 1803, at Vienna, Va., died August 23, 1830, at Decatur, Ga. Their son, John Wadsworth, the father of Mrs. Patterson, also born in Spartansburg, S. C., September 13, 1822, married Sarah Penelope Pope April 24, 1845, and died in New Orleans during a yellow fever epidemic in July, 1882. Sarah (Pope) Wadsworth was born December 13, 1823, and died August 23, 1896, at Attalla, Ala. Mrs. Patterson's grandmother, Eleanor Spencer, was the great-granddaughter of Maj.-Gen. Joseph Spencer, of Revolutionary fame, who was ordered to Rhode Island on December 14, 1776, and during 1777 was in command of the American forces.

To Mr. and Mrs. Patterson six children were born; all are living save one son, Arthur W., who died at the age of nineteen. He was a young man of noble character whose loss was deeply felt in the community, where his friends were in number as his acquaintances. The surviving children are Lucy W., wife of Frank Heiskell, who has one child, James Patterson. The other children, Mirium G., Eleanor, Lois and Vida, are still at the parental home. The family are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, and occupy a prominent position in the social life of the community, their home being a center of gracious hospitality.

H M. PATTERSON.—The useful passes away periodically to new uses. The beautiful remains a fixed standard of value by which the useful itself comes in time to measure the worth of its labors and products. What shall be said of the art which combines both in one product, making each subserve the other? Architecture is such an art. Its practitioners are public benefactors in more ways than one. They not only please the fancy, but provide comfort for the body and conveniences which lessen labor and multiply its efficiency. One of the most eminent artists of this craft is Henry Martin Patterson, of Butte, who was born at Savannah, Ohio, May 5, 1856, of Scotch ancestry with a lineage running back be-

yond the memory of man. His father, John Patterson, was a native of Aberdeenshire in Scotland, who came to America in 1835, settled in New York and moved to Ohio in 1837. He was a carpenter and builder. His mother, Christiana (Lawson) Patterson, a native of the lowlands of Scotland, came over in 1837. They met and were married in this country, and had ten children, of whom Henry Martin was the seventh.

Henry M. Patterson was educated in the public schools of Ohio and Savannah Academy. He learned the carpenter's trade and worked at it in Ohio until 1881 and in that year he removed to Montana and located in Butte where he has since resided. He followed his original trade, and the business of contracting and building. In 1889 he opened an architect's office and since that time he has been busy in designing and erecting buildings for all kinds of public and private purposes. The monuments of his skill and taste are seen on every hand in his adopted city, and stand forth conspicuously in other places. Among the creations of his architectural genius which challenge the admiration of all beholders, are the public library, Presbyterian church, Inter-Mountain building, Murray hospital, Mantle building, Will Clarke building, and Senator Clarke building, in Butte, Curtiss, Lynch & Major's building, Columbia Gardens pavilion, Clarke barn and many others. He was in charge of the construction of the Deer Lodge court house at Anaconda, and built the Bowes block in Butte which was destroyed by fire in 1889. He is acknowledged to be at the head of his profession in this part of the country, and as he is a progressive and studious devotee at its shrine, he is in no danger of losing his standing.

Mr. Patterson in church affiliations is a Presbyterian. In that church he is superintendent of the Sunday school and has been an elder since 1883. In politics he is a Republican. His father was an ardent abolitionist and his house was a station of the "Underground Railway" before the Civil war. Mr. Patterson is a member of the Montana Society of Engineers, and was the first architect admitted to that body. He has been twice married. His first wife, married in 1883, was Theresa Anna Scott, of Savannah, Ohio, who bore him twins, Charles and Bessie. They were born in 1886, and the mother died when they were a month old. In 1891 he was married to Miss Jeannette Williamson Andrews, of Chillicothe, Ohio. Mr. Patterson is fond of athletic sports, particularly those which display high physi-

cal and intellectual development, such as baseball, of which he is an enthusiastic admirer and a liberal patron. He is much interested in Sunday school work, and has a prominent place in all state organizations in this department of church enterprise. In 1901 he was appointed to represent Montana in the national executive committee of the Sunday School Union. Both locally and generally he gives the Sunday school cause the benefit of his best attention.

MARTIN PAULSON.—Born in Sweden November 10, 1863, and coming to America in his youth, the subject of this sketch has worked out in the land of his adoption the promise of his childhood exhibited in that of his nativity, and shown in every emergency the sterling qualities of mind and character for which his race is noted. His parents were Andrew and Josephine (Anderson) Paulson, also natives of Sweden, where the former was born in 1825 and the latter in 1835. They came to the United States in 1891, and lived here with their son in Rosebud valley for a number of years. The father died in New Haven, Conn., in 1897, and the mother is still living in that city.

Mr. Paulson, our subject, was educated in the schools of his native land and those of Brooke county, W. Va., where he located in 1881 and lived six years, working as a farm laborer. In 1887 he moved west as far as the Black Hills, and a little later in the same year came on to Montana, and worked for a year on the ranch of James Hay in Rosebud valley. In 1888 he bought a ranch twelve miles from the town of Rosebud, on which he was engaged in farming and stockraising until 1895. The two years next succeeding he lived in the town of Forsyth, and in 1897 took up a homestead on Antelope creek which he worked on for two years, but relinquished it in 1899 and located a tract by special permission near Rosebud station. He still retains his ranch, but is at present assistant farmer at the Cheyenne Indian reservation.

In political affiliation Mr. Paulson is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in the campaigns of the party. For fifteen years he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but has recently withdrawn therefrom, finding enough to occupy his time and energies in looking after his business. He is unmarried, but is none the less interested in whatever concerns the welfare of the community, and exhibits in relation thereto all the elements of good citizenship.

FRANK J. PELLETIER, one of the able young business men of Butte and who served with distinction in the last legislature of Montana, is, as his name indicates, of pure French extraction, and was born in the little city of Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, County Komouraska, province of Quebec, Canada, on November 17, 1863. His parents, Henry and Domitilde (L'Etoile) Pelletier, were likewise born in the province of Quebec, where they still maintain their farm home. Of their seven children Frank J. was the fifth.

Frank J. Pelletier was early taught in the parochial and public schools, and then completed a commercial course in Ste. Anne's College in his native town, from which he was graduated with the class of 1878. After leaving school he located in Matane, where he held a clerical position and was assistant postmaster. Here he became proficient in telegraphy, and this led to his becoming identified with railroading. In 1881 he entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad as station agent and telegrapher at Pogomosing, retaining the incumbency until 1884, when he came to Montana, locating at Anaconda, where he was for three years employed at the concentrator, and then became bookkeeper for the Anaconda Mercantile Company. In 1890 he took a vacation of a year, visiting his old home in Canada, and eventually returning to Montana, on his return locating in Butte, where he became foreman in the Montana Meat Company, and later was in charge of the office affairs of the business and so continued until 1899, after which he was in the employ of the Armour Packing and Provision Company until September 1, 1900.

In politics Mr. Pelletier has ardently espoused the cause of the Labor party. In the fall of 1900 he was elected one of the representatives of Silver Bow county in the legislature, and in the Seventh general assembly he was an active working member, assigned to important house committees, including the committees on engrossment, fish and game, and manufacturing and improvement. He was a staunch champion of the bill providing for the eight-hour day of labor, the company-store bill, the fellow-servant bill and the meat inspection bill, while his interest in all measures tending to promote the welfare of the laboring classes was constant and lively. Mr. Pelletier became identified with organized labor in 1890, and was president of the Butchers' Union from 1893 to 1895 and later served two and one-half years as its recording secretary. For two terms he was recording

secretary of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, and for two years was secretary and treasurer of the Montana State Trades and Labor Council. At the convention of the Western Labor Union, held in Denver in 1901, Mr. Pelletier was elected a member of the executive board. He has ever been unflinching in his efforts to advance the interests of the laboring classes. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared, and fraternally he is identified with the National Union, the Knights and Ladies of Security and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1888 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Pelletier and Miss Melanie Joncas, who was born at Matane, Canada, and they have three children: Raymond, Florence and Gracia.

THOMAS H. PENDERGRASS.—A native of Vermont, and born June 19, 1864, at Rutland, in the shadow and amid the free breezes of the Green mountains, where his father's and his mother's families had lived, for generations, Thomas H. Pendergrass came honestly by the qualities of thrift, keen business foresight and adaptability to circumstances for which he has been distinguished. He is the third of the five children born to Thomas H. and Margaret (Dunn) Pendergrass, both natives of Vermont, and attended the public schools of his home town until he was nineteen years old, when he went to Utah, where he passed seven years mining, principally at Park City and Bingham. From there he came to Montana and to Butte, where he followed the same occupation for three years, then, after mining a short time in Idaho, he returned to Montana and went to work at Martina, where he has been mining ever since, as a foreman or superintendent. In 1900 he bought a desirable ranch at Carlton, where he and his family make their home. In his business operations Mr. Pendergrass has had almost unbroken success, and in social life he and his wife are well esteemed. In public affairs he is most interested in local matters, and gives them close and intelligent attention. But his vision is by no means narrowed to these, everything that affects the welfare of the state and the country securing his thoughtful and considerate attention. He was elected a representative from Missoula county in 1900 on the Fusion ticket, although previously a Democrat, and in the session of the legis-

lature that followed he distinguished himself by steadfast adherence to the principles and promises on which he had been elected, and by a courageous and skillful defense of them. He was married on September 1, 1889, at Haley, Idaho, to Miss Ellen Ryan, then a resident of that place. They have three children, Margaret, Mamie and William.

WILLIAM E. CORT.—Among the representative lawyers of the bar of Montana is Mr. Cort, the senior member of the firm of Cort & Worden, who are established in the practice of their profession in the thriving little city of Lewistown, Fergus county.

Mr. Cort is a native of Iowa, having been born in Dubuque county, on the 29th of July, 1859, the son of Albert and Maria (Eisaman) Cort, both of whom were born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, of "Pennsylvania Dutch" parentage. They removed to Iowa in 1854, where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits and passed the residue of his long, useful and honorable life, dying in 1898, aged seventy-six. His wife is now living at that place. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom are now living.

William E. Cort was reared in his native state, receiving educational discipline in the public schools and thereafter entering Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, Iowa, where he completed his literary course of study. He thereafter put his scholastic acquirements to practical test, by devoting his attention to pedagogic work, proving a successful teacher.

Mr. Cort began preparation for the profession of law by commencing its study in 1885, under effective preceptorage, and in 1889 he matriculated in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1891, being soon afterward admitted to the bar of the state upon his completion of the full course and graduation from the university. After his admission to the bar Mr. Cort went to Chicago, entered the office of a leading law firm and began the practical work of his chosen profession, continuing in practice there for one year and then removing to Dubuque, Iowa, where he successfully established himself in practice and remained until 1894. In the month of February of that year he located in Lewistown, Mont., where he forthwith associ-

ated himself with Edgar G. Worden, under the present firm title, and this alliance has since continued. Mr. Cort has won distinctive prestige as an advocate and a safe and conservative counsel, having that most essential quality of taking infinite care in the preparation of his cases and never presenting a cause until he has gained a mastery of the salient points therein involved. He is a close student of his profession and possesses a gratifying familiarity with precedents in both the civil and criminal codes. Mr. Cort has the distinction of being the first city attorney of Lewistown, having been appointed to this office in 1899. Mr. Cort has won distinction and marked attention in legal circles throughout Montana by his action in the noted Howell case in 1901, whereby he saved his client, convicted for murder and sentenced to execution, from death, securing from Gov. Toole by his action a commutation of the death sentence to imprisonment for life.

Mr. Cort is an active and zealous supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party. In 1896 he was nominated for the office of county attorney, but was defeated by reason of the normal political complexion of the county, but such is his personal popularity that when he appeared as the candidate of his party for representative in the lower house of the state legislature, in the election of November, 1900, he was defeated by only seventy-six votes. He was chairman of the Democratic central committee of Fergus county from 1898 until 1900, inclusive. He has taken a deep interest in educational affairs and has served on the board of education of Lewistown since 1895; for the last three years he has held the chairmanship of the board. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, and fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He has mining interests in the Judith mountains.

On the 29th of June, 1892, Mr. Cort was united in marriage to Miss Grace Dodds, who was born in Illinois, the daughter of Capt. William T. Dodds, and they have three children, Sidney A., William E., Jr., and Dorothy B.

JOSEPH PENNINGTON.—One of the representative farmers of Madison county, where he has a finely improved ranch in the vicinity of Pageville, and a pioneer of the state, Mr. Pen-



Wm E. Cork

nington is a native of Kentucky, and his parents were Joseph and Letitia (Owens) Pennington. The former was a teacher in early life, and he removed from Kentucky to Missouri and there devoted the remainder of his life to agriculture. He was a slaveholder and died some time after the close of the Civil war. His mother was a native of Maryland, in which state her father was prominent and influential and an active participant in the war of 1812. Joseph Pennington was able to attend the common schools in a somewhat desultory way, and the scenes and duties of his earlier years were those incidental to the carrying on of the homestead farm in Missouri.

In 1854 Mr. Pennington started for California, following the trail of the 'Forty-niners, and made the long and weary trip across the plains and over the mountains with eight oxen. He was five months on the road and arrived in California in the fall of 1854. He engaged in mining, staking out claims for himself and meeting with good success for three years, and returned to his old home in Missouri for a short visit. He then started for Pike's Peak, Colo., and after engaging in placer mining near the site of Denver for six months, he once more returned to Missouri. Here he remained until 1860, when he started for Oregon, but stopped in Iowa, where he was engaged in trading for two years, and in 1863 he once more turned his face westward, this time making Montana his destination. Arriving here he located in the Ruby valley, and engaged in ranching during the pioneer days, which were not lacking in dangers and exciting episodes. At the height of the crusade of the vigilance committees information given by Mr. Pennington led to the capture and hanging of the notorious renegade and outlaw, George Ives.

In 1865 Mr. Pennington came to the Big Hole river and took up a ranch, to which he has since added until his landed estate now aggregates 315 acres of a most fertile character. In addition to general farming he is giving special attention to the raising of fruit. He had 125 trees in bearing in 1901, and his intention is to greatly augment this branch of his ranching. It is worthy of note that he has on his place apple trees that were planted fully twenty years ago. Mr. Pennington has been prominently concerned in prospecting and mining, having invested in this full \$11,000. He sold the Pennington mine, in which he held the controlling interest, at a good figure, and holds

interest in a number of promising prospects. In politics he is independent.

In Missouri, in 1858, Mr. Pennington was united in marriage to Miss Delia Fine, who was born in that state, where her father was a prominent farmer. They have an adopted son, Thomas J. Pennington.

MERRITT W. PENWELL.—The pioneers of Montana are passing away and comparatively few are now left to tell the stirring tales of life in early days. The memory of Mr. Penwell, however, links the past, when this section was the borderland, with the present, when the advantages of the civilization of the older east are enjoyed by the people of this region. The traveler today sees the richly cultivated farms, the herds and flocks on a thousand hills, substantial homes, thriving towns and villages, industries, commercial interests, churches and schools and he cannot realize that less than two score years ago Mr. Penwell and his contemporaries were endeavoring to open up a wilderness to the advances of civilization, that the Indians still disputed dominion on every side, that furrows had not yet been turned on the fertile plains and prolific valleys. He has witnessed the various stages of transition, the advent of the railroad, the telegraph and the telephone, and watched the onward march of improvement and progress until Montana is now occupying a leading position among the states that form the Union. Mr. Penwell was born in Fayette county, Ind., on September 24, 1840, the fourth of the nine children of David H. and Samantha (Carver) Penwell, natives of Indiana and New York. The father devoted his attention to carpentry and farming and died in Shelbyville, Ill., on Christmas day, 1864, at the age of fifty-six. His widow attained the age of eighty-four, her death occurring in Kansas. Seven of their children are living. The great-great-grandfather of Mr. Penwell, John Hyde, was born in England, married a French lady and died in the French war about 1755. His son, also John Hyde, a farmer, married near Trenton, N. J., a Miss Smith, in 1760 and died about 1800. Esther Hyde, youngest of their five children, born July 29, 1771, married on September 20, 1788, John Penwell, a farmer who was born in New Jersey on March 7, 1763, and died in Fayette county, Ind., on June 9, 1842. The seventh of his nine children was David Hyde Penwell, born on March 18, 1809. He

became a farmer, married Miss Samantha Carver on August 8, 1830, and this worthy couple were the parents of M. W. Penwell.

Merritt W. Penwell was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, and such educational advantages as were his in his youth came from the district schools; this, however, proved an adequate basis for the broad fund of knowledge and information which he has gained through his practical association with men and affairs. In 1863, at the age of twenty-two, he left Illinois and joined a party of emigrants preparing to travel across the plains to Montana. The usual vicissitudes were encountered on the trip, which was three months in duration, and Mr. Penwell arrived in Bannack on July 3, 1863, thus being one of its early pioneers. Passing a short time at Bannack, he went to the great placer-mining camp in Alder gulch, there devoting his attention to mining for one year, then going northward into the British possessions, after which he returned to Montana, and, in the spring of 1864, located on a tract of government land, which is now a portion of his present fine estate. Here he has made his home ever since that early date, and the years have crowned his well directed efforts with prosperity. His first home here was a diminutive log house, 16x28 feet in dimensions, but he laid a floor in it, and this was the first cabin thus equipped in the Gallatin valley. He later made additions to this primitive domicile and it was the family home until 1868, when he erected a more pretentious dwelling, which has been extensively remodeled and enlarged, and is the present residence of the family, the building being commodious, and an attractive farm residence. To the original claim entered by Mr. Penwell he has since added until he has a landed estate of 1,445 acres of most arable and prolific land, all capable of effective cultivation. The owner is a practical and progressive farmer, and his success has been most gratifying, arising as it does from his discrimination, correct judgment and enterprising methods.

Mr. Penwell has devoted special attention to the raising of live stock, and here his facilities have been of the best, his ranch having every improvement which will aid economy in the various branches of the work. He has built for his own use a packing house which is one of the most modern and complete, and he is thus independent of the market, as he is enabled to keep his own meats in storage should market prices entail a sacrifice in the selling of stock. Mr. Penwell is

essentially and unequivocally a business man, and his marked success stands in evidence of his ability as an executive. He belongs to the Republican political party, having cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Harrison in 1892, in the first general election after Montana was admitted to statehood. He takes no active part in politics, however, his business interests demanding his entire time and attention. He is a member of the Gallatin County Pioneers' Society, in whose work and affairs he takes a deep interest. In Shelbyville, Ill., on April 25, 1867, Mr. Penwell was united in marriage to Miss Marianna Biggs, who was born in Kentucky, the daughter of Robert H. and Martha (Young) Biggs, the former being a farmer, and both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Penwell, after their marriage, came at once to Montana via the Missouri river to Fort Benton, thence overland to their present home. Of this union eight children have been born and all are living, their names and date of birth being: Florence Isabel, born February 19, 1868; William Parker, March 21, 1869; Robert Guy, September 19, 1873; Martha Grace, March 2, 1876; Della May, May 5, 1877; Caroline Cook, October 1, 1882; Clyde Chamberlain, January 22, 1886; Jean Paul, December 8, 1889. The family attend the Methodist church and are prominent in the social life of the community, the home being a center of true pioneer hospitality, while the children have been afforded the best of educational advantages.

ANDREW PETERSON.—Since coming to Montana the record of Mr. Peterson's career illustrates what may here be accomplished by a young man willing to apply his energies and utilize his judgment in the industrial resources. Mr. Peterson is recognized as one of the representative sheepgrowers of Park county, where he has a well improved ranch of 650 acres and where he is held in high estimation as one of its successful men. He is a native of Schleswig, Germany, where he was born on February 15, 1857, the son of Andrew and Margaret (Lorenson) Peterson, both of whom were born in Schleswig, and the parents of four sons and three daughters. Andrew Peterson was educated in Germany in the excellent government schools and assisted his father in farming until 1880, when he emigrated to America, coming directly to Iowa, where he remained eighteen months, after which he started for Montana, stop-

ping at the mouth of Powder river, where he engaged in railroad work for a few weeks, thence proceeding to Rosebud, Custer county, where he remained one year, thereafter spending six months in Miles City and thence coming to Park county, and taking up land on Greeley creek, to which he has added until his ranch has an aggregate of 650 acres, located five miles west of Springdale, his postoffice address.

Here he first engaged in the raising of cattle, continuing in this until 1898 and usually wintering from 100 to 200 head. In the year noted he disposed of his stock and turned his attention to sheep-growing to which he has since devoted his attention with marked success, having now a band of about 2,500. He holds the Shropshire as his favorite but also raises some Merinos, having superior specimens of both lines. He is alert and discriminating in his methods and his ranch gives evidence of care and wise judgment in its operation. Politically he supports the Democratic party, while fraternally he is a member of the Sons of Hermann. On December 1, 1894, Mr. Peterson was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. Bronslaw, born in Germany, whence she accompanied her father, August Bronslaw, on the emigration of the family to America and Livingston, Mont. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have three children, Grace, Andrew and William.

WILLIAM G. PFOUTS.—This enterprising miner, merchant and promoter is a typical western man, having passed forty-four years of his active and useful life in Colorado and Montana, and witnessed thier phenomenal growth and development from a wilderness into the comeliness and stature of great and productive commonwealths. He was born at Mount Eaton, Wayne county, Ohio, December 8, 1842. His parents were George and Sarah (Clark) Pfouts, natives of Ohio, from whence they removed to Holt county, Mo., in 1867, and later to Oregon, that state, where the father was engaged in raising stock and practicing law until his death. The mother died at St. Joseph, Mo., in 1892. Mr. Pfouts received a limited education in the public schools of his native county, and when sixteen years old, in 1858, he left home on a small pacing mule, and in eastern Kansas joined a large party of emigrants bound for Colorado. After many thrilling encounters with

hostile Indians the party arrived at a point twelve miles from Denver in the winter of 1858. Denver at that time consisted of only a few log houses, and did not seem a very promising place for the budding hopes of our young adventurer. In the spring Mr. Pfouts went to Arapahoe, where he was later joined by John Gregory, and from there they went to what has since been known as Gregory's Point in the main range of the Rockies, where Central City now stands, being the first white men to arrive there. There a promising mine was located by several persons, claim No. 7 falling to Mr. Pfouts. This he worked with profit until the decomposed quartz ran out, and in 1861 he sold it for \$5,000. In 1859 he secured an interest in the Bobtail mine, and one in the Gregory extension. The former he traded for an ox team and wagon and exchanged the latter for a Mexican mule and a lariat. About his time Ben. Burris, who was trying to develop a claim, offered him a half interest if he would help to do the work, but he refused the offer. The mine afterward made Burris a large fortune. In this same year the residents of Arapahoe, in order to prevent other parties from starting an opposition town, laid out in town lots all the land for six miles up and down Clear creek, each taking 160 acres. In the division the land on which Golden City now stands became the property of Mr. Pfouts. He sold it the same fall to David Wall for \$5.00. It is now worth many millions. After selling claim No. 7, at Gregory's Point, in 1861 he bought 300 head of cattle and located on a ranch on Monument creek, within whose limits was included the "Garden of the Gods," near Manitou, now a famous health resort. He made extensive improvements there, and enjoyed great prosperity until the cold winter of 1863, when he lost most of his cattle. He traded the remnant for a stock of merchandise and removed with it to Virginia City, Mont., and there sold the goods to Pfouts & Russell, for whom he worked as clerk and salesman for several years. In 1867 he bought the business, and until 1872 conducted it at Virginia City, when he sold out and removed to Pony, where he was engaged in mining until 1880. In 1878 he and Morris & Elling bought the Strawberry and Keystone mines, and a third interest in the Boss Tweed mine, all of which later became valuable. In December, 1880, he sold all his mining interests at Pony and came to Butte, where he bought a half interest in the grocery store of Beck Hamilton, at the corner of

South Montana and Aluminum streets, having full charge of the business until 1886, when the store was rented and Mr. Pfouts, Beck Hamilton and David Upton bought the Montana Chief mine, which they operated for two years, and then sold it to F. A. Heinze. In 1884 Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Pfouts bought the lot at the southwest corner of Main and Park streets, and put up the State Savings Bank building at a cost of about \$30,000, then the finest building in the city. Soon after this, but through no fault of his, the tide of fortune turned for Mr. Pfouts, and reverses came thick and fast. After losing a large part of his fortune he fell back upon the old grocery store, and purchasing his partner's interest he conducted the business until the property was destroyed by fire on Sunday, January 26, 1902. The loss of the old store was deeply regretted. It was one of the interesting landmarks of the city. Built by Lee Foster in the early 'sixties, it was for many years the chief commercial emporium of the place, and was a popular resort for the old-timers. From 1891 to 1901 Mr. Pfouts was engaged in the stock business. He had a ranch in Madison valley, 110 miles from Butte, and after conducting it for ten years with the balance always or mostly on the wrong side of the ledger, he sold it in 1901 and quit the business.

In politics he is a Democrat. He was married at St. Louis, Mo., in 1876, to Miss Hettie Morris, a native of Missouri. They have three children: Elmer, a surveyor, living at Great Falls, and Mae and Helen, living at home.

ANDREW PIERSTORFF.—A contribution of Germany to the developing and creative forces of America, the subject of this sketch has in the land of his adoption well sustained the reputation of his countrymen for industry, shrewdness and business capacity. He was born in the fatherland in 1846, and when he was fourteen years old emigrated with his parents to America. The family located in Wisconsin and there the father engaged profitably in farming, while our subject was employed in a flouring mill. He followed the occupation of milling until 1867, when he came to Montana, stopping for a few months at Bannack. In the fall of 1867 he took up his residence in Gallatin valley, and there engaged in milling until 1882, carrying on the business successfully at Spring Hill.

In 1868 Mr. Pierstorff was married to Miss Sarah J. Brandon, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of William Brandon, who emigrated from Ireland when he was twenty-two years old and engaged in farming in the old Keystone state until his death, which occurred in 1854. His wife, Phena (Fuller) Brandon, was a native of Massachusetts. They had fourteen children, of whom Mrs. Pierstorff was the thirteenth. She came to Montana in 1864 with relatives and friends, and located first in Virginia City, but after a few months removed to Gallatin valley, and there spent her life, with the exception of four years (1873-77) that were spent in Utah. In 1885 she removed from Spring Hill to Bozeman where she has since made her home. She owns a pleasant residence in the southern portion of the city, and her one son, Lester Leroy, born October 22, 1871, lives with her. He was a volunteer in the Spanish-American war, and distinguished himself for gallantry and bravery in the face of the enemy and the thickest of the fight. Lester Leroy Pierstorff is a well known and highly respected citizen of the rich and fertile valley, and contributes his share of inspiration and substantial aid for the promotion of every good enterprise in the community.

PAUL PETERSEN is one of the sterling citizens and prosperous ranchmen of Deer Lodge county, and the success that has attended his efforts has been worthily achieved and shows what may be accomplished by a young man who will apply himself to a definite object and can appreciate the advantages afforded in the industrial activities of this new and progressive state of the Union. Mr. Petersen was born on the island of Pellworm, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, October 22, 1859, his native isle being located in the North sea. Here also were born his parents, Paul and Johanna Paulina (Lucht) Petersen, the former being engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, while his widow still maintains her home on the picturesque island, hallowed by the memories and associations that cannot be effaced.

Paul Petersen was reared to the sturdy discipline of the insular farm of his parents, and his education was such as was afforded by the common schools. He served three years in the cavalry division of the German army, and thereafter continued farming on his native island until he had attained the age of twenty-nine years, when, in 1888, he sold his little

farmstead and with his family set forth to seek his fortune in America. Upon arriving in America Mr. Petersen came through to Montana, taking up a tract of government land on Douglas creek, seven miles south of Helmsville, his postoffice address. Here he now has a well improved and exceptionally prolific farm of 477 acres, having donated three acres for the location of the district school house, thus making his ranch that much less than 500 acres in area. He devotes his attention to raising stock, dairy business and the raising of hay. He has been industrious and enterprising, and now owns one of the fine ranches of this section. Through integrity and a genial nature he commands the confidence and esteem of the community. In politics Mr. Petersen gives his support to the Republican party, and is at the present time one of the members of the board of school trustees in his district.

On the 2d of November, 1884, Mr. Petersen was united in marriage on the island of Pellworm, to Miss Emma Petersen, who was there born. They are the happy parents of seven children, namely: Paul, Dora, Johanna, Mary, Antonia, Frieda and Harry.

FRANK M. PROCTER.—A distinguished foreigner who has visited our country has called it "the land of the immense." And when we consider our wealth of mineral deposits, the boundless extent and variety of our agricultural products, the possibilities of our almost limitless seaboard, and the multiform conditions of life in our many climates, we cannot but feel that the term is well applied. More than all does it seem fit and pertinent when we consider the vast development of an unbroken wilderness into great sovereign states within a generation of human life. And the men and women through whose heroic efforts this result was secured are entitled to all praise. Among the number Frank M. Procter is not to be overlooked. He was born November 5, 1828, near Lexington, Fayette county, Ky., the son of Rowland T. and Diana Procter, also natives of Kentucky, who migrated to Missouri in 1836 and located in Randolph county, where they engaged in farming with a fair degree of success. Both were members of the Christian church; the father was a zealous supporter of the Democratic party. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom but four are now living.

Mr. Procter, our immediate subject, received but a limited education, being obliged early in life to assist his father on the farm. He remained at home until he was twenty-two years old and then, in company with many others, crossed the plains to California, using ox teams as the means of transportation and consuming four months on the trip. After this long and wearying journey they arrived at Hangtown, now known as Placerville. Mr. Procter remained there only a short time, going on to Tuolumne county, where he engaged in mining. His success in the enterprise not being sufficient to satisfy him, he opened a general mining supply store which he conducted successfully until 1855. He again engaged in mining and continued his operations until 1862, working at various mines, some in the counties of Amandor and Salano, and on Granite creek and John Day's river. In 1865 he came to Montana by way of Walla Walla and up the Mullen road to Blackfoot, then on to Helena. He located some mining ground three miles northeast of the city, and then went on to Pagan gulch, next to Virginia creek, and last to Grub Stake gulch. On the whole his mining experience was successful and profitable, and in 1882 he was able to purchase the ranch of 320 acres on which he now lives. The purchase was made in partnership with George McCormick, and the ranch was conducted as a partnership concern until 1900, when Mr. Procter bought his partner's interest and has since carried on the business alone. He has about 250 acres under cultivation, and has been successful in raising good crops of grain and hay. His principal dependence, however, has been cattle, and in rearing and handling them he has been more than ordinarily successful, his product holding a high place in the market and yielding him good profits. In political affiliation Mr. Procter is identified with the Democratic party, and takes a warm interest in its success and welfare, although not seeking for himself either prominence in its councils or official station as its gift. Socially he has many engaging qualities, and enjoys the cordial regard and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances and friends.

STEPHEN C. PIERCE, one of the most successful and popular dentists in the state, is a resident of Livingston, Park county. He was born at Brodhead, Green county, Wis., on December 12, 1869. The Colonial ancestors of Mr. Pierce,

both parental and maternal, were patriotic soldiers of the Revolution. His parents were Stephen and Sarah (Green) Pierce, the former of Vermont and the latter of West Point, N. Y. Prosper A. Pierce, his paternal grandfather, was a native of Vermont, as was the great-grandfather, Stephen C. Pierce, whose name his Montana descendant carries. The latter passed his boyhood in Green county, Wis., and here he acquired his elementary education, which was splendidly supplemented by a course of two years at the State University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis. After his graduation he returned to Brodhead and entered the dental office of E. B. Owen, in which he remained one year greatly to his advantage. But Mr. Pierce was anxious to perfect himself in dentistry, and entered the Chicago College of Dentistry, where he took a complete course of dental surgery, and from this eminent institution he was graduated with honors in 1891.

In 1891 also he came to Livingston, Mont., and established a representative professional practice. He is located in elegantly equipped parlors in the Miles building, Livingston, in which flourishing city he has built up a most flattering practice and won a large circle of friends. In making Montana his home Dr. Pierce was largely influenced by the fact that two of his uncles, George Pierce and William F. Green, were early settlers of the territory, having come here in the early 'sixties and engaged in placer mining. His uncle, W. F. Green, is still a resident of Montana, at present being engaged at the reservoirs that are supplying city water to Helena, and are about ten miles from the city. On June 24, 1896, Dr. Pierce wedded Miss Leonore Prewett, of Gallatin, Mo., daughter of W. H. Prewett, of that city. They have two children: Stephen C., Jr., and Wilber R. Fraternally Dr. Pierce is a member of the Odd Fellows, Maccabees and Masons, having passed the chairs in the former order and being first lieutenant of Company E, Montana State Militia. Since his settlement in Montana Dr. Pierce has been very successful in his profession, while in municipal affairs of his home city he takes a lively interest, and is regarded as a young man of superior abilities and of high integrity.

JOB B. QUANTIC.—An industrious, thrifty, upright citizen, who has won by his manly and faithful discharge of every duty and his intelligent and serviceable assistance in every worthy enterprise, the high regard and unquestioning confi-

dence of all classes in the community, who say of him with all sincerity, "His word is as good as his bond," Job B. Quantic of Bozeman, is a subject whose life it is pleasing to contemplate. He was born August 15, 1858, in Somersetshire, England, where his family had lived and died for generations. His father was Job Quantic, a hard-working and highly respected thatcher, who spent his life at the business in his native place; and his mother was Hannah Bonning, of the same locality. Mr. Quantic was the twelfth of thirteen children born to them, and when he was thirteen years old left home for America. He landed in New York in 1872, and going into the country was employed on a farm for five years. He then removed to Missouri, locating in Bates county, remaining there five years, farming on his own account. When the rich find of ore deposits at Leadville was reported he joined in the stampede for that place, and after reaching it remained two years. He purchased a "tie camp" and engaged in making ties for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. He found this business very profitable; but desiring something better and more permanent, he removed to Montana, traveling by rail to Ogden, Utah, and then to Oneida, from which place he proceeded by team to Bozeman, where he located and began the business of freighting, which he has continued to the present day (1901). He did the freighting for the Revenue Mining Company for five years, sometimes using for the purpose as many as fifty horses at a time. In 1890 he bought the farm of 320 acres on which he now lives. It is located about two miles up the Bridger canyon, is well adapted for grazing purposes and produces abundant crops of excellent hay. This circumstance induced Mr. Quantic to engage in stock-raising. But he did not continue at it long, selling out in 1899. He is, however, still engaged in general freighting, for which he is well equipped.

On Christmas day, 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Brendon, a native of Norway, born December 25, 1867, who immigrated to Wisconsin in 1880, and later removed to Bozeman. They have one child, a son named Walter, born October 17, 1887. Mr. Quantic is an intensely practical, enterprising and industrious man, progressive and up to date in everything. He is, moreover, a man of high character and sterling integrity, respected and trusted by everybody who knows him, and never forfeiting that respect or betraying the trust. His farm is a model of neatness, fruitfulness and skillful cultivation.

ELIJAH M. POLLINGER.—One of the sterling pioneers of Montana and a participator in events that have been prominent landmarks in her history, Elijah Miller Pollinger was born near Mechanicsburg, Penn., on July 27, 1836, the third of the nine children of George and Matilda (Etter) Pollinger, both natives of that state, where they passed their lives, the father devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits. He also rendered valiant service as a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Pollinger, after receiving a good common-school education, in 1852 became connected with staging in the employ of the firm which later built the Columbia turnpike in Pennsylvania. In 1857 he came west, locating in Kansas, where he was identified with various staging enterprises, making Lawrence, Kan., his headquarters. Here he was a witness of the many stirring events which gained the state the title of "Bleeding Kansas," and were followed by the Civil war. In 1860 Mr. Pollinger was in the employ of the firm of Russell, Majors & Wattles, that operated the Central Overland Express, which ran coaches through to Pike's Peak and other frontier points.

The arrival of Mr. Pollinger in Montana was in 1863, since he reached Virginia City on October 9 of that year, with a stock of merchandise in which he had an interest, and which had been brought across the plains in four wagons. From Virginia City he went to Bannack, and opened a store which he soon sold. The same winter he purchased a placer claim in that locality and worked it. In 1864 he put up 250 tons of hay on the ground where the city of Dillon now stands, which he sold in Virginia City for \$100 a ton. Going then to the Blackfoot country he devoted the summer of 1865 to prospecting and mining. Here the price of a 100-pound sack of flour was \$150. Mr. Pollinger discovered the quartz mines at Argenta in 1865 and sold his interests in the claims to eastern capitalists. Soon afterward he was stricken blind, as the result of granulated eyelids. This condition continued for nine months, when he recovered his sight, which has never since been materially impaired.

Mr. Pollinger lived fully up to the tension of the life of the frontier, and was residing in Virginia City when the vigilance committee made its most vigorous effort to exterminate the outlaws and desperadoes who menaced life and property. He was present at the arresting of Boone Helm and assisted in the arrest of the notorious Jack Gallagher, whom they found under a bed, fully

equipped with firearms. He was also present at the hanging of Plummer and the five other road agents who were executed by the vigilantes in Bannack. Mr. Pollinger was identified with the staging outfit of Ben Holliday from the spring of 1866 until the fall of 1873, and furnished supplies and accommodations for passengers on the road between Virginia City and Helena. In the meanwhile he had taken up land in Madison county, which now is a portion of his present fine ranch property. This is seven miles east of the village of Twin Bridges, his postoffice address. He hauled the lumber to build his house from Helena, and his home is one of the attractive places of the county. In 1873 Mr. Pollinger went to the west to inventory stage property, returning to Montana in 1875, and later was for a time in the employ of Gilmore & Salisbury as superintendent of their stages. In 1879 he took up his abode on his ranch, from which he drove his herd of cattle to the Judith Basin, and lost the greater portion of the stock during the rigorous winter of 1881. Returning then to his ranch he has since made that his home. To his original claim he has added until his estate is now 900 acres, his two ranches being about five miles apart.

Mr. Pollinger has given allegiance to the Democratic party, but he has never taken an active part in political affairs. On May 29, 1870, Mr. Pollinger was united in marriage with Miss Helen Cook, who was born in Michigan. Their children are George H., engaged in mining in Bear gulch; Maggie Lee, a trained nurse, residing in Philadelphia, Pa.; Lillian, the wife of S. L. Thompson, of Bear gulch; Arthur M., attending school at Grand Island, Neb.; Warren E., a student of law; Ruth Alice, Clyde, Lowell and Roland are still at the parental home. The family are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church.

GEORGE PFAFF, ex-postmaster of Boulder, Mont., and one of its leading business men, is a native of Germany, born there on April 17, 1857. He is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Boeck) Pfaff, the latter being the daughter of Adam Boeck, who was in the meat business in Germany. Jacob Pfaff was a farmer and by trade a wood-turner. George Pfaff remained at home engaged on his father's farm until he was nearly the age of nineteen years, and acquiring his education at the public schools. He then entered the German army, and was detailed as clerk in the correspond-

ence department of the army. In 1878 he was promoted to corporal and honorably discharged, then having been in the army three years, the allotted term of service. He returned home in 1879 and remained with his parents one year.

In 1880 Mr. Pfaff emigrated to the United States and at first located in Burlington, Iowa. There he worked in a furniture factory, but very soon, in 1881, took a trip into New Mexico, and the next year came to Montana, settling at first at Glendale, Beaverhead county, where he was engaged with the prominent firm of Armstrong & Losee in merchandising, and with them he continued until 1886, when the store was sold to the Hecla Mercantile Company, Mr. Pfaff remaining with this institution until 1888, and then removed to Boulder, Mont. He established here a book and stationery business which he successfully conducted until 1897. In 1892 he was appointed postmaster of Boulder, and served efficiently in this office until 1897, having closed out the book and stationery business in 1894. In 1897 he returned to Melrose and engaged with the Hecla Mercantile & Banking Company, and was with this firm until February, 1900, when he came back to Boulder and engaged again in the book and stationery business, which he still successfully conducts.

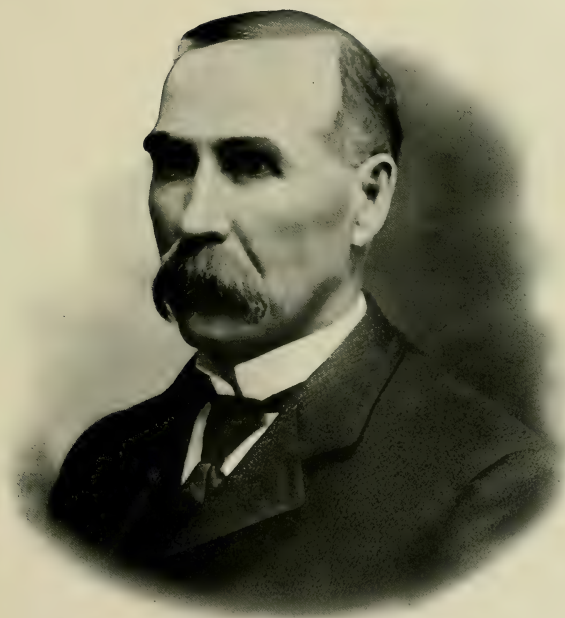
Mr. Pfaff became a citizen of the United States on October 2, 1887. He decided on a double celebration of the event, and he secured a marriage license and on October 13, 1887, he was united in marriage to Miss L. M. Forrest, daughter of Robert Forrest, of Glendale, a miner. Her mother is Adelia (Deno) Forrest. They have two children, Delia and George Karl. Mr. Pfaff is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. In the former order he has filled all of the offices, and belongs to the encampment. The political affiliations of Mr. Pfaff are with the Republican party and he was appointed postmaster of Boulder during the administration of President Harrison. He is a man universally liked and enjoys the confidence of all.

career has been both picturesque and eventful, and to follow it in detail would be to write much of the history of Montana. He was born near Columbus, Ohio, on February 10, 1842, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Ira Cowan, his father, a mechanic, removed from Canada where he was born, to the United States, first locating at Malone, N. Y. Later he settled at Columbus, Ohio, and in 1846 removed to Watertown, Wis., and of both of these states he was a pioneer. Subsequently he removed to the Fox river valley near Oshkosh, where he died in 1882, aged seventy-six years. He married Miss Mary Gilman, a native of Canada of English descent. She survived her husband fourteen years, dying at the age of eighty-six. They left two sons and three daughters, all now living except one daughter.

In the pioneer regions of Wisconsin George F. Cowan was reared and received his early and high school education, and in 1861, at the age of nineteen, he began the study of law with A. B. Hamilton, of Dartford, Wis. Here, however, young Cowan was destined to remain but a short time, for in 1861, on the breaking out of the Civil war, he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Wisconsin Infantry. With his regiment he soon after left for Baltimore, Md., and, at the Relay House near that city, it relieved the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry. The following year, while in the Department of the Gulf, Mr. Cowan's regiment was reorganized as cavalry and became an important factor in the first Red River expedition. It was then stationed at New Orleans, later at Baton Rouge, and then was moved to the Red River country, remaining there until May, 1863, and under Gen. Banks it later assisted in the capture of Port Hudson. Those who know the history of this regiment are aware that its record is among the highest of any in the Union army. It was a "fighting regiment," and was in many of the hardest campaigns and bloodiest battles of the war and was distinguished for its gallantry. Mr. Cowan remained with the Department of the Gulf until he was honorably discharged as sergeant in 1864.

Mr. Cowan returned to Wisconsin and in 1865 came to Montana, locating at first at Last Chance gulch, now Helena. It is a matter of note that many of the most eminent men of Montana, men of all professions, law, medicine, the church and journalism, have at some time been located at Last Chance gulch. Mr. Cowan engaged in mining for a short time there and also in Deer Lodge county.

GEORGE F. COWAN, one of the ablest and oldest pioneers of the Montana bar, is a resident of Boulder, Jefferson county. The story of his life is the history of a man of action, bold and resourceful in time of peril, sagacious and unswerving in private or professional duty. His



Geo. D. Cowan

During the winter of 1866 he went to Jefferson county, but removed to Helena and in 1867 was made assistant collector of internal revenue, at the same time continuing the study of law with Chumasero & Chadwick. In 1872 he was admitted to practice, having removed in 1868 to Radersburg, the county seat of Jefferson county, and successfully practiced there until 1883, when the county seat was located at Boulder, in which city he has since resided. In 1869 he was appointed clerk of the district court of the county and served until 1872, when he was admitted to the bar, and for ten years he was associated in legal practice with Hon. M. H. Parker, the present judge of the Fifth judicial district. Mr. Cowan served three terms as deputy territorial district attorney for Jefferson county. In 1867 he was appointed by Gen. Thomas F. Meagher captain of state troops in the Indian campaign of that year, and later served as assistant adjutant-general with the rank of captain. In 1875 he was united in marriage to Miss Emma J. Carpenter, a native of Wisconsin and the heroine of the attempted massacre in Yellowstone Park recorded later. They have three children, Charles Fred, George F., Jr., and Ethel May. Politically Mr. Cowan is an active participant in state and county politics, working always with the Republican element. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Professionally Mr. Cowan stands high among the leading attorneys of the state, in which he numbers many warm personal friends who admire his superior abilities and marked kindness of character.

In August, 1877, Mr. Cowan and wife, her brother and sister, Frank and Ida Carpenter, Charles Mann, William Dingee, Albert Oldham, A. J. Arnold and Mr. Myers experienced a thrilling adventure in Yellowstone Park, in which Mr. Cowan was shot three times and narrowly escaped with his life. The party had formed a camp in the lower geyser basin on the site of the Fountain Hotel, from which they made daily excursions. Before sunrise on August 24, Arnold and Dingee, who were preparing breakfast, were approached by Indians, who professed friendliness, but the party lost no time in breaking camp and starting on the homeward trail. The Indians then surrounded them with hostile demonstrations and forced them to return, but after going a short distance up Nez Perces creek it became impossible to take the wagons further. Frank Carpenter then hastened to

the front in the hope of finding Chief Looking-glass and securing aid from him. He did not succeed, as this chief was not then known to be with the party of hostiles. A consultation was held with the other chiefs, Mr. Cowan acting for the whites with "Poker Joe" as interpreter. This "heap big talk" resulted in the captives being deprived of their guns and ammunition and set at liberty. On the back trail they were overtaken by some seventy-five young Indians, who compelled them to countermarch, a hint from a friendly Indian enabling two of the party to escape. The rest were taken back toward Mary Lake and at two p. m. they were attacked. At the first fire Mr. Cowan was shot in the thigh and fell from his horse. His wife rushed to his side and heroically resisted the attempt to kill him. She was partially pulled aside while an Indian shot him in the head and he was left lying supposedly dead on the ground. Young Carpenter had a narrow escape, an Indian drawing his rifle upon him, but Carpenter made the sign of the cross and thus saved his life. The other members of the party had scattered in all ways, leaving Carpenter and his sister captives. When Mr. Cowan recovered consciousness about five o'clock in the evening, he drew himself up by the aid of a tree and was again shot, this time through his left hip, and relinquishing all hope he sank to the ground. That night he wearily began crawling back to the old camp, a distance of ten miles. He was four days reaching it and on the next day he was rescued by Gen. Howard's scouts. Mr. Carpenter and his sister were found by soldiers under Lieut. Schofield and taken to Mammoth Hot Springs. Two weeks passed before Mrs. Cowan learned that her husband was alive. Mr. Arnold, who had run into the brush before the shooting of Cowan, wandered about for four days and was then rescued near Henry lake by Howard's command.

LELAND F. PRESCOTT.—Among the enterprising and representative young business men of Butte is numbered this gentleman, who here is conducting a successful business as a manufacturer of and dealer in foreign and domestic granite and marble monuments for cemetery and other purposes. Leland Francis Prescott comes of old New England stock, having been born in Grafton county, N. H., on March 10, 1872. His father, William F. Prescott, is a native of the same county,

where he was born June 16, 1847, and where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1886, when he removed to Travers county, Minn., where he devoted his attention to the same vocation until 1899, when he removed to Nampa, Idaho, where he now is engaged in farming and stockgrowing, also having mining interests. He is a Republican in politics. His wife, whose maiden name was Susie H. Putnam, was likewise born in Grafton county, N. H., the date of her nativity being September 23, 1850, and she being a daughter of Alonzo W. Putnam, a prominent farmer of New Hampshire. She is the mother of two children, Leland F., and Harry A., who is in Idaho. Leland F. Prescott received his early education in Grafton county public schools, being about fourteen years of age at his parents' removal to the west. In 1892 he matriculated in the Red River Valley University, at Wahpeton, N. D., and in 1894 he completed a course in a business college at Minneapolis. In the spring of 1895 Mr. Prescott came to Montana and became a traveling salesman for his uncle, A. K. Prescott, who conducts extensive marble works in Helena. At the expiration of one year he was admitted to a partnership with his uncle and forthwith came to Butte and established his present business. His energy and progressive and straightforward methods have made the enterprise one of extensive proportions, success having attended the venture from the first. In politics his proclivities are indicated by the loyal support which he gives to the Republican party, and fraternally he holds membership in the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Bankers' Life Association. On October 1, 1896, Mr. Prescott was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Griffin, who was born in Jackson, Mich., the daughter of U. A. Griffin, an extensive land-owner of North Dakota and a native of Michigan. He married Miss Eva Crafts, who was born in Grass Lake, Mich., and they were parents of two sons and one daughter: Erwin K., Gordon C. and Mabel, who is now Mrs. Prescott. Mr. and Mrs. Prescott had one son, Leonard C., who was born October 18, 1899, and died on February 3, 1901.

pendent, useful toil. Not merely have these resonantly proclaimed that he ought to be, but that he is, the most blessed among mortals. Indeed, an unsophisticated listener or reader might well imbibes the notion that all these honeyed eulogists, earth's great and glorious, have been thrust out by some harsh decree of inexorable fate from the field and the workbench, sent sorrowing exiles into cloisters, or forums, or senates, and there compelled to witness afar off the felicities they too might have enjoyed, had they been born under kindlier stars, and be content, in their sublime self-denial, with but depicting the delights of digging and delving, which only the more fortunate millions may enjoy. Yet in the midst of all this deluge of flattery and felicitation the worker of our day, after nineteen centuries of Christian teaching, is a sad and careworn man; and every systematic attempt to ameliorate his condition, especially by organization of his forces, is confronted with the magnate's resistance, the bigot's scowl, the witling's sneer. But there are sincere, courageous men who brave it all, and give their best efforts to secure, through the organization of labor, its just recompense, steady employment and sure elevation.

Among this number is John J. Quinn, of Butte, a man who knows by experience what are the hardships and contingencies of the laborer, and whose mature life has been occupied with plans for his relief and betterment. He was born at Gold Hill, Nev., on August 10, 1870, of Irish parents in very moderate circumstances. His father was John Quinn, of County Carey, Ireland, who emigrated to America and located at Springfield, Mass., in 1866, but subsequently removed to Gold Hill, Nev., where he died of a broken back, the result of an accident in the Yellow Jacket mine. He had previously been married to Mary McCarthy, also a native of Ireland. They were Roman Catholics, as are their descendants. They had three children, of whom John J. was the second. He received what education his circumstances allowed, in the public schools of his native state, at Gold Hill and Virginia City, until he was thirteen years old, when he was put to work to learn the trade of a plumber. He worked at this fifteen months at Virginia City, Nev., and then devoted six months to the cigar business. After that he followed farming in Nevada for a year and then worked in a sawmill for four years. He then selected mining as a permanent occupation and has been engaged in it ever

JOHN J. QUINN.—Labor stands in need of no eulogium. From olden times priests and poets have vied with orators and statesmen in heaping praises and flatteries on the man of honest, inde-

since, except the three years he worked in the smelters at Anaconda. In 1891 he went to Bisbee, Ariz., and on to Butte, remaining there about six months and going to Park City, Utah, for a year. He again returned to Butte, whence he soon went to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and remained eight months. From there he went to Anaconda and worked the three years heretofore mentioned. In 1897 he again came to Butte and here his weary foot has rested. In all these wandering he was "wooing Dame Fortune's winning smile" as a miner, just as he is now. In Butte he has been more successful, and has attained some consequence as a publicist and leader of thought. He is an ardent and influential member of the Labor party and as such was elected in 1900 on the Labor-Fusion ticket to the lower house of the Seventh Montana state legislature. In that body he was recognized as a man of force and capability. He was assigned to the committees on mines and mining, state lands and immigration, on all of which he rendered faithful and valuable service. He introduced and secured the passage of house bill No. 1, now known as the eight-hour law, on the provisions of which the campaign has been made. He won the election by a majority which was the third in size in the county. In March, 1901, he was elected president of the Butte Miners' Union.

Mr. Quinn is yet a young man, with vigorous health and worthy aspirations. He has always championed the cause of organized labor, and has been consistent and intelligent in his advocacy of its claims, with no thought in that connection save what referred to its own advancement. There is every indication that he has years of usefulness and honorable public service before him. His efforts have been appreciated by their beneficiaries, among whom he is highly esteemed, as he is by all who have the pleasure of knowing him.

WILLIAM HILLHOUSE RAYMOND.—As one who has contributed his full quota toward the founding and building of the commonwealth and shown himself animated by high and definite purpose, William Hillhouse Raymond deserves especial mention. He was named in honor of Judge William Hillhouse, his great-grandfather, and a brother of James Hillhouse, who served sixteen years in the United States senate from Connecticut, and was for fifty years the treasurer

of Yale College, and whose life and services lent dignity and honor to the bench and bar of Connecticut. (For detailed family history see sketch of Winthrop Raymond in this volume.) W. H. Raymond was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 12, 1845, and he removed from that city to Missouri in company with his mother, and, as the head of the family, he originated and formulated the plans for the removal to Montana, in 1865. Not unmindful or unappreciative of the dangers and privations to be encountered the family showed that fortitude and courage which are characteristic of the pioneer, and set forth from Missouri, on the weary journey, their outfit consisting of two yokes of oxen, a yoke of cows, a span of horses, a saddle pony and a light spring wagon, with a heavier one for the carrying of supplies and household goods. They came by North Platte river and passed down Sweetwater creek, on the old Salt Lake telegraph road, and thence came onward to Virginia City, Mont., arriving there on September 5, 1865.

Upon reaching their destination the family established their Lares and Penates in one of the primitive cabins common to the mining camps of the period, and Hillhouse and his brother Winthrop soon established a freighting business, and also opened a mercantile establishment. W. H. Raymond made his first freighting trip to Salt Lake City in 1868, with a team of six yoke of oxen and he took a load of bacon, with which Virginia was overstocked, while the Mormon capital was destitute of it. Upon the return trip he brought a load of green and dried fruits, which found a ready sale at good prices in the Montana mining camps. This trip occupied three months, and his load of fruit sold for \$2,100. This venture gave Mr. Raymond the nucleus of his fortune and encouraged further effort. The next year the freighting outfit was increased by the brothers and they established a successful merchandising business, in which Hillhouse was interested until 1880. In 1870 he had taken up a tract of land and begun to raise cattle. This land was part of his present fine ranch property, which is now enclosed by fifteen miles of fence and located five miles from Puller Springs, which is his postoffice address.

In 1876 Mr. Raymond named his estate Belmont Park ranch, and imported the first standard-bred trotting horses ever brought to Montana, and his was the first stock farm for the breeding and rearing of standard-bred horses established in the state. His original importation comprised the

stallion Commodore Belmont and twenty-five mares, and of this stock are now to be found descendants in all sections of the Union, while, through the efforts of Mr. Raymond an impetus was given to the breeding of fine horses in Montana. From his farm have gone forth very fast horses, and the enterprise established in the centennial year has grown to be one of wide scope and importance. At Belmont Park are kept 400 brood mares and a number of fine stallions. Mr. Raymond began naming horses by the alphabet, and has used all of the letters. He devotes his entire time to his horses, living on his fine ranch during the summer months and passing the winters in California. He was for a time associated with his brother in banking in Virginia City. Belmont Park is one of the best stock farms of the kind in the Union, and Mr. Raymond takes a justifiable pride in it and in the success which has attended his efforts. In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party. He has never married. Well known throughout the state of which he is an honored pioneer, he is peculiarly deserving of recognition as one of the sterling citizens and as a representative business man.

WILLIAM Q. RANFT, who is incumbent of the important office of receiver of the United States land office in Missoula, was born in Baltimore, Md., on February 24, 1869, the son of Charles and Sophia (Schaible) Ranft, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Maryland. The father emigrated to the United States about 1848, locating in Baltimore, where he was for many years a manufacturer of chemicals, and where he is now living retired. William Q. Ranft secured his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools, continuing his studies in the Baltimore College. He then completed a thorough course in stenography in New York city, as an expert becoming private secretary to one of the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad for three years. In 1890 Mr. Ranft came to Montana, locating in Missoula, and for one year was in the offices of the Missoula Mercantile Company. He then became for one year the representative of the *Helena Journal* in western Montana. After the *Journal* ceased publication he entered the law office of Hon. T. C. Marshall in Missoula, and by diligent technical reading and study of law secured admission to

the bar of the state in 1896. In entering upon active legal practice he became a member of the firm of Marshall, Ogden & Ranft, which later became Marshall, Stiff & Ranft. He gained prestige at the bar, and is known as one of the able members of the Missoula county bar. In 1897 Mr. Ranft received the appointment as receiver of the United States land office in Missoula, the youngest incumbent of such an office in the state. He has discharged the duties of the office with marked discrimination and executive ability, and is highly esteemed by the people of Missoula and the general public.

Mr. Ranft has extensive and valuable interests in the several mining districts of Missoula county. In politics he has ever been an active and efficient worker in the ranks of the Republican party. He has served as chairman and as secretary of the Republican central committee of Missoula county, while he effected the organization of the first Republican congressional committee of the state. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Hermann Soehne Society of Missoula. The district included in the jurisdiction of the United States land office over which Mr. Ranft has charge comprises the counties of Missoula, Ravalli, Beaverhead and Granite, and the office is the second largest in the Union. The business has shown a steady increase, having been augmented by more than seventy-five per cent. during the past year. On July 19, 1898, Mr. Ranft was united in marriage to Miss Florence M. Burke, daughter of Maj. Thomas H. Burke, of Helena, and they occupy a prominent position in the social circles of Missoula.

CARL F. RAHMIG, a successful stockraiser and ranchman of Jefferson Island, Madison county, first came to Montana in October, 1869. He was born in Saxony, Germany, on August 3, 1838, his parents being John Christian and Hannah (Heloish) Rahmig, both natives of Saxony. They had six daughters and four sons. The father was a tailor, during his life conducting in Saxony a merchant tailoring establishment. He was a dignified gentleman of scholarly and artistic tastes. In his large portrait now hanging in the Montana home of his son he has the appearance of a member of the nobility. After attending the government schools in his childhood, Carl F. Rahmig

learned the tailor's trade, at which he worked until he came to the United States in 1858. He did not stay in New York, but continued his journey to Dubuque, Iowa, where he engaged in teaming for three years, then he conducted farming for two years, then sold out and accompanied a horse train to Nevada, locating first at Virginia City and later going to Washoe, where he was employed in a quartz mill for six months and then went to Boise City, Idaho, and followed mining for six years, from his arrival there in November, 1865. Meeting with indifferent success he went to work again in a quartz mill in Highland, Red Mountain, for seven months and then came to Montana, settling at South Boulder, where he took up a homestead of 160 acres of land and a pre-emption right of eighty acres.

Here Mr. Rahmig is residing surrounded by the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, happily and successfully engaged in farming and cattle-raising. During the winters he usually carries through 100 head of stock. He was wedded with Miss Elizabeth Sullender, of Indiana, in April, 1881. She is the daughter of Henry and Sarah (Hessler) Sullender, both natives of Indiana. They were farmers in that state from which they moved to Illinois, where they both died. Mr. and Mrs. Rahmig have five children: Minnie, Mrs. George Lovelace, of Whitehall; Edna, Lucy, Carl and Edith. At present Mr. Rahmig is a school trustee and is a typical Montanian, holding to the best interests of the country of his adoption, and is truly one of the successful and progressive men of Montana.

WINTHROP RAYMOND.—Well may any man take pride in a worthy ancestry and in keeping inviolate the definite data pertaining thereto. In Winthrop Raymond we find a character distinct in its individuality yet showing the dignifying elements of gentle breeding. He is one of the honored pioneers of Montana, has been and is identified with affairs of importance, was the essential founder of the thriving little city of Sheridan, Madison county, and his career has been characterized by uprightness and integrity. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on October 22, 1847. His father, Daniel F. Raymond, was a native of Connecticut, and descended from a family established in New England in 1732. The name was often conspicuous in the annals of the Colonial

period and in connection with the great Revolutionary struggle. The family genealogy is defined and many prominent representatives of the name mentioned in Appleton's Encyclopedia of American Biography.

Daniel F. Raymond was a man of high intellectuality, a lawyer by profession and a man of scholastic attainments. About 1825 he removed to Baltimore, Md., where he gained marked professional prestige and was identified with important business interests. He was author of the first standard textbook on political economy published in the United States. It was adopted in Johns Hopkins University and many other institutions of note, has since been thoroughly revised and is now held in high repute. To Mr. Raymond was due the opening of the first iron mines and furnaces in West Virginia, and thus he inaugurated a great industry, but through it he met severe financial reverses, and led him to seek a new field of endeavor. Accordingly he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in legal practice and journalistic work. He was one of the earliest abolitionists and wielded marked influence in their ranks. His life was one of exalted honor and usefulness, and his death occurred in Cincinnati in 1850. He was twice married, his second wife having been Miss Delilah Matlock, who was born in Virginia, of prominent Revolutionary stock. In the family were six children, of whom Winthrop Raymond was the youngest. Mrs. Raymond removed with her family to Missouri in 1851, Winthrop being then four years old. Here the family remained and he attended subscription schools until 1865, when the mother with her two sons and daughter started on the long and perilous trip across the plains to Montana. This change of residence was made by the advice of Hillhouse Raymond, a brother of Winthrop, a sketch of whose life is on another page of this work. The family arrived in safety at Virginia City on September 7, 1865, and thus became participants in pioneer life on the frontier.

Winthrop Raymond, eighteen years old at the time of his arrival in Montana, and his first occupation was hauling wood and rock in and about Virginia City, and he transported stone for many buildings now standing in old Virginia City, then a vigorous mining camp. He later had the contract for furnishing material for the erection of the quartz mill at Summit, in Alder gulch, and thereafter carried on freighting between Sum-

mit and Corinne, Utah. He began operations in 1868, and in 1871 we find him established in successful wholesale merchandising in Virginia City. In 1880 Mr. Raymond disposed of this business and turned his attention to ranching. In the meantime he engaged in banking in Virginia City, as one of the firm of Raymond, Harrington & Co., selling this interest in 1888 to Amos C. Hall, the new firm being Hall & Bennett. Mr. Raymond, however, continued money loaning and promoting until 1889, and purchased the Bateman ranch, platting the town site of Sheridan in 1890, when he placed the lots on the market, thus becoming the founder of this attractive little city. Mr. Raymond owns valuable property in Sheridan, and also has 1,600 acres of fine ranch property where he raises high-grade shorthorn cattle and standard bred horses. He has a broad capacity for the handling of details and also high executive ability, but his interests in the town site and ranching industry place full demands upon his time and attention. His life in Montana shows no thrilling incidents, but a constant appreciation of high ideals and his career has been characterized by inflexible integrity of purpose.

Mr. Raymond supports the Democratic party and its principles, but has never had time nor inclination to become an active partisan worker. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. On February 28, 1876, Mr. Raymond was united in marriage to Miss Hannah E. Bateman, born in Michigan, and of this union four children have been born, Carrie Belle, a graduate of St. Mary's Academy, at Faribault, Minn.; Walcott, who completed his education in Stanford University, Cal.; Delilah, a student in Rowland Hall, at Salt Lake City, and Mary Elizabeth, who is attending school in Sheridan.

EDWARD REIMEL, the son of a hard working farmer of Pennsylvania, near Mt. Bethel, where he was born June 7, 1837, and compelled from his early youth to work for everything he got in this world, our subject made his way by hard labor and close attention to business, without having the advantages of much schooling, and is essentially a self-made man, having won his way to competence and a good standing in the estimation of his fellows by his own natural ability and persevering industry. His parents were Jacob and Mary (Ackerman) Reimel, natives of the old Key-

stone state, where they lived and worked on the farm, and after a long life of usefulness passed away secure in the respect and good will of their neighbors.

Mr. Reimel received a very limited education in the public schools and then learned the trade of a carpenter, engaging in contract work as a builder. In 1859 he went to Elmira, N. Y., and there worked at his trade for a year, at the end of which he removed to Jersey City, N. J., and followed the same line for awhile. In 1862 he engaged in the government employ in the construction department, principally at railroad service, being stationed much of the time in and near Alexandria, Va. At the close of the war he returned to Jersey City and remained until 1868, working at his trade. That year he went to Wyoming, landing there in June, the month in which the new territory was created. He remained there a year and then proceeded to California, where he remained almost continually until 1877, working as a millwright in that state, Nevada and Utah. In 1877 he came to Montana, locating at Walkerville, near Butte, and continued his work as a millwright for a number of years. He erected and equipped the first mill built in Walkerville—the Alice, and has since served the leading mining companies in the neighborhood, being with the Moulton in 1880-1, and for the next ten years with the Lexington. Since 1892 he has been successfully engaged in mining and the real estate business, and now owns several houses and other real estate in the town.

Mr. Reimel was married in 1878 to Miss Lizzie Weaver, the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Weaver, of Pennsylvania. She died July 18, 1900, leaving one son, Blaine W. Reimel, who was born July 16, 1884. Fraternally our subject belongs to the Masonic order. He was made a Mason in Union Lodge, Alexandria, Va., under dispensation from the grand lodge of the District of Columbia in 1864, and affiliated with Butte Lodge No. 22, in 1878. He is also a Royal Arch Mason and past high priest of Deer Lodge Chapter No. 3, of Butte. In political conviction he is a Republican, and was one of the first aldermen to represent the First ward of Walkerville in its city council. He was also public school trustee for several terms, at different times from 1879 to 1893. His sterling worth, high character, energy in business and intelligent discretion in public affairs, have given him a strong hold on public esteem and the personal regard of his associates, who see in him all the elements of upright and useful manhood.

FRANK REID.—Madison county numbers among her progressive business men, agriculturists, miners and manufacturers many whose personal history is valuable as an incitement to endeavor. Among these there stands Frank Reid, who was born December 21, 1861, at New Scotland, Albany county, N. Y. His parents were George I. and Anna M. (Fuller) Reid, whose ancestors came from Scotland, and who were themselves well-to-do farmers and very religious. They had a family of seven children, of whom Frank was the youngest. He left school at the age of nineteen, in 1880, and came to Montana, arriving at Virginia City on July 2, of that year. There he followed mining, teaming and contracting two years, and in 1882 removed to Butte for a year, returning to Virginia City in 1883, and remaining there until 1890. He and his family then made their home at Twin Bridges, where they now reside, and where he is extensively engaged in farming and butchering, in partnership with A. J. Wilcomb. The firm owns a farm of over 1,600 acres, well improved, under good cultivation, and abundantly stocked. Mr. Reid also owns real estate in Rochester and Twin Bridges. In business he has been successful, and in social circles and among his fellow citizens he has a high standing.

Mr. Reid is a strong Republican, keenly alive to the welfare of his party, and willing to do his part to secure its success. He is a member of West Gate Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., and belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees. He was married December 29, 1886, at Butte, to Miss Margaret Gilbert, daughter of Henry S. and Margaret Gilbert, the family being pioneers at Alder gulch. Her parents are now living at Virginia City, secure in the respect of all. Mr. and Mrs. Reid have three children, namely: Almon G. and Alvin F. (twins), who were born at Virginia City, April 8, 1888, and George H., born at Twin Bridges June 5, 1895.

Mr. Reid is not yet near life's meridian, and his past success, present prosperity and enterprise, and other well known traits, give abundant assurance of more extended usefulness, a wider range of commercial activity and influence on the public life of the community.

Charles Rich, of Bozeman, the pleasing subject of this memoir, exhibited in his character and career the salient points of the New England makeup and thereby won success even from hard conditions in life.

His parents were Jacob and Sally (Willson) Rich, natives of New England, who removed into St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where the father died while our subject was quite young. Thus left without paternal care at an early age, Mr. Rich had but few educational advantages, and those were of a primitive kind. He had decided literary tastes and cultivated them at every opportunity. About the year 1850 he started west, and for a time worked at railroading, gradually making his way farther and farther until he reached California, where he engaged in mining and also in the hotel business. After spending five years in the Golden state he returned to his old New York home with the fruits of his profitable labors and there engaged in farming for a year or two. In 1861 he removed to Illinois, where he followed farming until 1864, when he again returned to New York, and spent the next two years in the service of the quartermaster's department of the United States army under Gen. Merritt, of the Sixtieth New York. In May, 1866, he started for Montana, and in September of that year he reached Bozeman, where he opened a store in a tent. The business grew rapidly into proportions of magnitude, it being a partnership concern under the firm name of Rich & Willson, and having the combined energies and resources of two active men to push it. In 1883 or '84 Mr. Rich retired from the enterprise on account of failing health, and from that time lived a retired life until his death in 1896.

In political affiliation Mr. Rich was an earnest but not an active Republican; fraternally he was a Mason, but had not affiliated with the Masonic lodge of Bozeman. He was also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married February 24, 1856, to Miss Malinda M. Taylor, who, like himself, was a native of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where she was born August 29, 1832. Mrs. Rich's parents were the Rev. James and Lorena (Dimick) Taylor, natives of Vermont, who removed to New York in 1818 or 1820, where the father was a prominent minister in the Congregational church. Mrs. Rich is a prominent and active worker in the Presbyterian church, and especially diligent and serviceable in behalf of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, of Boze-

CHARLES RICH.—Of prominent New England stock, although himself a native of Morley, N. Y., where he was born June 25, 1832, the late

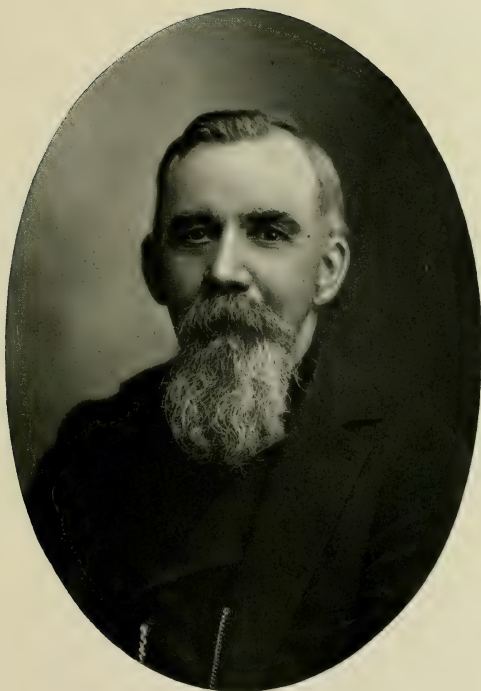
man, of which she is one of the charter members. She has one son left of the eight children born to her and Mr. Rich. He is Edwin T. Rich, a prosperous plumber of Bozeman. Mr. Rich stood high in the good will and regard of his fellowmen wherever known, and made his life a full, calm current of active goodness to those around him. No enterprise of a public character which promised good results for the community ever failed for his active support; and his resourceful mind conceived and his energy put in operation many useful schemes for the advancement of his people. His death was a distinct loss to the county and was universally regretted.

JOHN T. P. FLETCHER was born at Watertown, N. Y., February 24, 1833. He is the son of Samuel and Emily (Johnston) Fletcher, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of New York. His grandfather Fletcher was a gallant soldier in the war of 1812 and gave his life for the cause at French Mills on the Canadian border. His father located in New York, where he was engaged in farming, steamboating and the fur business until he came to Montana in 1874. Here he carried on a successful dairying business until he died in 1890, his wife having preceded him two years. Mr. Fletcher passed his school days at Hinsdale, N. Y., remaining there until 1855, then locating at Waterloo, Black Hawk county, Iowa, he engaged in bricklaying and mason work, helping to put up the first brick building of that locality. He returned to New York, and in the spring of 1856 came to Nebraska, took up land near Bellevue and farmed for seven years, and was a pioneer of the state. In 1860 he went to the country crossed by the stage line and took contracts from the company to put up hay, but being run off by Indians, he returned to Bellevue, having lost heavily in the enterprise. In 1862 he went to Nebraska City, bought a half interest in a freighting outfit, and engaged in freighting to Denver. In the fall he and his partner bought out a freighting, auctioneering and livery business at Denver, which they conducted until the following February, when Mr. Fletcher sold his interest. He then bought a four-horse team and started freighting on his own account. But, after making one trip to Fort Lyons, he returned to Denver.

His brother having arrived with a freighting

team, Mr. Fletcher joined him on a trip to Banack with a load of freight. They had some bad scares on the way, some of them serious enough to induce them to throw up rifle pits and take other extra precautions, but they escaped trouble with Indians, and arrived at their destination May 12, 1863. Mr. Fletcher remained there until June 9, when he removed to Alder gulch and followed butchering until the summer of 1865, at which he was successful. In June, 1863, he sold out and went prospecting at the head of Ten Mile, where he secured two or three claims which proved worthless. He then went over the mountains to Blackfoot City, and on to Washington gulch, furnishing the outfits for himself and two companions. They soon became discouraged and quit, and Mr. Fletcher bought a claim in Blackfoot from which he made his expenses for the trip, and left it in charge of Ed. Herringdean and went to Virginia City, later in the fall making a trip to Salt Lake, Denver and New York, where he remained four months. During his absence Herringdean sold the Blackfoot claim for \$100. It afterward proved to be very rich.

On his return to Montana he came from St. Joseph, Mo., up the Missouri to Bellevue. There he bought horses and came by land to Bozeman, and was corralled one day by the Indians, but got away without serious trouble. He joined his brother at Virginia City, they again engaged in freighting and also started a horse ranch. After a few months he located on a small stream known as Fletcher creek, and went to farming. Two years later he bought his present property, on Norwegian gulch, seven miles east of Pony, to which he moved in December, 1868, and began mining, which he followed with varying success for sixteen years. In 1885, having acquired some capital, Mr. Fletcher started a dairying and stock-raising business, which he is still conducting, and now has over 400 acres, all under irrigation and very productive, yielding large crops of both hay and grain, and supporting about 150 head of cattle and horses. In September, 1875, Mr. Fletcher married Miss Julia E. Gordon, of Rushford, N. Y. They were acquainted in the east, and she came to Montana at his request from Allegany county, N. Y., for this purpose. During the whole of his residence in Montana Mr. Fletcher has been deeply interested in the welfare of the people among whom he has been living, and has won their highest respect and confidence. He was one



J. S. P. Fletcher

of the original vigilantes, and assisted materially in subduing and driving out the lawless element, and in promoting the peace and order of the community.

THOMAS RICHARDS.—This popular business man, public official and useful citizen is a native of Dowlais, Glamorganshire, Wales, where he was born on December 18, 1848. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Watkins) Richards, also natives of Wales, from whence they came to the United States in 1862, and, after residing two years in Pennsylvania, removed to Bevier, Macon county, Mo., where the father was a prosperous farmer and died in 1898, having survived his wife twenty years, she having died in 1878 at Rome, N. Y. Her remains were buried at Bevier, Mo. Mr. Richards attended the common schools of his native country when a boy, went two winters to the schools in Pennsylvania, and had one term in the high school at Hannibal, Mo. He began his business career as proprietor of a general merchandise establishment at Bevier, Mo., which he conducted for six years. From 1874 to 1884 he was coal mining in Macon county, Mo., and from the fall of 1884 to 1886 he was in Kansas City, Mo., whence he came to Montana and passed three years prospecting and mining in the neighborhood of Butte. In 1889 he was appointed deputy, under sheriff John E. Lloyd, serving four years. He was then appointed deputy county clerk and recorder under C. Q. Johnson, and served four years. In July, 1897, he was appointed clerk of the board of education of Silver Bow county, an office which he still holds. He is a Republican in politics, and belongs to Butte Lodge of Freemasons and Eskridge Lodge of Odd Fellows at Bevier, Mo., which he joined thirty-four years ago. He was married at Bevier, Mo., in 1873, to Miss Jennie C. Jones, who was born in Vermont in 1849, of Welsh parentage, her ancestors being among the pioneer settlers of New England. They have four children: Ralph, Annie, John and D. Dudley.

come from far distant lands to cast in their lot with Montana is Mr. Richlie, who is one of the popular and successful farmers and dairymen of Missoula county, his well improved ranch being located four miles west of the city of Missoula, which is his postoffice address. Mr. Richlie is a native of Switzerland, and he was born near the city of Frauenfeld, on April 15, 1857, the son of Conrad and Victoria (Hoffetter) Richlie, born respectively in Switzerland and Germany, where the former died in 1898 and where the mother is still living. Conrad Richlie was an architect, and to this vocation devoted his life, though in later years he was also identified with agriculture. In the family were one son and two daughters, and Mr. Richlie and one sister, Mrs. Trautwein, are residents of the United States, while the other sister, Mrs. Nahel, still remains in Switzerland.

John C. Richlie completed his scholastic work in a university at Huttweilen, and later learned the trade of machinist, becoming a thoroughly skilled artisan. He served two years in the standing army of Switzerland, holding commission as sergeant, an office of quite high distinction in that land. He steadily worked at his trade until 1879, when he came to the United States and remaining three months in New York city, for a short time located in St. Louis, whence he went to New Mexico, for one year, then to Texas, and later to Los Angeles, Cal., when that beautiful city was a hamlet. During all these travels he continued work at his trade, and in 1882 came to Missoula in the employ of the Northern Pacific, being the first machinist to be sent to this point by that road. He continued in the employ of the Northern Pacific a few years, and then became a foreman on the Montana Union Railroad.

He eventually entered claim to a tract of government land where the town of Bonner now stands, disposing of it and later taking up land near his present ranch, which comprises nearly 1,000 acres and is well improved. Here Mr. Richlie has been engaged in farming and dairying since 1891, in the latter branch of the enterprise keeping an average of 150 cows. On his ranch is located a vein of excellent coal, from six to twenty-eight feet in thickness, and he expects to soon develop this valuable deposit. In politics he is in harmony with the Democratic party, but has never sought public office. Fraternally he holds membership in the Ancient Order United Workmen. In 1880, while in New Mexico, Mr. Richlie was united in marriage

JOHN C. RICHLIE.—It has ever been a matter of pride and satisfaction that our great American republic offers such rare opportunities for the winning of success and an honored position in life through individual effort. Among those who have

to Miss Addie Sougg, a native of Switzerland, who died in 1883, leaving two sons, Ray and Chester. In the city of Missoula, in 1891, Mr. Richlie consummated a second marriage, Miss Caroline Eigenman becoming his wife. She is also a native of Switzerland, and of this union five children have been born, Ernest, Ida and John now living, while two are dead. The family enjoy the respect and esteem of the community, and Mr. Richlie must feel a just pride in the success which he has attained and this should also prove an encouragement to others fighting the battle of life for themselves.

ROBERT RIDDLE is well classed as among the leading farmers and sterling pioneers of Montana, whose labors have contributed to the material advancement and general welfare of the community. His life has been a busy and useful one, and is an example of honorable dealing, steadfast purpose, fidelity to principle and invincible moral courage. As one of the representative farmers of Gallatin county he well deserves the esteem which is uniformly accorded him. His ranch is most eligibly located, being situated five miles south of Belgrade, and being traversed by Middle creek, has ample irrigation facilities. The ranch embraces 280 acres, all under effective cultivation, devoted to the raising of barley, wheat, oats, clover and alfalfa, yielding an abundant harvest. The ranch is well improved, and shows the discriminating care bestowed and the progressive methods brought to bear by the owner. Mr. Riddle is a native of the Buckeye state, having been born in Jefferson county, October 18, 1840. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Howse) Riddle, were natives respectively of Maryland and Ohio. The paternal grandfather was Isaac Riddle, who likewise was born in Maryland, while the maternal grandfather was William Howse, who claimed England as the place of his nativity, coming to the United States when a young man. It is a matter of record that Isaac Riddle attained remarkable longevity, being 104 years of age at the time of his death. John Riddle, father of our subject, served under Gen. William Henry Harrison in the war of 1812, and thereafter continued his residence in Ohio until his death, which occurred in 1894. Being a cooper he devoted his attention to that business for a number of years, but engaged in agricultural pursuits in later years and to the end of his life. In his fam-

ily were eleven children, of whom the subject of this review was the sixth in order of birth.

Robert Riddle secured such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools of Ohio, and thereafter learned the trade of harness-maker, at Wellsburg, Va., where he remained about two years; but returned to the old homestead for a brief interval and then located in Iowa, which was his home until 1864. That year he moved west, selecting Montana as his destination, and is known as one of the pioneers of this state. He made the long and hazardous journey across the plains with an ox team under the guidance of Capt. Stafford. At that early day serious encounters with hostile Indians were frequent, but the Stafford train fortunately escaped, though serious apprehension of trouble was felt at various points en route. They came up the Yellowstone river to Emigrant gulch, where our subject passed the winter, and he recalls the fact that meat was the only article possible to secure. In the spring of 1865 he moved to Alder gulch, arriving in Virginia City about two days before the memorable flour riot. He engaged in mining in that locality until 1870, devoting some attention to the raising of hay and meeting with success of a rather negative quality. With a view to bettering his fortunes Mr. Riddle went to the Coeur d'Alene mining district, where he became associated with three other men in securing claims. He found one nugget valued at \$33, and appearances indicated that fortune was in his grasp, but in his case Burns' aphorism, "The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft a'glee," found verification, the claims not yielding appreciable returns. After two years of varying experiences Mr. Riddle left that section of the country with his finances reduced to the lowest possible ebb. He came to the Gallatin valley and was identified with farming in the employ of others for one year; but at the expiration of that period he purchased a small place near his present ranch, raising one or two crops thereon, and then purchased his present property of James Stewart. Here he has since been successfully engaged in farming and stockraising.

In politics he gives his support to the principles and policies of the Republican party, maintains a lively interest in all measures that will promote public prosperity and the best interests of the community, but has never been an aspirant for official preferment. He is a staunch friend to the cause of education, and has done all in his power to ad-

vance the same in his home community, having been a member of the board of school trustees for many years.

July 4, 1882, Mr. Riddle was united in marriage to Miss Zynthia Stevens, who was born in Missouri, the daughter of William Stevens, one of the pioneers of that state. To this union one son was born, Louis, now with his father on the home farm. Mrs. Riddle was summoned into eternal rest in 1884, and on the 16th of December, 1888, Mr. Riddle consummated a second marriage, being united to Miss Sarah Ivy, a native of northern Missouri, and daughter of James Ivy. They are the parents of two children: Alice and Wilson. Again was Mr. Riddle bereft of his helpmeet, she passing away January 5, 1895.

JEREMIAH ROACH, whose useful life ended August 22, 1895, was born in New York city, January 7, 1829. His parents were James and Margaret (Galvin) Roach, natives of Ireland, who came to New York soon after their marriage and after a short time spent in that city removed to Scranton, Pa., where the father engaged in farming and continued at it until his death. They were the parents of ten children, of whom our subject was the first born. Mr. Roach was only two or three years old when his parents removed to Scranton. He remained with them attending school and working on the farm until he was twenty-one years old, and then made his way to St. Paul, Minn., where he engaged in trading and the lumber business, which he followed for about five years, when he removed to Dakota and in 1863 came to Montana, locating first at Bannack, where he sold a herd of cattle which he had, and from there went to Virginia City and there engaged in the lumber business. In 1865 he moved his sawmill to Gold creek, near Philipsburg, and continued the same business until 1873, when he moved the mill to Deer Lodge where he carried on a prosperous business. In 1876 he took up his residence at Butte, and engaged in the lumber business, although the mill was located at Elk Park. The next year he sold out all of his lumber business and devoted his time exclusively to mining, in which he was very extensively engaged, having important interests in mines all over the state, principally, however, in Madison and Silver Bow counties. He owned interests in nearly all the large mines in

Butte, and a great deal of real estate. While his business operations were extensive and engrossing, he did not allow them to absorb all his time or energy to the exclusion of his duties as a citizen or his abiding interest in the welfare of the community.

He was an ardent Republican in politics, but in local affairs placed the common weal above party claims. He was a member of Butte's first board of aldermen, and administered the duties of the office in a way that won him high commendation and gave general satisfaction to all classes of the community. In fraternal relations he was identified with the Masonic order in lodge, chapter and in the Eastern Star organization. He was married September 23, 1877, to Miss Alice Meiklejohn, a native of Camp Douglas, Utah, and daughter of David and Ann (McGovern) Meiklejohn, also natives of Scotland, who came to America in 1856 and located near St. Joseph, Mo. Her father was a manufacturer of woolen cloth in Scotland. The family removed to Montana in 1863, and the father died in Butte in 1888, after a career of great success and prosperity, in which he attained a position of commanding prominence. Mr. and Mrs. Roach were the parents of seven children, of whom six are living, namely: J. Walter, Edward, David Forbes, Alice Israel, James Clarke and John Sisley; another child, Elmira Noyes, is deceased.

JAMES M. ROBERTSON.—Among the progressive citizens of the state is numbered Mr. Robertson, who, maintaining his residence in Bozeman, Gallatin county, has attained distinction and executed important work in civil engineering, and has held various official positions of public trust and responsibility. He was born near the city of Portland, Ore., on March 8, 1855, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth A. (Dodson) Robertson, the former a native of Washington county, Tenn., and the latter born in the vicinity of Athens, McMinn county, Tenn. The father died in Bozeman, Mont., at the age of seventy-eight years, and his wife passed away in the same city, aged sixty-eight. Joseph Robertson early engaged in teaching school, but later became a farmer and was thereafter identified with agriculture for the remainder of his active business life. He was also a preacher of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, doing effective ministerial work, ever ordering his life upon a high plane

of rectitude and honor. One of his four children died in infancy, the others still survive. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Robertson were John and Margaret (Register) Robertson, of whom both were born in Virginia and both of whom died at Mill Brook, Tenn., aged respectively eighty-four and ninety years. The original American ancestors came from Aberdeen and Glasgow, Scotland, near the close of the seventeenth century. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Robertson were Oliver and Elizabeth (Ely) Dodson, also born in the Old Dominion, whence they removed to the neighborhood of Athens, McMinn county, Tenn., where the former died at the advanced age of ninety-seven and the latter at ninety-three.

James M. Robertson was reared on the paternal homestead farm in California, whither his parents removed when he was a mere child, and his first scholastic discipline was received in a district school south of San Jose, and later he attended the public schools in San Joaquin county. Through his own efforts, paying his way by teaching mathematics and literature, Mr. Robertson completed a thorough collegiate course in Mansfield College, Tarrant county, Texas, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1878, receiving first honors, while the degree of Bachelor of Arts was simultaneously conferred upon him. Thereafter he devoted some time to the reading of law in Austin, Tex., but he has never followed this profession. His first practical experience as a civil engineer was in 1874, when he commenced surveying in Texas. In May, 1880, Mr. Robertson located in Bozeman, Gallatin county, which has ever since been his home. He has followed civil engineering for the major portion of his time since he became a resident of Montana, and has done very efficient service in this line, which has been one of great importance in connection with the development of the new state. He is thoroughly informed in the technical and practical work of his profession and has shown marked executive ability.

In politics Mr. Robertson has rendered staunch allegiance to the Democratic party, his first presidential vote having been cast for Samuel J. Tilden in 1876. He has filled various offices in the county and city, having served for three terms of two years each as county surveyor of Gallatin county, while in 1885-6 he was city treasurer of Bozeman. In November, 1888, he was elected sheriff of Gallatin county, and giving a discriminating and efficient administration, was elected his own successor in

October, 1889. Mr. Robertson has also served in various appointive offices, deputy sheriff, under sheriff, deputy county treasurer, deputy county assessor, etc. At the time of this writing (June, 1901) he is incumbent of the office of deputy assessor. Fraternally Mr. Robertson is identified with Gallatin Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M., and the Order of the Eastern Star, and is also a member of the Pythagoras Lodge No. 2, Knights of Pythias. He is not married.

JOHAN M. ROBINSON.—Discontent with the actual is the mainspring of human endeavor. It is seldom that the youth finds under the peaceful paternal roof the conditions which satisfy his heart's desire, and he goes abroad to seek them. Art, trade, professional life, entice some; to others the stormy, heaving ocean wears a winning smile; and even grim and horrid war has votaries. Any escape from what seems to be the tame insipidity of everyday life holds out a cordial hand which is often too eagerly grasped. The subject of this sketch, John M. Robinson, of Bozeman, illustrates in his varied and active career the truth of this general law. He was born in Rhea county, Tenn., May 5, 1843, the son of John M. and Hannah (Ernest) Robinson, also natives of Tennessee. Mr. Robinson spent his early years in his native state on his father's farm, attending the public schools and working on the place until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the Confederate army, as a member of the Forty-third Tennessee Regiment, under command of Col. James Gillespie and Lieut.-Col. David M. Key, afterward postmaster-general in the cabinet of President Hayes. The command was moved into Kentucky and took part in the battle of Lexington in that state. Mr. Robinson being in the quartermaster's department and having charge of a wagon train, retired through Cumberland gap into Tennessee and from there went to Vicksburg. He was in the thick of the fight there, taking part in all the battles of the siege, surrendering with the rest of the Confederate army to Gen. Grant, July 4, 1863. He was paroled and marched to Mobile, Ala., and later was sent home. In August, 1863, the Federal troops having taken possession of the territory in which he was staying, and his health having been seriously impaired by his army service, Mr. Robinson removed to Indiana and improved the time by at-

tending college until the spring of 1865, when he started for Montana, going overland to St. Joseph, Mo., where he and a company of others outfitted with a train of about thirty wagons and continued on their journey. At Cache la Poudre river the Indians tried to drive off their stock. They were prevented from doing this, but kept up a petty annoyance for some distance. The train, however, arrived without casualty at Virginia City, Mont., August 6, 1865. Here Mr. Robinson spent a short time in mining, and then located in Gallatin valley. On this expedition he was accompanied by two of his brothers, Albert E. and Benjamin F. Robinson. After spending some years in the state, Benjamin returned to Tennessee in 1871, Albert in 1891, and both have since died.

Mr. Robinson first homesteaded on Middle creek and engaged in farming. He has since added to his farm by purchases until it embraces about 700 acres. It is all under irrigation and has been brought by skillful farming to a very high state of productiveness. The principal crops are barley and hay, clover predominating. Being well fixed for the business and having a taste for it, Mr. Robinson at the time raised numbers of fine blooded horses, but of late years has confined himself in this line mainly to draft horses, and his stud has a high reputation in this part of the country.

Mr. Robinson was united in marriage February 25, 1873, to Miss Florence Bickett, of Nodaway county, Mo., the daughter of Henry G. and Eliza (Wills) Bickett. Her paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland, who settled in early life in Kentucky where her father was born and reared, removing to Missouri in 1855, remaining until 1864, when he started for Montana with an ox team and a number of cattle. Some of the cattle were stolen by the Indians, and the pickets of the train had many skirmishes with them from time to time. He located about six miles from Virginia City, on the Toll road, where he kept a store and eating house for several years, then followed mining for several years at Helena. He located a claim in Gallatin valley in 1866, but owing to the hostility of the Indians did not occupy the land until 1871. He then occupied it and remained there until September, 1888, when he died, one of the most respected citizens of the neighborhood. Mrs. Robinson was his only child.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have four children: Leonora; Edna F., now Mrs. Leslie E. Gage, of

Bozeman; Lester, a student at Bozeman College, and Wilbur, also a student at Bozeman. Mr. Robinson had been quite potential in the affairs of the county, and has faithfully served his people in several useful public capacities. He was county commissioner for four years, a school trustee for many years, a member of the state legislature in 1884, a member of the college board at Bozeman, and during a recent absence from the city was elected vice-president of the board. He is also president of the Farmers' Canal Company (incorporated), which owns and operates the largest irrigating canal in the county, it being fifteen miles long and carrying 10,000 inches of water. He spent a number of years in mining on Emigrant gulch and at Radersburg, with fluctuating fortune, but in the main making headway and growing into prosperity and prominence. He now has one of the most conspicuous and elegant homes in the famous valley which contains so many that are desirable. His is richly and artistically furnished, and is plentifully adorned with paintings in oil and water colors, the work of his artistic daughters, who have exhibited talent in this line which, if not genius, are closely akin to it. He is a genial host, an entertaining companion, a considerate and faithful friend, and a modest yet very capable and intelligent public servant. His neighbors and friends look upon him as one of their best citizens, and throughout the state he has a high reputation for integrity, a knowledge of affairs, fine business attainments and all the graceful amenities of life. He also has a fine residence in Bozeman, where he and his interesting family spend the winter months. Both this and the country home are provided with all the comforts and conveniences used in modern residences, and a full complement of the best outhouses. Mr. Robinson has not taken much interest in or given much time to the fraternal orders; but he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has a high regard for its teachings.

HUGH J. ROGAN, of the enterprising firm of fruitgrowers and nurserymen, Rogan Brothers, is located on a beautiful and well improved ranch near Helena, Mont. The firm consists of the subject of this biographical mention and his brother, Patrick J. Rogan. Hugh J. Rogan, our subject, was born May 15, 1857. He is a son of Owen and Ann Rogan, natives of Ireland. In

1876 they came to the United States with their family, locating in Kenosha county, Wis. Here the parents continued to live until 1882 when they came to Helena to reside with their sons, Hugh, Patrick and John. They were parents of a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters; but the members of the firm Rogan Brothers are the only ones living. Owen Rogan, the father, died May 20, 1893, and his wife, Ann, August 20, 1898. They were both members of the Catholic church. Politically Mr. Rogan was an active worker in the Democratic party.

Hugh J. Rogan was educated at Belfast, Ireland, and in his nineteenth year came to the United States. The ocean voyage produced a lasting impression on the young and observant immigrant. He continued to reside at Kenosha county, Wis., until 1879, when he came to Montana. He made the journey overland, via Union Pacific route, Omaha and across Wyoming. Three days prior to crossing the Blackfoot reservation the Indians had killed many of the settlers, and left behind them a scene of desolation. In crossing Pleasant valley Mr. Rogan found the snow and ice four feet deep, and travel of every description was extremely difficult. He arrived at Helena April 15, 1879. Being an active, hustling character, Mr. Rogan soon found employment as a teamster, and served in this capacity for Sanford & Evans three years. In the spring of 1882 was laid the foundation of the future important enterprise. In company with his brothers, John and Patrick, he purchased eighty acres of land in Prickly Pear valley, and there the firm of Rogan Brothers began business. The land was but little improved and had upon it only a small frame house. The brothers took hold energetically and rapidly extended the improvements, erected buildings and barns and enclosed a large outground. At the present time they have increased their farm to 215 acres. The cellar of the house was provided with a concrete wall twenty-eight inches thick. The brothers then commenced farming on a rather extensive scale, dealing in stock, hay and potatoes, raising all crops by irrigation, their water-right being one of the oldest and best in the valley. Since then the firm has given considerable attention to the cultivation of shade trees. They have found the silver leaf the most hardy, although they have experimented with all kinds, and are now raising soft maples. To the city of Helena they furnish large numbers of trees, many of them the most beautiful within its limits.

They have a paradise of shrubs and flowers, together with an orchard of 200 trees. Concerning the question of apples it is the evidence of the Rogan Brothers that the Dutchess of Oldenburg is the leader of Montana. For a period of six years the brothers were engaged in the stock business on Sun river, which enterprise proved quite successful. Following the death of John Rogan in 1889, the ranch was sold in 1890, and all interest concentrated in the home ranch. Here the firm has a fine herd of Hereford cattle.

Fraternally Mr. Rogan is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of which he was president for many years. He was also a delegate to the convention of that order at Trenton, N. J., in 1898. Politically the affiliations of Mr. Rogan were with the Democratic party, and he is now a member of the school board. On October 18, 1889, Mr. Rogan was united in marriage to Miss Ellen A. Lavery, of Titusville, Pa. She was born December 31, 1866, and was the daughter of Murtagh and Margaret Lavery, natives of Ireland, who came to the United States in 1863. They located in Crawford county, Pa., where they yet reside, engaged in the occupation of agriculture. The Rogan and Lavery families were neighbors in Ireland. Mrs. Rogan was educated in the common and normal schools at Edinboro and she followed the profession of teaching for seventeen years. Mr. and Mrs. Rogan are parents of three children: Marguerite M., Mabel and Annie Marie, twins, and John Paul Augustus. Both are active and devout members of the Catholic church. The story of the life of Mr. Hugh J. Rogan is one of almost uninterrupted success since he went forth into the world for himself. He has encountered obstacles, but has overcome them. His rare business judgment, patience and industry has carried him on to a well-merited success. He is a man in whom the people of Helena and Lewis and Clarke county have confidence, and for whom they have the highest esteem and appreciation.

MOSES F. ROOT is one of the progressive and successful farmers and stockgrowers of Lewis and Clarke county, his well improved ranch being located on Canyon creek, twenty-two miles north of the capital city. Mr. Root is a native of the old Empire state, having been born at Victory, Cayuga county, N. Y., on November 9, 1853, the son of

William and Sarah Root, likewise natives of New York, where the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death in 1893, his wife having passed away on Christmas day, 1889.

Moses F. Root received his earlier educational discipline in the public schools, and thereafter continued his studies in Red Creek Seminary, but began to assist his father on the farm while a mere lad. At the age of eighteen years he set out in life by going to Wisconsin, where he was employed in the lumbering industry until 1873, when he returned to New York and again engaged in farming until 1877. That year, however, he disposed of his interests and came to Montana by boat from Bismarck, N. D., to Fort Benton, and thence drove to Poorman creek where he engaged in mining with such meagre success that he soon found employment on the ranch of William Negus, with whom he remained until the summer of 1880, when he obtained employment in quartz mining at Mount Pleasant and Bell mountain. In the spring of 1882 Mr. Root turned his attention to farming and stock-raising, giving special attention to the raising of horses. He also ran the stage line between Helena and Lincoln, and that between Helena and Fort Benton. His home ranch of 160 acres is located twenty-two miles north of Helena, but he also leases and utilizes for stock purposes 600 acres and has 120 acres of his place available for cultivation. He raises cattle and horses upon an extensive scale, and his well directed efforts have been attended with excellent success.

In politics Mr. Root gives active support to the Republican party, and is at the present time postmaster at Canyon creek. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. March 25, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Root and Miss Delia M. Negus, who was born in Virginia City, Nev., the daughter of William and Ann Negus, natives respectively of the states of Michigan and New York. They emigrated to the west and located in Montana in 1866. They first resided in Helena, where they remained two years, after which Mr. Negus removed to a ranch twenty miles north of the city and engaged in stockraising. He also operated the stage line between Helena, Lost Horse and Lincoln. His death occurred January 13, 1888, and his widow is now living on the ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Root have four children: William L., Raymond G., Florence V. and Irene M. Mr. Root is active in county affairs and has ever been

prominently identified in the improvement of the county roads, so necessary to prosperity in the community.

WILLIAM ROGERS, a prosperous ranch-owner of Jefferson county, located near Finn, was born in Ireland, on February 10, 1836, the son of James and Catherine (Duffy) Rogers. The father, who was a son of Lawrence Rogers, was a coppersmith. William Rogers remained at home with his parents until he was fourteen years of age. During the succeeding six years he worked at various employments and, in 1856, at the age of twenty years, he came to the United States, landing in New York. In that city he remained two years, and then went to Missouri, locating at St. Joseph. In March, 1860, he started with an ox team for Denver, Colo., and on his arrival in the Pike's Peak district he engaged in mining, which he continued with fair success until 1863. In that year he came to Bannack, Mont., and within three weeks joined in the stampede for Alder gulch.

Mr. Rogers followed mining at this place for three years. In 1865 there was another "find" at Confederate gulch, now Diamond City, and here he continued for another year to search for the elusive yellow metal. In 1866 Mr. Rogers located in Boulder valley, in Jefferson county. Turning his attention to farming and stockraising, he has there found the profit he had sought in vain in the sand and wash of the gulches. In 1850 Mr. Rogers was married to Miss Ann McIntee. They have had five children, three of whom, William H., Thomas and John F., have been removed by death. Their living children are Alice and Riley. Mr. Rogers has in his possession a very common, ordinary appearing chair, which would sell for perhaps \$1.50 if now at retail. This chair was built in Alder gulch in 1864, at a cost of \$27 in greenbacks. Martin Holter, now a resident of Helena, sawed the lumber for this historical chair.

EDWARD ROSE, who came into the world as a subject of the autocrat of the icy north, the Czar of all the Russias, was born in that country August 14, 1871, the second of six children of S. and Rose (Titkin) Rose, also natives of Russia and descendants of families long prominent in mer-

cantile life. He was a diligent student in the public schools of his native land until he was seventeen years old. He then came to America and attended school in Ohio for a year. From there he removed to Chicago, where he engaged a few months in merchandising business and then went to Helena, Mont., where he arrived in 1889. His first engagement in the state was with A. Goldberg, of that city, with whom he remained for a time, and then took up his residence in Butte, entering into a partnership with H. Goldstein in general merchandising, Mr. Goldstein later selling out his interest to Mr. Rose, who has since then conducted it alone. He has been very successful, building up a large and continually expanding business with a patronage which he has bound to him by his strict integrity, an enterprise that keeps up with the public needs and a uniform courtesy and willingness to accommodate. While a modest and unostentatious citizen, he is held in high esteem for his sterling worth and genuine devotion to the welfare of the community. He has served as outer guard of Butte Lodge Knights of Pythias, and president of Butte Lodge of the order of Bnai Brith No. 420. In politics he is a Republican, but is not an active partisan.

PETER O. FALLANG.—Born May 18, 1846, at Gran Dioces, Hadeland, Norway, the son of Ole P. Fallang, a skilled carpenter and inventor who was in mechanical matters and in sweep of vision a quarter of a century ahead of his time, Peter O. Fallang, of Sweet Grass county, Mont., is entitled by natural inheritance to the position of prominence he occupies among his fellow citizens. His father died of cholera in 1853 when Peter O. was but seven years old, but he was carefully reared by his mother, who was also a native of Norway and whose maiden name was Anne Halvorsen. Her father was a prosperous miller, and her husband's father was a leading farmer in his section of the country. The ancestors on both sides were longlived people, and stood high in the esteem of the community. Their son, Peter, attended the common schools until he was twelve years of age, when he entered the high school, from which he was graduated in 1861 at the age of fifteen. After leaving school he worked on the farm until 1865, meanwhile pursuing his studies and a carefully selected course of reading. On the first day of October, 1865, he entered the military

school of the regular army located at Christiania, and was graduated therefrom on July 31, 1868, at the age of twenty-two years. From early life he was distinguished for promptness in the discharge of duty, honesty and truthfulness, and by this means made warm and enduring friendships among his worthy associates and commanded the respect of his superiors. He has always been temperate in habits, careful in choice of companions and devoutly religious. At the age of thirteen he was seized with a consuming ambition to become an officer in the army, and to the gratification of this desire he devoted all his energies, supplying by hard work the deficiencies of financial equipment. He lived at Christiania as a soldier until May, 1873, when he resigned from the army and immigrated to the United States, proceeding at once to Rushford, Minn., where he remained until autumn. In October he went to Wisconsin and worked in the pineries in that state as a scaler during the winter. In the spring of 1874 he bought a piece of land in Black Brook, Wis., and removing his family thereto from Minnesota, lived there until 1878, and then returned to Rushford, Minn., where he was engaged in selling farming implements and machinery until 1881. In October of that year he started for Montana, and on his arrival located the place on which he now resides and which has been his home ever since. He has been engaged in raising sheep, horses and cattle since 1883, and has improved his ranch with care and taste, expecting from his arrival to pass the rest of his life in the state.

Mr. Fallang is particularly well qualified for public life and has yielded to pressing demands once or twice to accept office, but has many times refused. He was one of the first county commissioners of Sweet Grass county, but insisted upon serving without pay and solely for the good of the people of the new county. He was also city marshal of Rushford, Minn., from 1879 to 1881. In Norway he was a non-commissioned officer and instructor in the military school until 1870, and was then promoted quartermaster, which position he held at the time of his resignation for the purpose of coming to the United States. In Montana he was the originator and promoter of the Sweet Grass woolen mills, the first enterprise of the kind in the state. He has always been foremost in support of every good idea for the development of material resources and the advancement of industrial interests and has rendered valuable



J. C. Tallant

and appreciated service along many lines in his state, which he considers one of the best and most promising in the Union. He has been closely and serviceably identified with the school system for many years, and has given it an impetus and a directness of course in his county which is highly appreciated. He does not belong to any secret society, but is a firm believer and active worker in the Lutheran church, and was the originator of the congregation in his town.

Mr. Fallang was married on July 27, 1870, at Christiania, Norway, to Mrs. Inger Maria Olsen, who was born September 2, 1842, in the diocese of Swarstad, Laurdal, Norway, the daughter of a farmer. They have six children: Olga Birgethe, now Mrs. Carl Tangen, of Sweet Grass county; Oscar Alfred, now sheriff of the county, and a veteran of the Spanish-American war, having been with the First Montana Volunteers in the Philippines; Herbert Christopher, a prosperous electrician living in Seattle, also a veteran of the late war, having been with the Third United States Infantry in Cuba; Agnes Constance, now Mrs. Andrew Olsbach, of Ballard, Wash.; Inga Mathilde, now Mrs. Peter Mayelsen, of Sweet Grass county, and Samuel, a student at the Agricultural College, Bozeman. Mr. Fallang is a man of positive convictions and freedom and candor of speech. His views on any public question are never of a doubtful character. Although modest and unassuming he has been forced to a position of leadership among the people of his community because of his capacity.

HENRY M. ROSSLER is recognized as one of the popular citizens of Helena, where he has resided since 1892, and has control of valuable real estate interests. Mr. Rossler is a native of Switzerland, born November 23, 1856, the son of Charles A. and Jannallie (Bruce) Rossler, the former born in Holland and the latter in Portugal. Charles A. Rossler devoted his attention to the raising of high-grade live stock and was very successful in his business enterprises. He was a Protestant in his religious faith and a prominent and influential member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he attained the thirty-third degree in the Scottish Rite. He was deeply interested in horticulture, and was president of the leading horticultural society of the locality where he maintained his home. He passed

into eternal life in July, 1887, having enjoyed the highest confidence and esteem of all who knew him. His wife, who is an ardent member of the Catholic church, survives him, maintaining her home at the old homestead. They became the parents of six children, all of whom are living at the present time, namely: Albert, Henry M., Jannallie, Matilda and Mary.

The subject of this sketch received exceptional educational advantages, having attended the public schools until he had attained the age of thirteen years, when he entered the first thoroughly equipped horticultural university ever established, located at Achaffburg, Bavaria, Germany. There he devoted his attention to the study of the art and science of horticulture, continuing at the university until he had attained the age of eighteen years, when he went to London, England, where he studied floriculture for one and one-half years, thoroughly mastering the branches to which he had thus devoted himself. In 1878 Mr. Rossler made a trip to South Africa with a prominent medico-botanical society to further his knowledge of plant growth and varieties. He returned to his home on December 27, 1879, and later made a trip to Paris, where he took a thorough course in hybridizing, or the method of changing the color and form of flowers, or otherwise adding to the beauty of such products by artificial means. In 1880 he returned home, remained a brief interval and then started for America. Mr. Rossler located in the city of New York, where he became identified with the extensive business conducted by Charles Klunder, operations being conducted under the firm name of Klunder & Co. For the first eleven and a half years Mr. Rossler devoted his attention to landscape gardening in connection with the operations of the firm, gaining a high reputation for his ability and artistic conceptions. Thereafter he had entire charge of the business of the concern until 1892, when he came to Montana, located in the capital city and engaged in the florist's business, continuing to conduct a large and successful enterprise until 1900, when he disposed of the same and has since given his attention to his real estate interests. He is a man of genial personality and has gained a host of friends in the city of his adoption. He has traveled widely and is conversant with several different languages, each of which he speaks fluently.

In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party so far as national affairs are concerned,

but in local matters he maintains a somewhat independent attitude. Fraternally he is identified with a number of the leading organizations in Helena, being popular in each and thoroughly appreciating and enjoying the society of his many warm friends. On April 16, 1900, Mr. Rossler was united in marriage to Mary Siebrecht, who was born in Munich, Bavaria, Germany, but has been a resident of Helena for many years.

DANL. E. ROUSE.—Everywhere and under all circumstances it is good and pleasant for brethren to dwell together in unity; and no more impressive or beautiful example of filial harmony and mutual helpfulness can be found in the state than that furnished by the Rouse brothers, of Bozeman, who have lived and worked together without a hitch or jar of any moment for the entire term of their maturity. The elder, Daniel E. Rouse, was born in Washtenaw county, Mich., September 30, 1834; the younger, Elisha A., in Cass county, in that state, February 1, 1845. They are sons of Daniel G. and Hannah (Aldord) Rouse, both natives of New York state, where the Rouse family lived for several generations, the paternal grandfather of the brothers, Anthony Rouse, having settled Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain, and given it the family name. He was a prominent man in his day and section, and rendered his country valiant service in the war of 1812. In 1831 the father settled in Washtenaw county, Mich., and later removed to Kalamazoo and built the Kalamazoo hotel, the first one built in the city. A few years after this he took up his residence in Cass county, where he remained until 1852, and went to California, leaving his family in Michigan. He never saw them again, dying in the mining regions of a fever contracted there.

About the time his father left for California, Daniel started to Minnesota, and after a few years was joined there by the rest of the family. They remained for a short time and then removed to Franklin county, Iowa; two years later to Sioux county in the same state. In 1861 the brothers started across the plains for California, making the trip overland with oxen as far as Red Butte station on the North Platte, where they stopped and allowed the train to proceed without them. They remained there for a year, haying during the season and doing other work at times. In July, 1862,

they started for Bitter Root valley with a cayuse team, which they traded at the first convenient opportunity for oxen. They made the trip without trouble by way of Lander's cutoff and on to Rattlesnake, finally locating in Pike's Peak gulch near Deer Lodge, where they engaged in mining, but without success. They next went to near Missoula and put in forty acres of fall wheat on rented property. Here Elisha remained and worked the land and Daniel made a trip to Bannack, from there to Gallatin City, and in company with others laid out the town and built some thirty houses. There his brother joined him and together they went to Three Forks, where they farmed one season, and in the fall made a journey to Salt Lake City for seed and other supplies, returning and locating in the Gallatin valley in January, 1864. Here they took up property on Reese creek which they cultivated for a time. In July, 1864, Daniel took up the land on which the city of Bozeman now stands, he being the first to locate there. He laid out a town site, had four blocks surveyed, and erected the first building within the present city limits. The site is the one now occupied by the Wilson Company, on Main street. Since that time he has made his home in Bozeman, and has seen the city rise around him almost like an exhalation from the ground. After raising two crops on Reese creek, his brother joined him at Bozeman, and lived there two years or more. In 1866 he took up the ranch on which he now lives. It consists of 160 acres, located about five miles southeast of Bozeman, is highly improved with good buildings, fences; all under irrigation, and produces large crops of excellent hay, oats and other grains. Daniel owns considerable valuable property in Bozeman, and has been in business there at different times. Among the incidents of his life which have impressed him deeply was the burial of the remains of Col. Bozeman, who went from the city which bears his name to the place of his tragic and untimely death. Mr. Rouse was one of the party who recovered the body and gave it decent interment.

Daniel Rouse has been married twice. The first wife was Miss Melissa Ingraham Wallace, of Michigan, whom he married in 1855. By this union three children were born: Wallace, Ida and Edward. His second marriage was to Miss Susan Hitchcock, also of Michigan. It was solemnized in 1871, and Mrs. Rouse lived happily with him until she died in 1899. Elisha was married December 26, 1875, to Miss Chastina Randell, a

native of Michigan. They have ten children, namely: Charles, Nelson Lee, Claude D., Guy, Lettie Pearl, Mattie Helen May, Rubie, Elsie, Abbie and Sadie. The third son, Claud, has developed quite an inventive genius which he has turned to good account in the invention of a patent gate which is opened by the wagon, and seems to be superior to anything of the kind on the market. The communion of interest, of labor, and of enjoyment, and the harmonious companionship which have characterized these brothers from their early life continues, and will continue to the end. Their tastes and habits have been molded together; they are the same in excellence of character, good citizenship and social qualities; and they enjoy in an equal degree the confidence and esteem of their fellows.

WILLIAM RUPPEL.—Among the sturdy sons of the German fatherland who have cast in their lot with Montana and have here attained success is Mr. Ruppel, who has a fine ranch, located about one mile west of Twin Bridges, his postoffice address. Mr. Ruppel was born in Hessen, Germany, on February 22, 1856, the son of Henry and Margaret (Jacob) Ruppel, both natives of Hessen, and of good old German stock. Henry Ruppel was a farmer and a volunteer in the German army in the war of 1866. His death occurred in his native land, where he was ever held in the highest esteem. His wife died at the same time and they were buried together.

William Ruppel was afforded an excellent education, completing a thorough course of study in the gymnasium. After leaving school he continued in the work of the homestead farm until 1882, when he came to America, and after landing in New York he made his way to Iowa, locating in Mount Pleasant, where he stayed eighteen months and started for Montana. He came to Twin Bridges, Madison county, and found employment by the day on various ranches. Eventually he was engaged in driving the "W. H. & N. P." cattle from Twin Bridges to Choteau county, and through his association in this line became so impressed with the possibilities for successful cattleraising that he remained in Choteau county from 1889 until 1898, within which time he was identified with some of the most extensive outfits in the northern part of the state. In 1898 Mr. Ruppel returned to Twin Bridges and purchased the Wilhart ranch of

652 acres. The estate is a valuable one, and is considered one of the best in the valley. Mr. Ruppel gives his attention to the breeding and raising of high-grade shorthorn cattle, and his efforts have been so directed as to render success a natural sequence. The ranch is well-improved and its owner has every reason to congratulate himself upon the results of his efforts since he began operations.

Politically he gives support to the Democratic party, and his religious faith is that of the Lutheran church, while fraternally he is identified with the Sons of Hermann and Ancient Order of Modern Woodmen. On September 15, 1896, in St. Paul, Minn., Mr. Ruppel was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Ammon, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, the daughter of George Ammon, an extensive manufacturer of chicory, a business in which his ancestors had been long engaged, it being handed down for many generations to the oldest son in each. Mr. Ammon is still living in his native province, of which he is one of the influential and representative citizens. Mrs. Ruppel came to the United States in 1884, locating in Utica, N. Y., where she had friends. Her father was an officer in the militia of Bavaria, and was made a colonel of volunteers in the Franco-Prussian war. Mr. and Mrs. Ruppel have three children—William Ammon, born April 23, 1897; Henry George, born August 23, 1898, and John Frederick, born December 13, 1900.

JAMES R. RUSSEL, city librarian of Butte, has for many years been prominent and influential in the Presbyterian ministry in Montana, being closely identified with the work of church building and in the extension of the general usefulness of that denomination. He was born in Kentucky, on September 6, 1847, the son of David A. and Susan (Crutchfield) Russel. The father was a native of Lynchburg, Va., born in 1795, and removed to Kentucky when he was ten years of age. He became a prominent merchant and was one of the founders of Center College, at Danville, Ky. He died in 1863. The mother was the daughter of John Crutchfield, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and passed away September 10, 1847.

James R. Russel was the youngest of nine children, and was graduated from Center College, Danville, in 1866. Subsequently he taught school

in Louisiana one year and a select classical school for the same period in Covington, Ky. In 1868 he entered Princeton (N. J.) Theological Seminary, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New York in 1870. During the summer of that year he supplied the church at North Wolfboro, N. H., after which he returned to Princeton and was graduated in 1871. He preached successively at Clover Port, Danville and Shelbyville, Ky., where he built a handsome church edifice. In March, 1872, he went to Denver, Colo., and in May was ordained by the presbytery of that state. Later coming to Helena, he organized a Presbyterian church and another at Deer Lodge and later one at Missoula. During his stay in Helena he successfully collected subscriptions amounting to about \$3,000 for the erection of a church in that place. He was relieved by Rev. W. C. Rommel, and in 1874 he built the first Presbyterian church in Montana at Deer Lodge, and for four years conducted religious services at the Montana state penitentiary at that place. The same year he visited the Yellowstone National Park with W. W. Johnson, United States deputy mineral surveyor. While still located at Deer Lodge in 1876 he began to hold regular services once a month in Butte, the population then numbering about 2,500. These services were continued until 1879 when he removed to Butte, where he built a beautiful church edifice, completing it in 1881. On account of the precarious state of his health he retired from the ministry, and engaged for several months in journalistic work on the Butte Miner.

Following a canvassing trip to Oregon and Washington in 1884, he returned to Butte, and was elected city treasurer in the spring of 1885 and from 1886 until 1892 he served as superintendent of city schools. From 1893 to 1895 he was connected with Murray's private bank. He was also manager of the McNamara estate for the executor, and was then made city librarian, in which position he is now serving with the utmost satisfaction. In 1875 Mr. Russel was united in marriage to Mrs. Fannie Irvine, daughter of Maj. J. F. Forbis, formerly of Helena, and sister of John F. and Jas. W. Forbis, now prominent attorneys of Butte. Her children are Mrs. J. B. Wellcome, of Butte, and Perrin W. Irvine, a prosperous merchant of Shanghai, China. Mr. and Mrs. Russel have six children, of whom Donald Alston died at the age of six years. The living are Leilah R., Elza, Theodosia K., Charlotte Hough and Francis Forbis.

THE RUHE BROTHERS.—The brothers, Christian and Detlef Ruhe, are numbered among the enterprising and successful young men of Choteau county, where they are bending their energies to the sheep business and are attaining a position of prominence in this great industry which is giving to Montana a worldwide reputation. Christian Ruhe was born in the village of Hemmingstead, Holstein, Germany, on December 27, 1861, one of the seven children born to Mitchel and Susan (Sticken) Ruhe, both of whom were natives of the same section of Germany, where they still maintain their home, the father being sixty-one years old and having devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. His wife was born in 1833.

Christian Ruhe received his educational discipline in his native place, continuing his studies until he reached the age of sixteen years and thereafter assisting in the operation of the old homestead farm until the age of twenty. He then, in 1881, bravely set forth to seek his fortunes in America. He first located at Denison, Crawford county, Iowa, and there was engaged in farm work until 1887, when he came to Montana and for the ensuing three years was employed on a sheep ranch near Billings, Yellowstone county. In the spring of 1890 Mr. Ruhe came to Choteau county and located on the ranch now controlled and operated by him and his brother, the place being in the Bear Paw mountain section and on Birch creek, and thirty-five miles southeast of Big Sandy station on the Great Northern Railroad. The brothers have a well improved and valuable ranch of 800 acres, and here they devote their attention to the raising of high-grade sheep, also securing large annual yields of hay. They are ambitious and enterprising and are destined to take rank among the leading stockmen of this section of the state.

Detlef Ruhe was born in the same place as his brother, the date of his nativity being September 18, 1863. He was educated in the public schools of Holstein and remained on the parental homestead until 1888, when he joined his brother in the United States, being located at Denison, Iowa, until the spring of the following year, when he came to Montana and was thereafter employed on a sheep ranch near Billings until 1891. In the following year he entered into partnership with his brother, and they have ever since maintained this association, proving able coadjutors and carrying on their operations with energy and good judgment. Neither of the brothers is married.

EDWARD RYAN.—Of stanch old Irish stock Mr. Ryan has ever shown the characteristics of the race, and is one of the influential farmers and stockgrowers of Montana, of which state he is an honored pioneer, his finely improved ranch being located near Boulder, Jefferson county. He was born in Caledonia, Ontario, Canada, on April 1, 1839, one of the eight children of David and Eureka (Jenks) Ryan, both of whom were born in County Tipperary, Ireland, whence they came to America with their parents, both families locating in Quebec, Canada, they later removing to Ontario, the marriage of Mr. Ryan's parents being there solemnized. In the public schools of Ontario he was educated, and in that province also he learned the carpenter trade, becoming a skilled mechanic. In 1857 he removed to Illinois, and six months later went south and was for two years working at his trade in Memphis, Tenn. He then returned to Illinois, and started with horses and wagons from Bureau county for Denver, Colo. In that city he worked at his trade for a year, the second year engaging in ranching.

Mr. Ryan then joined a party outfitting for Montana, driving an ox team on this occasion. There were fourteen teams in the train, and most of the men were accompanied by their families. They had no trouble with Indians, though trains preceding and following them were attacked; with serious results, and the signal fires of the red men were seen on all sides. They also saw where whole outfits had been burned by the Indians, who killed the emigrants, stole the horses and cattle and then set fire to what remained. On the way a man joined them who was unkempt and unprepossessing in appearance, and the party took him to be a spy for the Mormons or Indians, and asked him to sleep in the corral, but he refused, preferring to sleep outside. Mr. Ryan was appointed to keep guard over him, which he did, after hiding the man's horse. After taking breakfast in the morning he rode away and was the first man Mr. Ryan met at Virginia City, and proved to be an entirely respectable and worthy character, and he joked heartily over being under Mr. Ryan's guard. They arrived in Virginia City on July 2, 1864, and there Mr. Ryan remained until fall, when he removed to Boulder, passed the winter, then went to Last Chance gulch and engaged in placer mining until fall, when he purchased a band of cattle and brought them to North Boulder.

There he took up homestead and pre-emption claims of 160 acres each, which constitute a por-

tion of his present fine ranch. He engaged in raising horses and cattle, and has continued successfully in this enterprise upon quite an extensive scale. In 1870 he took a band of cattle to Horse-shoe Bend and pastured there for six years, when he sold his cattle and returned to the home ranch, to which he had added by purchase until its area is now 1,400 acres. He usually winters about 500 head of stock, and has shown great discrimination and ability in his operations. He also has a ranch of 460 acres near Logan, Gallatin county. Mr. Ryan gives an unqualified support to the Democratic party, and he has been for many years a school trustee, was a member of the state board of stock commissioners, served for six years as county commissioner when Radersburg was the county seat, while in 1899 he was appointed to this office to fill a vacancy, and was elected in 1900 as his own successor. He is one of the chief stockholders of the Bank of Boulder, of which he is vice-president, and no man in the county is held in higher esteem, both for his scrupulous integrity and his high regard for the rights of others. His success has been achieved by worthy means.

In December, 1864, at Virginia City, Mr. Ryan and Miss Ellen Lacey were married. She was the daughter of Patrick Lacey and wife, who settled in Savannah, Ga., where she was raised and educated. The father died in Ireland. Later she and two brothers came to Council Bluffs, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan have had seven children: Mary, wife of William Carpenter, of Logan; Nellie, deceased; Kate, wife of Thomas Smith, of Three Forks; James, a successful rancher in Boulder valley; Edward, deceased; Eureka, and Ada, wife of John McAuley, a rancher in Boulder valley. A sad fatality deprived Mr. and Mrs. Ryan of two of their children, Nellie and Edward, in 1895. They were on a trip to Logan with a wagon and three-horse team, and, in crossing the slough of Jefferson river, then much swollen, they were swept away by the freshet, the old crossing having been washed out. Only after an untiring and grief-burdened search of five weeks were their bodies recovered, Mr. Ryan finding the remains of his son at five o'clock in the morning in the Jefferson river near its junction with the Missouri, many miles below where the accident occurred. His daughter's remains were recovered at Great Falls. The shock of this disaster was a most severe one to the bereaved parents, and their memory will ever retain something of the shadow which then encompassed them.

JAMES W. SACRY, one of the more successful ranchers and stockraisers of Madison county, who resides on his beautifully situated property, on Jefferson Island, was born in Garrett county, Ky., on January 26, 1834, the son of George and Margaret (Pickett) Sacry, both Kentuckians, and the father was a lifelong farmer in Kentucky. His son, James W. Sacry, was educated in private schools and, in 1851, at the age of seventeen years, he went to Ray county, Mo., on the Ohio river. In the spring of 1852 he took the long westward journey across the plains with ox teams to California. The trip was not an unpleasant one, however, and upon his arrival at Suscall Ferry, Cal., he took charge of the ferry boat for four months. He then worked for Gen. Balejo at Sonoma City for some months and later removed to Santa Rose and passed a year and a half in farming. His next move was to the Redwoods, where he was for five or six years profitably engaged in lumbering.

Returning to San Francisco, he was associated with a prominent lumber firm for several months and then he was steamboating on the Sacramento river for a limited time. Thence he went to Oraville, Butte county, where he remained two years, then at Spanish Flat he passed eight months, and went to Sonoma county, where he was engaged in business for several years and until 1860. In Marine county he lived two years, his whole life in California including a couple of trips to Nevada, lasting until 1870, and during most of this time he was profitably mining. From 1870 until 1877 Mr. Sacry was engaged in various mechanical trades in Utah, coming in 1877 to Montana, arriving on June 8, and locating at Pony. Here he mined four months on the Richmond Flat, and then selecting and removing to his present home on South Boulder river. In the spring of 1878 he purchased 200 acres of land of the Northern Pacific and began ranching on a rather limited scale. He engaged in cattleraising, and with his son bought 640 acres on the range, and here they now conduct a prosperous farming and stockraising business in a very choice location. They have one of the finest residences in the county, and it is quite a summer resort. Here the hospitable family entertain many guests, who come to enjoy the picturesque scenery and fine fishing, there being superior facilities for this sport.

Mr. Sacry was married on March 14, 1860, to Miss Marietta Oman, of Marion county, Ill. She is the daughter of George W. Oman, of New York,

and Malvina (Dicky) Oman, of Kentucky. George W. Oman removed to Illinois in 1848 and in 1851 went to California with a train of ox teams, stopping for a short time in Utah. The Indians were quite troublesome, but aside from stampeding some of their stock, they did no damage to the train. He remained in California. Mr. and Mrs. Sacry have had ten children, of whom six have died. Those living are Florence, Mrs. George Sparrow; Dollie, Mrs. Henry Rundell; William L. and Harry. Those they have lost are George Warren, Marion, Frank, Laura, Bertie and Pearl. For a number of years Mr. Sacry has served as judge of election, school trustee and clerk, and for six years he was postmaster of Jefferson Island. He is highly esteemed and has the confidence of all of his associates.

CHARLES SALES.—Doubtless, to many of the hardy pioneers who braved the dangers and rugged toil of the wilderness in planting and peopling the Great West, there came dreams or visions wherein they saw themselves patriarchs with numerous descendants dotting the hillsides and flocking the valleys of their chosen localities with happy homes and the goodly products of civilized life. Perhaps the vision gave them form as founders of cities, throbbing with intense intellectual energies, mighty manufactories, and great commercial enterprises; and richly adorned with stately minsters, commodious schools, handsome residences, and all the concomitants of modern nations. Whether or not such a dream visited the waking or sleeping reveries of Zachariah Sales we may never know; but certain it is that, in a small way at least, it was his fate to be such a founder, the town of Salesville, Gallatin county, Mont., having derived its name from him. His father, Zachariah Sales, a descendant of an old family long established in Yorkshire, England, removed with his family to America in 1844, and settled in Ontario, Canada, where he spent the rest of his life in carpentering and building. He was married in England to Elizabeth Allsop, of the same nativity. At his death he left five sons and two daughters. The third son, Zachariah, brother of the subject of this sketch, who was also born in Yorkshire, England, left the Dominion of Canada in the vigor of his manhood and started to Montana, making the journey overland with an ox team in company with

others. The party had no serious difficulty with the Indians, but in the midst of the prairie Mr. Sales' team died, and with gross and brutal inhumanity, the rest of the party abandoned him with his wife and four children to make their way as best they could on foot. It was a desperate situation and required heroic treatment. He resolved that in case they were attacked by the Indians, he would not leave any of his family to the relentless cruelty of the savages, but would kill them all and then sell his own life as dearly as possible. Happily no such dreadful alternative was in store for him. Another party of emigrants soon came along, picked them up and carried them safely to Montana, where they arrived in August, 1865, and located in the beautiful valley of the Gallatin. Here Mr. Sales engaged in farming and saw milling, and started the town which bears his name. He spent his life in this region and the service of its people, dying full of years and of honors, and was laid to rest with every demonstration of popular esteem and affection.

Charles Sales was born in Canada, March 18, 1835 and in 1857, when a young man twenty-two years old, he moved westward, locating in Wisconsin, where he remained nearly twenty years, engaged in lumbering. From there he went to Iowa, spent five years in successful farming and then followed his brother to Montana, arriving in June, 1881, at the homestead, which he bought and occupied until 1895, when he sold it to his son, Allen H., retaining, however, for his own use 320 acres. He also had a home in Bozeman, where he lived until the death of his wife, but has since resided with his son. He was married in October, 1864, to Alberta C. Zahn, a native of Germany, who had come to America with her parents, making Wisconsin their home. She died April 12, 1898. Their children are: Walter H., living at Manhattan; Allen H., owning and farming the homestead; Edna E., now Mrs. Perry, a widow, living in Illinois; Charles F., Mary E. and Reno H., a mining engineer at Butte.

January 2, 1894, Mr. Sales was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Harnden, born in Cascade, Wis., December 19, 1871, a daughter of James W. and Sarah E. (Thompson) Harnden. James W. enlisted in February, 1863, in the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. Haskel commanding, served two years; was wounded during the battle at Cold Harbor. He received honorable discharge in 1865. The mother died in January, 1877. The

father is still living in Cascade, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Sales are the parents of two children: Zada, born October 31, 1895, and Lynde, born May 30, 1898.

Mr. Sales is a Republican in politics, and has been the nominee of his party for the state legislature. He led his ticket at the election, but the adverse majority was too much for even a popular man like him to overcome. He is, however, recognized universally as a citizen of broad views, progressive methods, fine business instincts and strict integrity, a credit to his name and an ornament to his community.

ALLEN H. SALES, the second son of the foregoing and the third proprietor by direct descent of the Sales homestead, was born at Merrill, Lincoln county, Wis., September 6, 1868. He removed from Wisconsin to Iowa with the family when he was seven years old, and remained with them until he was twelve. He then migrated with them to Montana, where he was reared on the old homestead, getting his education in the neighboring district schools. When he grew up he took charge of the place for his father, and conducted it with such success that in a few years he was able to purchase it, which he did in 1896. It is a rich and valuable tract of 320 acres, all under irrigation, highly productive, and yielding annually large crops, of which barley is the principal one. The place has lost nothing of value or attractiveness in his hands, but is farmed with the same intelligence and vigor which characterized his father's and his grandfather's handling of it. He is a worthy follower in their footsteps.

ALBIN A. SANDAHL.—Since cleanliness is next to godliness, and that it has the sanction of undeniable authority, the people of Butte have, through the enterprise and foresight of Albin A. Sandahl, a means of grace of high rank in this respect in the C. O. D. Laundry, which he originated and established in 1892, and which has now rendered nearly ten years of great service to them. Mr. Sandahl was born in Sweden, on July 20, 1861. His parents, Andrew and Louise Sandahl, emigrated to America about 1863, and after a short stop in Chicago settled in Minnesota, where they engaged in keeping a hotel. The father now re-

sides in Butte. Albin was their only child. He was educated in good private schools in Minnesota, and was prepared for business at an excellent commercial college. Although not much over fifteen years of age, he began his mercantile career by opening a grocery store at Jordan, Minn. He brought this into a condition of prosperity and sold it at a good price. His next venture was in the meat business at Minneapolis, where he conducted two markets, and after seven years of success sold them also at good profits.

About this time, being attacked by the "western fever," he determined to cast his lot in with the yet dawning hopes of the Treasure state, and in 1888 came to Butte and began operations as a meat merchant and butcher. Thus he continued for about four years and then he organized the C. O. D. Laundry and pushed the undertaking to vigorous life and expanding successfulness. It now employs about ninety persons and does the most extensive business in the northwest. It is a complete establishment, lacking nothing in its equipment that the sleepless eye of science has discovered or the skillful hand of art has fashioned. That Mr. Sandahl is its presiding genius and its inspiring force goes almost without the saying. Mr. Sandahl was married on July 20, 1885, to Miss Jennie McAvoy, of Minneapolis. They have one child, Albin M., born at Minneapolis, on June 2, 1886. Mr. Sandahl attributes his success, which has been continual and substantial, to the fact that he has always been a total abstainer from intoxicants of every kind, that he has not frittered his valuable time away in trifles. He takes no active part in politics and wears the yoke of no party, voting for the best men according to his judgment. He affiliates with no secret societies, not because he opposes them or doubts their utility, but because his tastes do not run in that direction. He finds relief from the more serious and exacting phases of life in occasional hunting or fishing trips with congenial companions and these form his principal recreation. In addition to his laundry business he owns valuable mining interests.

() A. FALLANG.—Successful in business, having achieved distinction in both political and military service, held in high esteem by all who knew him, O. A. Fallang, the genial, capable and faithful sheriff of Sweet Grass county, Mont., was born at Black Brook, Wis., on December 2, 1874.

the son of P. O. and Maria (Olsen) Fallang. When he was two years old his parents removed to Rushford, Minn., in whose public schools he began his education. His father was then deputy sheriff, so that from childhood he has been necessarily interested in political affairs. In 1882 the family settled at Mellville, Mont., the father engaging in stock raising and the son attending the public schools and doing something in stockraising himself.

In 1894 and 1895 he was a student at Montana State College at Bozeman, pursuing a special course of study, and in 1898 he enlisted as a volunteer in Company L, First Montana Volunteers, and served with distinction throughout the Spanish-American war, being engaged in twenty-two battles with the Filipinos. He was mustered out at San Francisco, Cal., on October 17, 1899, and returned to his former home, and again began stockraising on his own account. In November, 1900, he was elected sheriff of Sweet Grass county and removed to Big Timber, the county seat, entering on the discharge of his official duties on January 7, 1901. He has identified himself with the public interests of his new home, taking a prominent part in its social, educational and other affairs. He is a member of Big Timber Lodge No. 25, K. of P.

JOHN SANFORD.—The subject of this sketch was born November 27, 1859, in Devonshire, England, where he was reared and educated. With true filial affection he remained at home and assisted his parents until he was thirty-eight years old, coming with them to America where, in 1881, he took up the nucleus of the ranch he now occupies, to which he has added by subsequent purchases until he has 480 acres. On portions of this he produces large crops of hay, grain and vegetables; and in addition has been successfully engaged in raising cattle. He has brought to his agricultural and stock business a good share of native shrewdness and the wisdom acquired in a long and useful experience, and thereby has made his work profitable and stimulating to others around him, being recognized as one of the leaders in his lines in the community.

Mr. Sanford was united in marriage with Miss Anna Herrin, a native of Maine, the nuptials being solemnized May 10, 1898. For an account of his ancestry see sketch of his father, Thomas Sanford.

and for one of Mrs. Sanford's family history see sketch of Harlan Herrin, both of which will be found elsewhere in this work. Fraternally Mr. Sanford is identified with the Odd Fellows. Both he and his wife are greatly esteemed by a large circle of admiring friends, and are held in the highest respect by all classes of the people around them. Their home is a center of genial and cordial hospitality, and their aid is freely given to every good cause.

PETER SANGER.—Fire, that quick and subtle spirit whom Prometheus lured from heaven to civilize and cheer mankind, is one of our best friends and cruelest of foes. He has titanic energy to fashion or destroy. With resistless power he drives our mighty engines and performs with sweet humility all needful offices for the household in which he is domesticated. He is full of soft, familiar courtesy, obedient to our lightest wish when chained and guarded, but when let loose he will run riot through the peaceful home and wrap its inmates in his terrible embrace, or swallow up whole cities in his ravenous maw, consuming the works of man and nature too. In his riotous madness at such times this creature of many-sided utility and terrible might yields to no single hand. To master and control him then requires the united force of many men, well organized, equipped and trained. And so in every city one of the institutions most highly cherished and regarded as most necessary is the fire department. The chief of this hazardous branch of the public service is usually chosen because of his well known qualifications for the place or rises to it through faithful and meritorious work in the department.

Both these elements of choice were involved in the selection of Chief Peter Sanger, of the Butte fire department. From his childhood he has been an enthusiast on fire fighting, and, wherever he has halted long enough, his irrepressible ardor in this direction has resulted, if none existed at the place, in the organization of a volunteer fire department, or, if one existed, in its improvement and increased efficiency. He was born at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1861. His father, Sebastian Sanger, was a native of Germany, of "Bingen on the Rhine," who emigrated to America about 1850, and followed the manufacture of wire. His mother was Magdaline (Neibiger) Sanger, also a German. Peter was the

fourth of their eleven children. He went to school in Cleveland until he was eleven years old, and then went out on his own account to seek his fortune in the west. At Chicago he lingered for nine months, working as a barber. With the five dollars he had then saved he set out to work his way to Denver. He reached that city, or village as it was then, with \$36 saved from his earnings on the way. He worked at rounding up cattle and mining for five years near Denver, then went to Leadville for two or three years, and here he helped to organize a volunteer fire department, the first with which he was connected. From Leadville he went, among the first arrivals, to Aspen, where he was from 1879 to 1885 and organized a volunteer fire department. In 1885 he removed to Butte, returned to Aspen after sixteen months, and remained until 1890, marrying there in 1887 Miss Maggie Shaw, a daughter of one of the pioneers of the state. There also were born the two children of his marriage, Hazel and Leslie. In 1890 he made his second advent at Butte and went to work at his old trade of barbering. In 1894 he engaged in mining, leasing and prospecting.

During his first residence in Butte he had joined the fire department, and on his return eagerly renewed his membership. On January 15, 1895, the great explosion at several warehouses near the Great Northern depot occurred, which resulted in the death of sixty-three people, among whom were thirteen firemen. There had been no fire in the town for months before this, and it took the department by surprise. Mr. Sanger was on the street with his children, and was unable to get on the hook and ladder truck as it went by him. He left the children at a nearby hotel and ran to the scene of the disaster, arriving just as the second explosion took place. He was so near that the buttons were burst off his coat, and if he had been on the truck he must have been killed, as all on it were. In 1897 he was appointed assistant chief of the department. There was one large fire that year, which consumed the Hale House and gave him a chance to show his metal. This he did in so masterly a manner that in 1898 he was chosen chief without opposition. In this station, if he have one aspiration above all others, except to give good service in behalf of life and property in time of danger, it is to enlarge and improve the department, add to its equipment and increase its efficiency. During his tenure as chief the number of paid men in the service has been increased from

fourteen to thirty, three new hose wagons have been purchased and three new fire houses been built. The efficiency of the work has also been greatly augmented. These benefits are not lost on the community, which has a high appreciation of his services, and loyally stands by his vigorous and progressive administration. The people recognize him as well qualified for his office, he being a man of great force of character, quick perception, unquailing courage and fine executive ability. One of his most important services was securing the passage through the Sixth state legislature of a measure placing all the fire departments of the state under legal control. He was the author of the bill making this provision and, in recognition of his part in the accomplishment, Gov. Smith sent him the pen with which he signed it. Chief Sanger belongs to several fraternal orders. He is a Knight of Pythias, a past chancellor in the order. He is also an Elk, an Eagle and one of the Sons of Hermann. In the last named he holds the office of vice-president.

THOMAS SANFORD.—For generations the name of Sanford has occupied a place of credit and respectability in Devonshire, England, and one of the worthiest scions of the house is Thomas Sanford, the subject of this review. He was born on the family estate November 1, 1830, the son of John and Hannah (Racket) Sanford, a prosperous farmer and with his wife devout members of the Catholic church. They were the parents of nine children, of whom James and Henry died in infancy and seven are still living, namely: John, William, Thomas, Hannah M., Elizabeth, Francis H. and Clara H. Thomas, our subject, was allowed only limited attendance at the public schools, being obliged to assist his father in the farm work when he was twelve years old. He remained with them until he was twenty-eight, when he began farming on his own account and followed the business for eight years. In 1869 he immigrated to America, locating in Hillsdale county, Mich., where he remained until 1871, when he came to Montana, and located a homestead in partnership with his brother William. The tract was 160 acres, and it has been increased by purchases from time to time until it now consists of 560 acres, a considerable portion of which is under cultivation and produces excellent crops of grain

and hay. It also generously supports the herds of cattle that Mr. Sanford handles successfully, this line of business being one of his principal resources.

In political affiliation Mr. Sanford is an ardent Republican, and while not seeking office or prominence in the party he takes great interest in its success and gives his portion of the service necessary to secure the desired results. He was united in marriage with Miss Annie Cox in March, 1859. She is a native of Somersetshire, England, and the daughter of Charles and Diana Cox, who came to the United States in 1840, settling first in New York state and later in Michigan, where they remained until their deaths, which occurred to the mother in June, 1888, and to the father in January, 1896. They were the parents of six children: Harry, deceased; Diana K. T., Sarah, Delia, Robert and Anna. Mr. and Mrs. Sanford became the parents of eight children of whom five are living, namely: Mary T. A., John, Francis M., Lucy M. S. and Clara R. Those deceased are James W., Rosa S. and Julia A. Mr. Sanford has made a good record and won gratifying success in his adopted land, where he is recognized as one of the substantial and useful citizens of the community in which he lives. In all the relations of life he has borne himself with dignity, uprightness and manliness, treating everybody with due courtesy, and is held in high esteem wherever he is known.

JAMES W. SAUNDERS.—In the capital city of Maine, beautiful Augusta, on November 6, 1841, there was born to William and Elizabeth (Page) Saunders a son, to whom was given the name of James W. Saunders. Both of his parents were natives of Maine, where they passed their entire lives, the father having been a machinist. Of their six children, of whom three are now living, James W. was the fourth. After a good common-school education in his native city Mr. Saunders devoted three years to learning the machinist trade, and then went to Portland, where he worked as a journeyman for two years. In 1864 he came from Portland to St. Joseph, Miss., thence to Omaha, where he secured transportation with a party starting for Montana. They arrived in Virginia City seventy-three days after they left Omaha. For a time Mr. Saunders worked in the placer mines in Alder gulch and was thereafter identified with ranching until 1869, when he returned east.

In 1871 he again came to Montana and located in Radersburg, where he was engaged in mining for two years, and then came to Virginia City, and was employed in a meat market, later he was employed in a quartz mill at Park mountain for eight months. He next aided in the development of the Madison mine as a machinist. Finally he returned to his ranch near Ennis, which comprises 160 acres of valuable land. Its principal product is hay. In addition to his ranching and stockgrowing Mr. Saunders conducts a very successful blacksmithing business, having a well-equipped shop and finding his services in demand, as he is a skilled artisan. He has always been an indefatigable worker and has won his success through his own efforts. He is a member of the state live stock commission, his political allegiance is given to the Democratic party, and fraternally he is identified with Montana Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., at Virginia City, and with Virginia City Lodge No. 30, A. O. U. W. On April 18, 1878, Mr. Saunders married with Miss Amanda Woodworth, who was born in Ohio, and of this union four children have been born: William Millard, a student in the business college at Bozeman; and Eunice M, Theodore A. and Charles Byron, who remain at the parental home.

L. H. SCHAEFFER.—Whatever may be said of other things, the necessities of life, those commodities which make up the articles of food, must be had at all hazards. And fortunate are the people who can purchase them of a gentleman as fair in his dealings, as progressive in his methods, as obliging in his service and as pleasant in his manner as Lincoln Hartzell Schaeffer, doing business as one of the leading grocers of Helena, located at Rodney & Breckenridge streets. His life began January 29, 1861, just when our unhappy land was getting ready for its awful baptism of blood and fire in the Civil war. His native town was North Benton, Mahoning county, Ohio, and his parents were Hartzell John and Mary Ellen (Taylor) Schaeffer, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania. His father spent his active life in farming and raising fine stock—cattle, horses and sheep. He is now living a pleasant and retired life at Normal, Ill., to which place he removed at the outbreak of the Civil war, soon after the birth of the subject of this sketch. His

wife still abides with him. The Schaeffer family are of German origin, the Taylors Scotch-Irish. Mr. Schaeffer was reared in Illinois, was educated in the public schools and at the State Normal School in his adopted home, the town of Normal. After leaving school he spent some months in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, working at various occupations and speculating. In 1883 he went into Minnesota, locating near Fairmount, where he had charge of Edward Earl's large stock farm for about two years. He then returned to Normal, Ill., and was engaged as clerk in a grocery store for three years, and in the same capacity in Chicago during the next two. In the fall of 1891 he made Montana his home, locating at Helena. His experience in the grocery business was ready capital, and soon secured him employment as manager for Weinstein & Co., extensively engaged in that business. A year later he determined to go into the business for himself and bought a stock of goods worth about \$3,000. He has been continuously engaged in it ever since and has been very successful, his trade having grown to large proportions and his stock increased to a value of more than \$10,000. Since 1892 he has occupied the commodious building on the northeast corner of Rodney and Breckenridge streets, and is now in extensive trade at that point. This is a two-story brick building, 30x70 feet, conveniently arranged and fitted up with the best known appliances for its purposes. In 1900 he built adjoining thereto a fine double modern brick residence, fronting on Breckenridge street, which is finished in hard wood in the best style of the builder's art. This property and others represent his accumulations since his arrival in Helena; for, when he came into the state, he had practically no money, his only capital being his resolute spirit, good health and valuable experience.

He was married April 20, 1892, to Miss Margaret Kline, a native of Bloomington, Ill., daughter of Henry and Susan A. (Fleischman) Kline, formerly of Pennsylvania. Her father was a soldier in the Union army and served throughout the war. He died in Illinois in 1891, leaving a widow who still resides at Bloomington. Mr. and Mrs. Schaeffer have two children: Margaret Ellen, born in September, 1894; and Hartzell, born August 2, 1900. Mr. Schaeffer is a Knight of Pythias and a Modern Woodman of America. He is a Republican in politics, always active, serving as alderman from the Second ward in 1900, frequently representing his people in county and state conventions.

PETER SCHEFFER is one of the leading farmers and stockgrowers of the Missoula valley, his fine ranch of 1,700 acres being located one mile west of Huson, his postoffice address. Mr. Scheffer is of stanch old German descent, a native of St. Columba, a village forty miles north of Montreal, Canada, the date of his birth having been October 6, 1849. His father, Eusebe Scheffer, was born in the same place, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1851, when the gold excitement in California was still at its height, he joined the throng of argonauts and upon arriving in California became a miner. In 1866 he came to Montana, locating in the western part of the territory and thus becoming an early pioneer of this section of the Union. He died here on October 2, 1900, at the venerable age of eighty-two years. The maiden name of his wife was Christiana Miller, who was born in Scotland, whence she accompanied her parents to Canada, when she was a child. Her death occurred on November 22, 1883.

Peter Scheffer was reared on the homestead farm, with a common school education. In 1869 he went to California, where he was engaged in lumbering until 1873, when he came to Montana and joined his father. In this state he has since maintained his home, and been successful in his operations as a farmer and stockgrower, in which he conducts business upon an extensive scale. His ranch is one of the best in the beautiful and fertile Missoula valley, and here he raises large crops of grain and hay, and also horses, cattle and sheep, having the best of pasturage and using marked discrimination in the selection and breeding of his stock. His ranch has excellent improvements of a permanent order, and he is one of the representative men of this locality, being a leader among the French residents of the valley, where he is held in high esteem and popularity, having marked business sagacity and a genial temperament which gains and retains stanch friendships. He gives his support to the Democratic party, and at the election in November, 1900, he was elected a member of the board of commissioners of Missoula county, a position for which he is peculiarly eligible. Mr. Scheffer was united in marriage to his cousin, Miss Alice Scheffer, who was likewise born in Canada, and they are the parents of six children, Mary, Ralph, Edgar, Thomas, Jennette and Elmer, to all of whom he will accord the best possible educational advantages.

DIEDRICH SCHILLING.—Germany has sent many of her worthy sons to the New World, and they have become important factors in advancing the interests of the various communities with which they are identified. A representative of this sterling class in Montana is Mr. Schilling, who is one of the successful young farmers and stockgrowers of Choteau county and who has attained success entirely through his own efforts, having been industrious and discriminating and having labored with a definite object in view. He is a native of Hamburg, Germany, born on July 13, 1866, the son of Peter Schilling, who was born in the same city in 1838, and devoting his active life to agricultural pursuits, is still a resident of his native land. The maiden name of his wife was Anna Hill, and she also was born in Hamburg, in 1840, and there her death occurred in 1876.

Diedrich Schilling received his schooling in the public schools of his native province, and when fourteen years of age he went to Australia, where he was employed on a farm for two years, when he returned to his home and served for nearly three years in the German navy, after which he devoted himself to a seafaring life for the ensuing six years in the merchant service. In 1887 he came to America and soon after his arrival to Montana, where he has ever since maintained his home. For three years he was engaged in herding sheep near White Sulphur Springs, and in 1890 he came to his present location in Choteau county, now having a good ranch property in the vicinity of the Bear Paw mountains, twenty-eight miles from Big Sandy station on the Great Northern Railroad, this village being his marketing point. His ranch comprises 320 acres and is traversed by Little Birch creek, which affords ample water supply, and here Mr. Schilling is successfully engaged in the raising of cattle and horses, having ample grazing range aside from his own ranch, and also securing large annual crops of hay on his place, upon which he has made good improvements. In politics he exercises his franchise in support of the Republican party, and he is now postmaster at Warrick postoffice, which is maintained on his ranch. Mr. Schilling is not married.

CHARLES SCHMIDT.—One of the thrifty developers which the fatherland has contributed to America in such numbers, Charles Schmidt, of Butte, merits more than passing notice. He was

born at Baden, Germany, in 1853. His parents were Henry and Genevieve (Webber) Schmidt, also Germans, who were inn keepers there and, after a long life passed in catering to the comfort and wants of their fellows, were laid to rest in their native land. Of their four children Charles was the oldest. He was reared at home and secured an excellent education in the gymnasium before he was fourteen, and soon after went to France and began his business life as a butcher's boy. He spent three years in butchering in France and then returned to Germany, and in 1871 emigrated to New York. He remained there a year, and then, with the courage he had inherited from sturdy ancestors, he resolved to visit the western wilds, and came to Helena with little capital, save his good health, active mind and resolute spirit. Here he conducted a profitable meat business for two years, then removing to Virginia City, Nev., he spent four years at it there.

In 1878 he went into the live stock business in eastern Washington, continuing his operations on a large scale and with gratifying profits until the fatal winter of 1881 in which he lost everything. He soon after brought a band of horses from Nevada to Montana which he sold at a fair advantage, and in December he settled in Butte and opened the California, a concert hall which became famous all over the west. This was a paying venture, but he sold it in April, 1901, and since then has conducted the Corner Sample Room at the southeast corner of Park and Main streets, besides giving his attention to his mining interests in Butte and British Columbia. He had stock interests in Idaho but sold them in 1894. Mr. Schmidt was married in 1884 to Miss Ottilia Lanthaler, an Austrian. They have three children, Genevieve, Madeline and Bertha. Their only son died in 1899. Mr. Schmidt is a good citizen, doing his part for the welfare of the community. He belongs to the Odd Fellows, the Elks and the Sons of Hermann and is a Republican in politics.

of the alert and progressive men who have contributed to this advancement, and the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph and also of his brother, Henry F., Jr., with whom he is associated in business, are prominent factors therein.

Byron L. Schwartz comes of stanch German lineage and is a native of Iowa, having been born at Denison, Crawford county, on April 1, 1871. His father, Henry F. Schwartz, Sr., was born in Germany, on June 1, 1841, and thence he emigrated when a young man and located in Iowa, where he was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits for a number of years and known as one of the representative citizens of the state. He still resides at Denison, where he is interested in banking and other business enterprises, and also has extensive ranch and stock interests in Choteau county, Mont., where he made his home for several years. At Schwarta, Germany, in the year 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Lehfelddt, who was born on November 6, 1848, and they became the parents of five sons and two daughters, namely: Byron L., the immediate subject of this sketch; R. S., who is deceased; Ida, who died August 22, 1888; Emma, who died in 1896; Henry F., Jr.; Paul and Herbert. In 1890 the parents and six children came to Choteau county, Mont., and located two ranches on Big creek, each member of the family taking up homestead and desert claims. The first ranch, comprising about 1,000 acres, is located on Big Sandy creek at a point two miles north of Box Elder station, on the Great Northern Railroad; and the second, which has an area of 800 acres, is located on the same creek about twenty-five miles further to the northwest, both being devoted to the raising of sheep. For the first six years the business was conducted by the family in common, but R. S. died on November 15, 1896, and Emma on the 19th of the following month; and shortly afterward Paul bought a ranch near Big Sandy, and the two original ranches have since been operated by Byron L. and Henry F., Jr., under the firm name of B. L. Schwartz & Bro. They have been very successful in their endeavors and are numbered among the extensive sheepgrowers of this county, running an average of from 7,000 to 10,000 head of high-grade sheep of the type best suited to the climatic conditions of this portion of the state. Byron L. Schwartz received his educational discipline in the public schools of Crawford county, Iowa, and in a German school in the town of

BYRON L. SCHWARTZ.—In no section of the state has there been shown in recent years a more pronounced advancement in the line of industrial development than in Choteau county, whose livestock interests contribute in no small measure to the material prosperity of the commonwealth. In this publication will be found reference to many

Denison. After leaving school he continued to assist in the work of the homestead farm until 1890, when the family removed to Montana. He is a young man of progressive spirit and indomitable energy, and no better evidence of his ability is needed than that which is shown by the success which has attended his efforts. In politics he renders unequivocal allegiance to the Republican party, taking an active interest in all that concerns the well being of the county and state, and being at the present time a member of the board of school trustees for district No. 13. In his fraternal relations he is identified with Benton Lodge No 59, I. O. O. F., at Fort Benton. At Box Elder, on June 1, 1898, Mr. Schwartz was united in marriage to Miss Bessie A. Rose, who was born in the city of Omaha, Neb., February 20, 1877. They have a winsome little daughter, Lola, who was born on March 23, 1899.

HENRY F. SCHWARTZ, JR.—In the preceding sketch due reference has been made to the parents of the subject of this review, and also to the principal events which marked his early life, so that a recapitulation would be superfluous. He proves to his brother an able coadjutor as the junior member of the firm, and with him enjoys the unreserved confidence and regard of the people of the community, being recognized as a young man of business acumen and enterprising spirit.

Mr. Schwartz was born at Denison, Crawford county, Iowa, on March 18, 1879, and in the public schools of that county he was accorded his preliminary educational discipline. After the removal of the family to Montana he continued his studies for a time in the school at Box Elder, and thereafter continued to assist in the work of the stock ranches owned by the family until 1896. He also attended the Denison Normal School of Denison, Iowa, for two winters, and entered into partnership with his brother. He has since directed his entire energies to the forwarding of the extensive enterprise with which he is thus concerned.

In politics he exercises his franchise in support of the principles of the Republican party. The two brothers are numbered among the sterling young men of this section of the state and their success is certain to be cumulative, for they are signally careful, discriminating and progressive in the conducting of their business operations. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Gray on December 4, 1901.

JOHN SEIDENSTICKER.—The German fatherland has contributed a most valuable element to our complex national social fabric, and of this nativity is Mr. Seidensticker, who was born in Holstein, Germany, on January 19, 1847. His parents, Frederick G. and Margaret (Walter) Seidensticker, were likewise born in Holstein, where were born their six children, of whom John was the third. The family emigrated to the United States in 1870, and the parents both died in Illinois. John Seidensticker received his education in his native land, and he assisted his father in farming in Illinois, where the family had their residence. In 1865 he found employment in a basket factory at Duck Island, N. J., but soon was working on a farm in the vicinity of Wheatland, Iowa, staying there one year. He passed the next year at Boonesboro, in that state, and in 1859 he came west through the territory now Montana, to Oregon, where he remained until 1873. Returning to Montana he mined on Camp creek, in Silver Bow county, for two years, and then purchased a ranch in the Madison valley, and has since added to his real estate here until he now has 600 acres in one ranch and 320 in another, his homestead place being three miles northwest of Twin Bridges, his postoffice address. Here he is engaged extensively in the growing of sheep, running an average of 3,000 head, and he also raises good crops of hay. The family residence is a commodious and attractive one. It was erected by Mr. Seidensticker in 1900. All other improvements on the ranch show the care and discriminating effort which have been bestowed. In politics Mr. Seidensticker is a Republican, and he has been a school trustee for eight years. He is a stockholder in the Twin Bridges Bank, and one of the reliable and upright men of this section, being held in high esteem by all who know him.

On March 12, 1882, Mr. Seidensticker was married to Miss Sarah J. Maddox, born in Missouri, the daughter of Samuel Maddox, a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war. They have six children, Katie, deceased, Frederick, Nettie, John, Mabel and Lucy.

JOHN SCOVIL.—A native of the great northwest and to the manor born, John Scovil first saw the light at Provo City, Utah, on January 30, 1863. His father, Lucius N. Scovil, was born and

reared in Connecticut, but as a young man went to Ohio and later to Illinois. In 1865 he settled in Provo City, and was a prominent and successful carpenter and builder, so much esteemed in the community that he was made postmaster of the town. In Utah he married Hannah M. Marsden, a daughter of William Marsden, proprietor of a cotton factory and valuable mercantile and other interests in Parowan. Mrs. Scovil is still living in Springville, Utah. They had two sons and four daughters, of whom John was the oldest child. He received a limited education in the public schools at Springville, and when he was nineteen years old went to Pueblo, Colo., and engaged in freighting there and at Beaver canyon, Idaho, for two years.

Mr. Scovil passed the next five years with the Anaconda Copper Company, at Anaconda, as a weigher and watchman, and then for two years engaged in dairying, and after that he conducted a laundry for three years. He then sold his plant and removed to Butte and organized a laundry here and he is now (1901) proprietor of the Montana Steam Laundry, the largest plant in the state. In conducting it he is ably aided by A. W. Jones, well-equipped and obliging foreman. In political relations Mr. Scovil is a Republican, but has never neglected his business for the elusive pursuits of politics. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and finds much entertainment in the meetings and proceedings. He was married on February 2, 1892, in Anaconda, to Miss Mary J. Keith, a daughter of Mrs. Sarah A. Keith, whose husband died about 1885 at Blackfort, Idaho. There was only one child to this union, John Ralph, now eight years old. His mother died on May 30, 1900, at the early age of twenty-six. After his removal to Butte Mr. Scovil married with Miss Lalia Gladys Walton, a daughter of John and Henrietta Walton, whose father is a leading carpenter and builder of Butte. Mr. Scovil is a gentleman of culture and high character and has so demeaned himself wherever he has lived as to gain the respect and regard of those who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

faithful to his friends. Therefore, as well for his sterling rectitude of character as for his long residence in Montana, it is signally incumbent that he find representation in this work among others of the honored pioneers who have contributed to the development and substantial upbuilding of a great commonwealth. He is now one of the representative farmers of Madison county, his place being located three miles southwest of the village of Sheridan, which is his postoffice address.

Mr. Sennott claims the Emerald Isle as the land of his nativity, having been born in the County of Wesford, Ireland, on the 16th of May, 1835, the sixth in order of birth of the eight children of Andrew and Honore (Dunn) Sennott, both of whom were born in Ireland, representing stanch old stock. The paternal grandfather of our subject came to America at the time of the Revolutionary war, as a sailor on a British merchantman, but joined the Continental forces, rendering valiant service in behalf of the colonies in their struggle for independence. After the war he returned to his home in the Emerald Isle. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Sennott also came to America as a British soldier and deserted to and served in the Continental army during the same memorable contest, so that our subject is a true "son of the Revolution."

In 1847 Arthur H. Sennott accompanied his parents on their emigration to America, and they took up their abode on a farm in the vicinity of Delaven, Walworth county, Wis. There our subject continued to assist in the work of improvement and cultivation until he had attained the age of eighteen years, his educational opportunities having been such as were afforded in the common schools of the place and period. At the age mentioned he began serving an apprenticeship at the wheelwright trade, in which line he became an expert artisan.

In the year 1864 Mr. Sennott left Wisconsin and set forth on a long and perilous trip across the plains to Montana, arriving in Virginia City on the 20th of July, and thus gaining a distinct title to being one of the early pioneers of the state. He devoted about two years to mining enterprises in Alder gulch, returning to the east for a visit in 1865 and passing a few months at his old home, after which he came again to Montana, where he resumed mining operations and continued the same for a short time and then located in the Ruby valley, of Madison county, and turned his attention to gen-

ARTHUR H. SENNOTT.—Through a residence of almost forty years in Montana the subject of this review has retained the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen, having been ever honorable in business, loyal to his duties of citizenship and

eral ranching, which has ever since enlisted his time and well directed labors. He has now a finely improved and well equipped ranch of 320 acres, and practically the entire tract is available for cultivation, yielding large harvests of hay and grain as a reward of the care and labor bestowed by the owner. Mr. Sennott is well known in the county, and such has been his course in life that he has ever held the esteem of those with whom he has been thrown in contact. Though never aspiring to the honors or emoluments of public office, our subject has stood forward as a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, taking a deep interest in public affairs and particularly in all that concern the welfare and advancement of his county and state. Fraternally he is prominently identified with the Masonic order, being past master of Sheridan Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M.

In the year 1857 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sennott to Miss Hannah Johnson, who was born in the state of New York and who died in 1884, leaving two daughters, Dellie, whose death occurred in 1894, and Carrie, who is the wife of Andrew Clark, of Lebanon Springs, Columbia county, N. Y.

HENRY W. FOSTER, M. D.—It is indeed a truism that "he serves God best who best serves his fellowmen," and there is no profession or line of business wherein it can be so well and earnestly demonstrated as in the medical profession. The highest type of the successful physician is he who, through love of humanity, gives his time and talents to the relief of suffering. Dr. Foster is one of the ablest representatives of this noble calling in the state of Montana, being an honored citizen of Bozeman, Gallatin county, where he is successfully established in the practice of medicine and surgery. He is a native of the state of Minnesota, having been born in Ramsey county, about sixteen miles south of the city of St. Paul, August 31, 1858, his parents were Robert and Lucinda (McMillan) Foster, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. The father devoted the years of his active life to mercantile pursuits, from which he retired in 1890, since which time he has made his home with his son, the subject of this review, who renders to him true filial solicitude. The mother of the Doctor died in Minneapolis, Minn., at the age of forty-six years, leav-

ing four children, all of whom are still living. In the paternal line our subject traces his ancestry to stanch old Irish origin, and in the maternal to Scotch. Dr. Foster passed his childhood days on a farm, where he remained until he was seven years of age, his early school days being spent in a little district school house of the primitive type. When seven years old he accompanied his parents on their removal to Minneapolis, where he attended the public schools, completing a course in the high school and thereafter matriculating in the State University, remaining as a student until seventeen years of age, when he began the work of preparing himself for that vocation to which he was devoted his life with such signal honor and success. He entered the office of Dr. H. H. Kimball, whose name is familiar to all Minnesota people by reason of his having long stood at the head of the medical profession in the northwest, and under the able preceptorship of this noble and kindly man he prosecuted his technical reading for three years, and then entered the Detroit Medical College, at Detroit, Mich., where he completed the prescribed course and graduated as a member of the class of 1879, receiving the coveted degree of M. D. He soon returned to his home in Minneapolis, and entered upon the practice of that profession, for which he was thoroughly equipped.

On September 15, 1882, Dr. Foster was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Hoffpauer, of Minneapolis, the young couple coming to Montana and locating in Bozeman, where the Doctor has since been engaged in the practice of his profession and where he has attained such distinction and success. The home of Dr. and Mrs. Foster is brightened by the presence of their two daughters, Mabel and Myrtle, both of whom were born in Bozeman, the former in 1883, and the latter in 1886. After locating in Montana there was but brief interval before popular recognition of the talents and professional worth of Dr. Foster was accorded, and his reputation as one of the representative medical practitioners of the state but stands in evidence of his just deserts. The evidences of high esteem in which he is held as a man have been many; as in addition to his professional duties he has been called on to serve as mayor of his home city, and for several years was a member of the city council. Realizing, however, that his profession is a jealous mistress, he has not felt justified in giving much time or attention to political affairs, his increasing practice



H. W. Foster M.D.

placing inexorable demands upon his entire time, almost night and day, and he has not swerved for a moment from his devotion to professional work. Several years ago the Doctor felt there was an imperative need for a first class sanitarium in Bozeman, and being distinctively a man of self-reliance and action, it is not surprising that we soon find him vigorously planning for the needed institution. He at once rented a building, which he equipped as a sanitarium, utilizing the same for three years, within which time the demands placed upon the institution so taxed its capacity that steps were taken to secure more commodious quarters to meet the required service. In 1896 Dr. Foster built his present fine sanitarium building, which is of modern and attractive architectural design, and is admirably adapted in its arrangement for the purposes intended. The structure is of brick, and the cost of its construction approximated \$20,000, hence it may be inferred that it is essentially modern in its accommodations and equipments. At the time the building was completed it was supposed its capacity would be adequate to meet all demands for a long term of years, but such has been the patronage accorded by those afflicted that it has been found essential to fully double the capacity of the institution, which will be done within the near future by the erection of an annex. It is expected that this work will be completed within the present year (1901), and at an estimated expenditure of about \$12,000. The value of this magnificent enterprise to the community is inestimable; all brought to fruition entirely through the efforts of Dr. Foster, and through his innate modesty and unpretentious attitude are such that he is signally free from any self-adulation, there is a distinct appreciation of his labors and noble efforts. The sanitarium derives its patronage not only from the city and contiguous territory, but from the most diverse sections of the northwest, the reputation of the institution being such as to constantly augment its prestige. It is safe to say that there is no more modern or finely equipped sanitarium west of St. Paul, while the attendance and service are of equal excellence. Dr. Foster is deserving of great credit and gratitude for the magnificent institution which he has thus provided, which will remain a perpetual monument to the originator, who has thus shown, as a young man, his capacity in an executive as well as a professional way. Dr. Foster is a member of the American Medical Association and the Mon-

tana State Medical Society, and prior to locating here he was identified with the Minnesota State Medical Society. In the midst of the multitudinous demands placed upon him by the practical work of his profession and the maintenance of the sanitarium he neglects no opportunity to be thoroughly well read in the best literature of his profession, thus keeping at all times abreast of the advances made in the sciences of medicine and surgery and personally contributing to such advances through his experience in clinical work and his original thought and investigation. Dr. and Mrs. Foster are leaders in those social circles where refinement and culture are in evidence, and they enjoy a marked popularity in the city of their home. Mrs. Foster is a communicant of St. James Protestant Episcopal church in Bozeman, and while not a member of the same, the Doctor is one of the trustees and contributes a due quota to the work of the parish. In politics the Doctor gives his support to the Democratic party, having cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Hancock; fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

FRANK SCHULTZ is one of the sterling citizens whom the great German empire has granted to Montana, and he is deserving of representation as one of the successful farmers and stockgrowers of Choteau county. He was born on January 19, 1854, in the province of Westphalen, Germany, a son of Conrad Schultz, who was born in the opening year of the nineteenth century and who passed his entire life in his native land, his death occurring in Westphalen in 1883. He was a forester by vocation and a man of ability and sterling worth. His wife, whose maiden name was Amalie Weber, died in the same locality in the year of the birth of her son Frank.

Frank Schultz secured his educational discipline in a private school at Annen, Westphalen, and when fourteen years of age he went to the city of Dusseldorf, where he was identified with dairying for seven years. In 1879 he emigrated to the United States, making his home in Colorado and engaging in mining operations at Ophir until 1883. He then made the overland trip to Prescott, Ariz., where he passed one winter, in the spring of 1884 going to San Francisco, and thence to British Columbia. He soon returned to the states, was for

a time at The Dallas, Ore., and in the fall of 1884 he went to Seattle, and was thereafter employed on the Northern Pacific Railroad until July, 1885. He then went to Montana and passed the following four years in Butte and Deer Lodge in the employ of Nicholas Bielenberg. In the summer of 1889 Mr. Schultz located on his present ranch in Choteau county, lying in proximity to the Bear Paw mountains and eligibly located on Birch creek. He brought with him 6000 sheep belonging to Mr. Bielenberg and Boyse.

Mr. Schultz's original claim in this county aggregated 640 acres, and he also has a school section of equal area and recourse to a free grazing range of about 3000 acres, so that ample scope is afforded for his sheep growing operations in which he is now engaged on his own responsibility, running an average of 2,000 head and manifesting that progressive spirit which is certain to make his ranching enterprise expand in scope and importance. In politics our subject accords his support to the Republican party. In the city of Great Falls, on April 16, 1898, Mr. Schultz married Mrs. Minnie B. Smith, who was born in Baden, Germany, in 1864, the daughter of Adolph Feremeier Hubertshofen. She first married Richard Smith, who died in 1892, leaving two children: Max, now an apprentice in the United States navy yard at San Francisco, and Rosa, now residing with her mother. Of the present union no children have been born.

JOHN T. SEYLER.—Among those whose minds revert in detail to the strenuous life and stirring incidents of the early pioneer epoch on the Montana frontier is Mr. Seyler, now one of the honored citizens and successful ranchmen of Madison county. He is a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born June 22, 1834, the son of Jacob and Margaret Seyler, both of whom were born in the same province of Germany. They emigrated to the United States in 1848, and settled near Marietta, Ohio, where the father was a farmer and where both ended their days. They had six children, of whom John T. was the fifth in birth and one of the two who survive. John T. Seyler received his educational training in his native land, and after the removal of the family to America he assisted in the work of the homestead farm for some time, after which he devoted three years to the shoemaker's trade. He then went to the mining regions of Lake

Superior, where he passed three years, and in 1856 he set sail from New York city for California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in San Francisco twenty-four days after embarking. He was there engaged in placer mining until 1864, when he drove a herd of cattle from California to Nevada, and in the spring of 1865 he came to Virginia City, Mont., purchased a placer claim and devoted his attention to mining for the precious metal in that locality until 1868, when he transferred his base of operations to Bevin's gulch, where he was successful in his quest for gold, securing good returns. He made a prospecting trip into Idaho, but soon returned to Bevin's gulch, and was thereafter engaged in mining in German gulch, being also successful here.

In 1869 Mr. Seyler made a trip to Texas, returning with a herd of cattle in 1871. He located and made his home on the Big Hole river, where he has now a fine estate of 1,000 acres, in three ranches, and here he raises horses and cattle for the local market. He formerly had a large number of range cattle in Fergus county. The homestead ranch is located one mile and a half southeast of Twin Bridges, his postoffice address. Mr. Seyler recalls many interesting incidents in regard to the early days in Montana. In the winter of 1865-6 he was before the vigilance committee as a witness in the trial of a suspected road agent, and he was in Alder gulch during the memorable flour riot, when the citizens took matters into their own hands and seized the flour which had been held at a most exorbitant price, and parceled out the product in just proportions and offered a reasonable amount in payment therefor. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally he is a member of West Gate Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M. In 1877 Mr. Seyler was united in marriage to Miss Jane Dempsey, who was born in Montana, and of this union six children have been born, James, John, William, Amos, Alice and Edward. The family are highly esteemed in the community, and their pleasant ranch home is one of western hospitality.

LOREN L. SHAW, one of the oldest and most successful of Montana pioneers, and a plainsman of varied and profitable experience, now resides on a beautiful ranch on the South Boulder river, near Jefferson Island, in Madison county. He was born in Greenwich, Hampshire county,

Mass., on December 31, 1834. His parents were Loren and Malinda (Wheeler) Shaw, both natives of Greenwich. Their paternal grandfather was Presperrie Shaw, and the maternal grandfather was Gardner Wheeler, of Braintree. After attending the public schools of Greenwich, where his father was a shoemaker, until he was thirteen, Loren L. Shaw started for Indiana, and following the example of President Garfield worked on the tow-path of the Wabash & Erie canal until 1865, when he enlisted in the United States army and was first stationed at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and later at Forts Snelling and Ridgely, Minn.

He crossed the plains in 1857 in Gen. Johnston's command, and wintered at Fort Bridger, and in the spring they went to Utah and established Fort Floyd. The Indians were generally peaceable and the troops had no serious difficulty with them. The command to which Mr. Shaw belonged brought the first long range guns the Indians ever saw, and they remained pretty quiet. Having served his five-years term, Mr. Shaw was honorably discharged on July 16, 1860. Following this event he went to Fort Bridger, where the garrison had been called east by the breaking out of the Civil war, and had left a large amount of supplies for Gen. Connor, who was coming from California. Mr. Shaw and one Siddell were placed in charge of these supplies and they remained at Fort Bridger in this duty for one year. Then after railroading until 1864, Mr. Shaw started for Montana and on the journey had no trouble with the Indians, and in this respect he was always quite fortunate, as frequently parties ahead of and behind him met with serious trouble and fatalities. He arrived at Alder gulch on May 2, 1864, and remained here seven years engaged in prospecting and mining with varying success. He then took up a homestead at South Boulder, where he at present resides. To his original property he has added extensively until now he has one of the best improved ranches in the state. He has 440 acres in a most eligible location, improved with a fine brick house and stocked with a valuable herd of cattle and everything necessary for the successful carrying on of farming.

On March 23, 1863, at Camp Floyd, Mr. Shaw was united in marriage to Miss Clara Theobald, of the Isle of Wight, England. She was born June 15, 1847, the daughter of William and Martha (Lane) Theobald, who were married in England and removed to the United States from the Isle of Wight in 1857, locating at Salt Lake City, Utah,

for ten years, then went to southern Utah for one year, and returning remained six months, during which time Mr. and Mrs. Shaw were married. Their children are Lorenzo, Arthur, Ralph, all deceased; Helena, now Mrs. Weingart, residing on the ranch at Silver Star; Highland, Frances, now Mrs. Powell, of Willow Creek; Susie, now Mrs. Martin, of the same place; Lorin, a successful rancher at Willow creek, and Harry, at home. For twenty years Mr. Shaw has been a school trustee, which fact is but one of the numerous illustrations of the esteem in which he is held. His home is in a most beautiful location, protected on three sides by high mountains, with only a southern exposure, through which come the south winds, soft and balmy. In his home life Mr. Shaw is a prince of hospitality, and with a genial, kindly smile he is ever ready to "welcome the coming and speed the parting guest."

PATRICK SHEEHAN.—A resident of Butte for nearly twenty years, during which time he has been consecutively identified with the great mining enterprises of this section of the state, the fidelity, energy and executive ability of Patrick Sheehan have brought about his advancement and retention in positions of trust and responsibility. Mr. Sheehan is a representative of old Irish stock but was himself born in Oneida county, N. Y., on March 4, 1857, the third of the eight children of Patrick and Kate (Hoolihan) Sheehan, both of whom were born in Ireland, whence they emigrated to America about 1840, passing the remainder of their lives in New York.

Patrick Sheehan, at the age of twelve years became identified with farm work, and continued at this until he was twenty-two years old, when he came to the west and was engaged in mining operations in the Black Hills for two years, after which, in 1882, he came to Montana and located in Butte, where he secured employment in what is now the East Colusa mine, which then had reached a depth of only 260 feet. Mr. Sheehan remained in the employ of this company for three years and then took a position in the Montana Chief mine, whose development had not progressed far. He was foreman of the mine for the Idona Mining Company for some time, and in 1899 he assumed a similar position in the Speculator mine, which incumbency he has since retained, having assisted in the equip-

ment of the mine. He is a thorough and practical miner and manages the affairs pertaining to his responsible position with marked ability and discrimination. He owns real estate in Butte, having an attractive residence at 217 North Jackson street, and is also interested in several mining prospects. His political support is given to the Democratic party. On July 11, 1898, Mr. Sheehan was united in marriage to Miss Maud Carpenter, who was born in Missouri.

DAVID R. SHORTHILL.—Bearing a name conspicuously identified with the development of Park county, where the family is represented by a number of prominent residents, David R. Shorthill was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., on February 26, 1831, son of Dennis and Jane (Gilland) Shorthill, the former being born on the vessel upon which his parents emigrated to America, while the latter was a native of Huntingdon county, Pa. His paternal grandparents were natives of the north of Ireland, his grandfather being John Shorthill, who came with his family to the United States in 1794.

David R. Shorthill secured his education in the public schools, but early assumed the practical duties of life. When but thirteen he went to eastern Pennsylvania and was employed in lumbering in the Alleghany mountains, thence going to Brady's Bend and mining about four years, and to which locality he returned after a short stay in Youngstown, Ohio, becoming superintendent of the mines at Johnstown for about two years, after which he was superintendent for two years in the mines of the Broad Top region in Huntingdon county. In 1856 Mr. Shorthill went to Kansas for a year, this being when that locality was the scene of the great contest for the extension of slavery. In 1858 gold was discovered on Cherry creek, Colo., and Mr. Shorthill went thither by the Smoky Hill route, and great privations were endured by those who went to the new field, starvation facing not a few. In 1861 he returned to Pennsylvania and was commissioned a recruiting officer for the Union army, and a year later enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, with which he participated in the second battle of Bull Run and the engagement at South Mountain. At Antietam he was in the line of battle and received a wound thought to be fatal, but he was found by friends

and taken to his home, where he was confined for a considerable length of time, receiving his honorable discharge at Stafford C. H., Va., on March 8, 1863.

Mr. Shorthill came to Montana in 1864 from Iowa City, Iowa, overland with an ox team. During the trip they buried three men killed by the Indians, members of the Townsend train ahead of them, and had considerable trouble with the Indians. On the way they met James Bridger, who informed Mr. Shorthill that there was gold in Emigrant gulch. At Stillwater he and Hiram Bennett left the train and came to Emigrant, Park county, where they found that Bridger had stated the truth, for they found gold, and retraced their way and met one part of the train, which had been divided, at Hunter's Hot Springs. This division accompanied Shorthill and Bennett to Emigrant gulch, where the other division had already arrived. The gold did not yield in paying quantities at the mouth of the gulch, and Mr. Shorthill went up the gulch and made discovery six miles above in what became Shorthill's district. In 1866 he visited the present Yellowstone National Park, and in 1868 made a report to the United States government concerning the hot springs, geysers and other attractions.

In 1868 also he went to the Saskatchewan country, B. C., for a short time and then returned to Pennsylvania, and was again mine superintendent for Robert H. Powell for nine years, when he removed with his family to Austin, Texas, where they raised two years, and in Weatherford, Texas, then one year in New Mexico, after which he permanently located with his family on Shorthill creek, in the Yellowstone valley, Mont., in 1880. Here he took up a homestead claim and engaged in ranching and has ever since maintained his home. Politically he supports the Democratic party, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders and the United American Mechanics. On December 31, 1849, Mr. Shorthill married Miss Margaret Richards, born in Wales, the daughter of John and Mary (Jenkins) Richards, who emigrated thence to America. Mr. and Mrs. Shorthill have had eight children, John, Thomas, of Pine creek, Park county; Mary Jane, wife of David Duncan, of Red Lodge; Angeline, the late wife of Robert Divilbiss, who died in 1890; Josephine, wife of Frederick Bottler; Eleanor, wife of Joseph George; Margaret, wife of Albert Allen, and Abbie, wife of William Hancock.

JOHN SHORTHILL.—One of the progressive farmers of Park county, where he has demonstrated the productive capacity of the soil and takes an enthusiastic interest in the locality and its development, Mr. John Shorthill was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, on January 12, 1851, the son of David R. and Mary (Richards) Shorthill. (See sketch elsewhere in this work.) The family removed from Ohio to Pennsylvania when John was a child, and there he attained maturity, receiving his education in the public schools. In 1876 he traveled to Texas, where he passed about two years, then was in New Mexico two other years, thence removing to Colorado, where he was railroading seven years. In 1885 Mr. Shorthill came to Montana and direct to the Yellowstone valley, where he took up a homestead claim, to which he has added until his ranch has now 320 acres, mostly under effective irrigation, so that excellent yields of hay and grain are secured.

The great basic art of agriculture is destined to show magnificent development in Montana, and John Shorthill has contributed to progress in this line. His ranch is well improved and located sixteen miles south of Livingston, his postoffice address. In politics Mr. Shorthill gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and he served for a number of years as school trustee, taking an active interest in educational, religious and temperance work, and being a member of the Methodist church. On December 12, 1870, Mr. Shorthill wedded Miss Alice Divelbiss, born in Pennsylvania the daughter of Isaac and Eliza (Jackson) Divelbiss, both natives of the Keystone state. Mr. and Mrs. Shorthill have raised five children, May, wife of Thomas Allen, a rancher in the Yellowstone valley; Charles, a successful rancher in the same valley; David, who married Miss Sarah B. Allen, a native of New York, who is located on the home ranch; Eliza, wife of Andrew Middaugh, of Livingston, and Robert, clerk in a Livingston store.

DANIEL W. SLAYTON.—This prosperous and enterprising ranchman is a member of that distinguished family whose record in America which began in 1682, is fully set forth in the sketch of Dalon F. Slayton, elsewhere in this work. He is a native of Steuben county, N. Y., where he was born November 6, 1862. His school days were passed in his native county and in Virginia, whither the

family removed after the close of the Civil war, and he remained at home until after his father's death. In 1884 he came to Montana, and entering into partnership with his brother Dalon, at White Sulphur Springs, he located his present ranch and engaged in raising sheep. The partnership was continued three years, and at the end of that time was dissolved by mutual consent, each brother taking his share of the property. He has about 1,000 acres in his home ranch on Folsom creek, sixty miles north of Billings. In 1897 he purchased the Moser ranch, twelve miles above his home, and has the two connected by a private telephone. The Moser ranch was the first one located in that section, it being originally the property of Joe Moser and on what was then Currant creek, but is now called Folsom creek; also about 1,000 acres. Both properties are well irrigated, the first ditch on the creek being on the upper property. He has a valuable herd of Merino and Cotswold sheep, numbering 14,000. The ranches are improved with a fine two-story residence, large and well built barns, sheds, corrals and other necessary appliances. In addition to the ranches mentioned Mr. Slayton owns the Trask ranch, near the town of Lavina, which he purchased in 1901, and thirty-seven sections of railroad lands. In November, 1887, he was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie E. Ellis, a native of Massachusetts who came to Montana with her parents some years ago. They have five children: Lydia Elizabeth, Daniel Ellis, Albert John, Ernest Gardner and Ruth Catherine.

JAMES M. SLIGH, M. D.—The scion of good Scotch and Irish families, the orphan of a soldier and himself a soldier, having borne his share of the service and wearing the marks of its burden, the product of city life and yet ministering to the suffering and dying in a great mining camp, a gentleman of quiet tastes but forced by circumstances into the very maelstrom of political contention, Dr. James M. Sligh, of Anaconda, is an inviting theme for the biographer on many sides. He first saw the light of day at Rochester, N. Y., May 19, 1845. His father, James W. Sligh, a prominent merchant of that city, was a native of Scotland who came to the United States in 1835. His mother, who was Miss Eliza Wilson before her marriage, was born in Ireland and brought to Rochester when she was a year old. Her father

was a contractor in the construction of the Erie canal. She was married to Mr. Sligh at Rochester in 1843. Five children blessed the union, of whom the Doctor was the oldest. When he was two years old the family removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he grew up and was educated in the public schools of that city, finishing at its excellent high school. The shadow of the Civil war fell darkly on his early life, and perhaps changed its whole tenor. His father enlisted in the Union army at the beginning of the struggle and after rising to the rank of captain in the First Engineer Corps, was killed in one of the Tennessee campaigns November 1, 1863. The son was also a soldier for the Union, having enlisted in the First Michigan Engineers as a private. He soon rose to the rank of sergeant, and on the battlefield of Lavergne, near Stone river, was made first lieutenant for conspicuous bravery. Subsequently he was with Sherman in his famous march to the sea, and saw all the lights and shades of that great military achievement. When in the very thick of the battle of Nashville, he was shot through the cheek, but concealing the pain, he gallantly fought on until victory was won. Being mustered out of service at Jackson, Mich., September 30, 1865, having been made captain April 30, 1865, he cast about him for an occupation through life, and chose the profession of medicine. He entered Detroit Medical College in the fall of 1875, and was graduated therefrom in 1880, having taken all the time necessary to complete, in the most thorough and deliberate manner, the entire course. He began the practice of his profession at his former home, Grand Rapids, and continued there, with steadily increasing reputation and reward until 1887, when he came to Montana and formed a partnership with Dr. Cole, of Helena. In that city he gained friends and reputation rapidly, and so firmly established himself in the public regard that when the Granite Mining Company, owning and working at that time the largest mining camp in the state, desired to employ a physician for its force, he was the man selected and was engaged by telegraph in December, 1889. In his practice at the camp, which continued for more than eight years, the Doctor had a great many difficult cases which brought him a wide range of experience and tested to the utmost his capabilities. For the work, however, he was well equipped by his long and studious previous preparation; and in its performance was singularly successful and so endeared himself to those whom he served, that

when Granite county was formed, he was chosen as its first representative in the state senate. He was supposed to be elected for two years, but owing to the fact that they were representing new counties as to which the conditions had not been definitely fixed, he and another senator held over and served four years. His legislative duties opened up to him a new field for intellectual effort, and he entered upon it with the same intelligent and comprehensive grasp of details and general principles that characterized his work in other fields. He was made chairman of the committee on mines and mining, and showed such tact and resourcefulness in parliamentary proceedings that he was given special charge of the bill for locating the soldiers' home at Kalispel and also the one creating the new county of Carbon. A still higher proof of the faith of his party associates in his readiness and wisdom as a tactician is found in his selection to place Hon. Lee Mantle in nomination for United States senator, in the caucus of his party, and to manage the campaign which resulted in his election to that exalted position.

Dr. Sligh was married March 21, 1867, to Miss Sarah Hill, a native of Detroit, Mich., who is the offspring of distinguished New English ancestry, her mother being a direct descendant of Elder Brewster, who came over in the Mayflower. Mrs. Sligh is a Daughter of the Revolution and a member of the Society of Colonial Dames. They have been blessed with six children, of whom four are living and all grown up. The Doctor is a member of the Montana State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1896, and an honorary member of the L. & C. Medical Society. In church affiliations he is an Episcopalian, and in fraternal relations a member of the order of Elks, the order of Eagles, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Freemasons, belonging in the last to Oriental Lodge No. 240, of Detroit, of which he was secretary for a number of years.

JOHN L. SLOANE.—Among the distinguished heroes of the Civil war who, coming to the territory of Montana in a military capacity, cast in their lot with its enterprising citizens, grew with the country's growth and strengthened with its strength, is John L. Sloane, of Missoula. That he has found therein profit and honor commensurate with his

ability and energy is indisputable. He has encountered many arduous private and official duties during his twenty years' residence in territory and state, but he has met them bravely and successfully. In civic as in military life his vocabulary has contained no such word as "fail." He is an Irish-American, born in New York city on March 28, 1847, his father, Robert Sloane, being a native of Ireland who, at the age of fifty years, sailed for New York accompanied by his wife and twelve children. He died at sea and the stricken family continued their way to their new home bereft of the paternal head and guide. The widow, Jean (Sloane) Sloane, was born in Ireland and died in New York city during the devastating cholera epidemic of 1854. She sprung from the same Scotch-Irish ancestral stock as did her husband, of whom she was a distant relative.

John L. Sloane resided in New York city until he was seventeen years of age. His patriotism, which up to that period had been curbed by youth, now found vent, and, on March 18, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, Fifth New York Veteran Infantry, the historic Duryea's Zouaves. This company became a part of the First Brigade, Second Division, and Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and served with distinction in all Virginia campaigns, during which service Mr. Sloane was wounded four times. He was mustered out in New York city on August 22, 1865. His military ardor, however, had only been quickened by the exciting scenes in which he had taken part and he was at once commissioned second lieutenant of Company B, in the Second California Cavalry, under Col. Edward McGary. The regiment was then stationed in Nevada, where Lieut. Sloane joined his company. On his arrival he was agreeably surprised by the offer of the position of aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. McDowell, then commander of the department of California. This he accepted and in that responsible capacity served with distinction until January 24, 1866. Then followed eleven years of civic avocations in New York, Kansas and the southern states, principally, however, in New Orleans. In 1877 he re-enlisted, joining the Third Infantry Regiment, United States Army, with which he came to Montana and served four years. In 1881 he retired from the service and located in Missoula, where he has since resided, founded a handsome home and acquired wealth and prominence.

In 1882 Mr. Sloane was chosen justice of the peace and in 1883 he was elected the first police

magistrate of the newly incorporated city of Missoula. He was repeatedly re-elected, continuing in the office until 1889, and during a portion of this time he officiated in the responsible position of express agent for the Northern Pacific Railway. In the fall of 1889, following the admission of Montana into the sisterhood of states, he was elected clerk of the district court, which he occupied until January 1, 1893, when he became chief clerk of the land office at Missoula, acting in that capacity until January 1, 1895. He then became deputy county assessor, serving until 1896, when he was again elected clerk of the district court, continuing in that office until January 7, 1901. The wife of Mr. Sloane, Lizzie A. (Mansfield) Sloane, was born at Sidney, Ill. She was called from earth at Missoula in January, 1897, leaving seven children, Mrs. Jessie Thompson, Mary E., Gertrude F., Robert U., Ona M., Harold F. and Jean Sloane. Fraternally Mr. Sloane is a Mason and a past master of Missoula lodge. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Loyal Legion. In 1892 he served as department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the state of Montana. The same year he was elected grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias in Montana. He resides in an elegant home in Missoula, surrounded by the affluent conditions that give to life its comforts and luxuries. It is quite evident that he has seen no reason to regret the fortunes of war that led him to Montana.

GEORGE SLOCUM.—Generic history concerns itself principally with the men who have had to do with the political and military interests of the country, but a work of this nature treats also of those busy toilers in the affairs of life who form the true strength of the nation, and among these is numbered Mr. Slocum, one of the representative farmers and stockgrowers of Missoula county, who has been the artificer of his own fortunes, having started out on his own responsibility when a boy of less than sixteen years. Mr. Slocum is a native of Iowa, born in 1863, the son of Dr. Elisha M. and Emily (Griffin) Slocum, both natives of Pennsylvania. Dr. Slocum removed to Iowa in an early day, and has there resided, save for an interval of about eight years,

when he was in Utah. He was educated for a physician, and was successfully engaged in medical practice for a number of years, but the work did not please him and he turned his attention to dentistry, and is now following that profession at Gideon, Iowa, where he and his wife now have their home.

George Slocum received the educational advantages of the public schools of Iowa up to the age of seven years, when he accompanied his parents to Utah, where he continued his studies until he was fifteen, four years in Corinne, and two years each in the towns of Willow creek and Farmington. He then started out for himself, making his way to Montana and arriving in Missoula in the fall of 1878 without a cent of money and minus an undershirt and coat. He was at the time but sixteen years of age, but was not lacking in courage or self-reliance. He secured work on a ranch, learned the business in all its details and continued to be engaged in work of this nature until 1885, when he filed claims on his present ranch, located on Camas prairie, one and one-half miles south of Potomac, which is his postoffice address. Here he has a finely improved place of 240 acres, where he has erected an attractive and commodious residence and other substantial farm buildings, while he has machinery of modern order and all necessary equipments.

Mr. Slocum is thoroughly progressive, has shown marked business ability and has attained a notable success by worthy means, being held in the highest confidence and esteem by all who know him and recognized as one of the representative men. He is devoted to his family, and is giving his children the best possible educational advantages, being deeply appreciative of the true values of life and aiming to do good through his efforts and influence. His ranch is devoted to general farming and stockraising, and he has been signally prospered.

In November, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Slocum to Miss Rhoda Lish, who was born in California, and is a twin sister of Mrs. Rachel Nelson, wife of Frank Nelson, to whom individual reference is made on another page. Mrs. Slocum is the daughter of George W. and Rachel (Sharp) Lish, natives of California, who now make their home in Drummond, Mont. She is the mother of seven children, Levina, Emily, Mettie, Gertrude, Rhoda Ellen, George Merritt and Grace A. In politics Mr. Slocum gives his sup-

port to the Democratic party, and he is ever ready to lend his aid and influence in advancing the legitimate interests of his county and state.

JAMES H. KENNEDY.—It is doubtful whether there will appear in this work the record of a life which has been more varied or prolific in interesting incidents than that of the honored subject of this review. He is of distinctive individuality, and stands as one of the sterling pioneers of the northwest. The story of Mr. Kennedy's career reads like a romance, and to rehearse the details of that story would demand space far exceeding the prescribed limitations of a work of this nature. This prosperous and popular citizen of Gallatin county, who is known far and wide as "Uncle Jim Kennedy," was born in Platteville, Grant county, Wis., October 30, 1832, the son of Ambrose and Mary (McDowell) Kennedy. The former was born in Charlotte, S. C., but in 1829 removed to Wisconsin, then practically a wilderness, where he remained until 1833, removing thence to Iowa, where he remained about two decades, and taking up his residence in Minnesota in 1854. He devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits during his entire life, and had the distinction of being a pioneer of what are now three prominent states of the Union. While a resident of Iowa he served six years as sheriff of Clayton county. His death occurred near St. Peter, Nicollet county, Minn., at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife, also born in South Carolina, died at the old Minnesota home at the age of sixty-five. They were the parents of sixteen children, of whom only four are living at the present time.

James H. Kennedy, our subject, was reared under the sturdy discipline of the farm. His educational advantages were limited, but he attended the district schools as opportunity presented, and while his father was sheriff of Clayton county he was enabled to attend the public schools of Elkader, the county seat. He assisted his father in his farming operations until attaining his legal majority. In May, 1853, with the courage of youth and animated by a spirit of adventure, he left the parental roof and started across the plains and over the mountains to Oregon. The most extraordinary phase of this venture, however, is that he made the entire trip from Minnesota to the



J H Kennedy

Pacific coast on foot. After crossing the Mississippi he thereafter swam every stream of appreciable size which he encountered on the remainder of the journey. Mr. Kennedy arrived in Oregon in August, 1853. He soon secured a job at splitting rails, and before the end of the ensuing winter he had turned out 10,000 rails, receiving in compensation his board, and a horse, saddle and bridle. In the spring of 1854 he rode his horse to California—a distance of more than 400 miles. Upon starting he joined the forces enlisted for the Rogue river war in the state of Oregon. He states that Oregon still owes him \$180 for his services in the army organized for the purpose of fighting the hostile Indians. When near the south line of Oregon an officer asked for two men who would volunteer to take a message to Yreka, Cal., a distance of seventy-five miles, a most perilous and hazardous undertaking. Mr. Kennedy and his partner, however, volunteered to make the trip, and when they were about to depart they were informed that the people of Yreka had agreed to pay the sum of \$250 for the first Indian scalp delivered to them. The young men proceeded on their wild and lonely trip, and a few hours after climbing the first mountain and were starting on the descent, our subject descried an Indian not far distant, and immediately called his partner's attention to the fact. They both swung themselves over on the right side of their horses and out of sight of the wily savage, who immediately fired at them. By looking under the necks of the horses they were able to watch the manoeuvres of the Indian, who evidently imagined that he had killed or wounded both, as the crack of his gun and their falling from erect position were practically simultaneous. The Indian stood reconnoitering, and Mr. Kennedy's companion managed to level his gun on the savage and when the shot was fired the Indian fell to earth. They ran to him and promptly relieved him of his scalp. They had just started to resume their journey when our subject chanced to look back and was filled with amazement when he saw that their Indian was running at full speed in the opposite direction, it being evident he was simply wounded; but his stoical nerve was shown in the fact that he made no outcry when his scalp was unceremoniously lifted. The young men had no further difficulty on their trip, and when near Yreka they cut the scalp in two pieces, and each fastened his section of the gory trophy to his horse's bridle. They

rode into the town at full speed and with the distinctive flourish of the frontier days, prompted by the natural ebullitions of youthful energy and abandon. The people of the town had seen them from a distance, and so unusual was it for anyone to come from that direction on horseback that the entire population turned out to receive them, and they were feted and made much of during their brief sojourn in the town. They delivered the message and also received the bounty of \$250 for the Indian scalp. Mr. Kennedy remained in California until October, 1856, when he set sail for South America, thence went to New York, and finally returned to Minnesota for a visit with his parents. He afterwards went to Kansas, taking up a tract of land and there devoting his attention to ranching until 1864. In the interim, however, in April, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Second Battalion Kansas Volunteers, with which he served until that fall, when he was paroled. In 1864 he started for Montana, driving a yoke of oxen, and upon arriving in the Gallatin valley he took up a tract of land, a portion of his present fine ranch, located about three miles south of Belgrade, his postoffice address. When he arrived in Gallatin county all he had as the foundation of his present substantial fortune was three yoke of oxen, one cow, a small amount of provender and \$100 in greenbacks, worth less than half their face value in gold. His first home was the usual little log cabin of the frontier, and here he installed his Lares and Penates, and that these household gods have been propitious during the succeeding years is evident when we consider the success which has attended our subject's well directed efforts. From the original claim of 160 acres Mr. Kennedy's estate has been increased until it now comprises 640 acres, located in the garden spot of Montana.

Several years ago Mr. Kennedy decided that he had accumulated sufficient property and had labored so incessantly that he was entitled to enjoy the fruits thereof. He has since traveled extensively and found much pleasure. On one occasion he made a long trip through the Pacific coast country, looking for a more desirable place of residence in which to pass the evening of his life; but he returned fully satisfied that his Montana ranch and Montana's climate offered more attractions than any place he had visited. In 1897 he made another extended trip, visiting points of interest along the Pacific coast, including San

Francisco and Los Angeles, thence proceeding to the national capital, he stopped at El Paso, New Orleans and Galveston, returning home by way of Indianapolis and Chicago. In 1901 Mr. Kennedy returned from another tour, during which he visited his boyhood home and his old home in Kansas; going thence to Arizona and California, returning by way of Salt Lake City to his home.

Mr. Kennedy is a man of genial nature and wins the friendship of all whom he meets. He is generous and kindly, and ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in affliction or need. Of broad information and force of character, his varied experiences and powers as a raconteur make him an interesting conversationalist and companion, and he is always in demand for the recital of tales of frontier life. His life has been one of inflexible integrity, is well known throughout the state and is a general favorite, as is shown by the familiar appellation, "Uncle Jim Kennedy."

In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party, and is a prominent member of the Montana Pioneers' Society. On September 3, 1857, in Kansas, Mr. Kennedy was united in marriage to Miss Clarissa Stevens, who was born in Pennsylvania. She was a true companion and helpmeet to her husband during all the years of their happy married life, and her gentle and noble character endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. Her life was a benediction to all whom it touched, and the immortal gained a new glory when death set its seal upon her mortal lips. She was summoned into eternal rest on December 16, 1897, at the old homestead in Gallatin valley, and was mourned by the entire community. To Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy nine children were born, of whom seven are living, all being married and well established in life, and all residing not far distant from the old homestead. Our subject has ten grandchildren. He claims to have the largest family, in weight, in the west, as the aggregate weight of his seven children reaches the total of 1,517 pounds.

1832, the son of James Sloan, of Virginia, who removed to Kentucky and after years of successful farming there died in 1856. Washington F. Sloan was educated in the country schools of his native state, and after the death of his father removed to Missouri and engaged in farming. In 1860 he went to Santa Fe, N. M., with a freighting outfit, and from there to Pike's Peak, where he followed mining. In 1863 he came to Montana, locating first at Bannack. After a short time he removed to Virginia City (June 6, 1863) and again engaged in mining, taking out \$31,000 worth of gold in six weeks. He soon spent all this, however, in mining ventures at Alder gulch. In 1865 he went to Last Chance gulch and thereafter passed a number of years mining there, at Diamond City and at White's gulch. In 1872 he returned east and remained through the winter in Kentucky and Missouri. In the spring of 1873 he returned to Montana, taking up his residence near Gallatin City, at the head of the Missouri, and engaged in the stock business. Later he removed to Shields river, and there continued his operations in stock until 1877. In the spring of 1878 he made his home at Bozeman, and formed a partnership with Alexander Proffit in the stock and butchering business. In December, 1879, they sold the butchering outfit, but continued as partners in stock dealing for a short period, when they dissolved, and for a few years thereafter Mr. Sloan conducted the business alone. In 1880, '82, '86, he was treasurer of Gallatin county, and became interested in the Profitable Trail creek coal properties, to which he devoted his attention, after the expiration of his final term in office, until his death.

In politics Mr. Sloan was a Democrat, and was ever active and zealous in the service of his party. He was never in the military service in any way, but at times had great trouble with the Indians and hairbreadth escapes from their treachery and cruelty. On one occasion they shot his horse under him, while living on Shields river. Fraternally he was identified with Gallatin Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M., and with Bozeman Lodge A. O. U. W., having been a charter member of the latter. In November, 1877, he was united in marriage with Miss Blanch A. Daugherty, a native of Kentucky and daughter of Charles and Margaret (Jones) Daugherty, who removed into that state from Tennessee, where they were born. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan had seven children, of whom William F., James H., Blanch D., Charles D., Mary and Robert E., are living; Margaret J. is

WASHINGTON F. SLOAN.—The death of the late Washington Franklin Sloan, of Bozeman, at his home in that city on September 5, 1900, at the age of sixty-eight, removed one of the well known and useful citizens of Gallatin county. He was born in Wayne county, Ky., February 13,

deceased. Mr. Sloan was a member of the Christian church, being one of its organizers and main supporters. Mrs. Sloan is also a member of the same church. Mrs. Sloan's parents, after locating in Kentucky, remained there during life, her mother dying in 1858 and her father in 1886. The former was a member of the Christian church. They had a family of one son and five daughters: D. W. is a doctor in Arkansas, one sister in Kansas, and four sisters in Montana.

JAMES S. SMART.—Among the multitude of working men and women which foreign countries have contributed so freely to the growth and development of our country, no class is more thrifty or more generally useful than the hardy Welshmen who have come over in goodly numbers. Inured to toil and self-denial at home, they come in good form to grapple with the conditions that obtain in a new country, and they meet them with courage, resolution and masterful industry. High on the list of this class must be placed the name of James S. Smart, late of Willow creek, but now a resident of Bozeman. He was born in southern Wales August 3, 1833. His parents were William and Ellen (Carnes) Smart, also natives of the same region, and belonging to families who had lived there for generations. The Smarts were engaged in mining almost from time immemorial, but with a forecast that was prudent as well as needful, were ever on the lookout for opportunity to better their condition. With this view William Smart, the father of our subject, came to America in the early part of the nineteenth century while he was yet a single man, and spent six years looking about and experimenting in various ways and places, visiting Mexico and South America, part of the time in the employ of the British government. He returned to Wales and married, remaining at home until 1843, when he came again to America, leaving his family behind, as they were unwilling to cross the ocean. After a year in this country he went back to stay and did remain in his native land during the residue of his life. His son James, with whom we are more immediately concerned, received a limited education in Wales, and early in life went to work at the family occupation of mining; but after a short service at this was apprenticed, at the age of fourteen, to the boiler-

maker's trade, at which he spent the full term of five years, emigrating at its conclusion to the United States and settling in Pennsylvania. After a year in that state he went to Virginia and assisted for six or seven years in operating some of the infant mines of that great commonwealth. From there he removed to Illinois, and in the spring of 1863 came overland to Montana by way of Salt Lake City, where he left his family until he could establish himself comfortably in the mining districts of his new home. He located first at Virginia City, and gave himself up to the hopes and fears and relentless toil of a miner's lot for two years with a fair degree of success, although working for wages. He then returned to Salt Lake, bought cattle and removed them and his family to Idaho. There he engaged in stock-raising for the next two years at the end of which he returned to Montana, locating at Lincoln gulch and carrying on for two years more a profitable dairy business. By this time he was prepared both in disposition and means to locate himself permanently on a farm, which he did at an eligible site on Willow creek, where he remained until 1901, when poor health induced him to sell out and move to Independence, Mo., for a more retired life, where he died January 2, 1902. Mr. Smart was married in November, 1857, to Miss Margaret Davis, a native of Wales, daughter of Evan Davis, who emigrated from his native country and settled in Ohio and some years later removed to Kentucky, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Smart were the parents of one child who died in infancy. Their removal from Willow creek was deeply regretted by the whole community by whom they were held in the highest esteem, and the news of his recent demise will be sincerely mourned by his numerous friends in Montana.

CHARLES A. SMITH.—Among those winning a due measure of success in connection with farming and stockgrowing in Park county, is Mr. Smith, who is one of the wellknown and highly esteemed ranchmen in the vicinity of Fridley, which is his postoffice address. Mr. Smith was born in Fulton county, Ill., on August 25, 1859, the son of Henry and Jane (Merrill) Smith, natives of Ohio and Illinois. The father had removed from Ohio to Illinois when a young man, where he engaged in farming. In 1858 he was united in

marriage to Miss Jane Merrill. They were the parents of two children, Charles A. and Isabel, the wife of John Moore, of Clinton, Mont. The mother passed away in 1864. The father consummated a second marriage, the bride's name being Miss Lucy Kidd. They have nine children. In 1897 the father came to Montana and now resides on a ranch adjoining his son, Chas. A. Smith.

Educated in Illinois, where he pursued his studies in the public schools, Charles A. Smith assisted his father on the farm until 1878, when he came to Missouri, locating in Caldwell county, where he followed agriculture until the spring of 1885, the year of his arrival in Montana. He located in the Yellowstone valley, and a year later filed a pre-emption claim, to which he has added a tree claim, their acreage constituting his present ranch. He here began operations by raising horses, but eventually disposed of this stock, changing to cattle-growing, later leasing a large band of sheep and he has since raised both lines of stock, keeping from seventy-five to 100 head of cattle and grazing about 2,500 sheep. He also raises large crops of hay, the annual yield being from 300 to 400 tons.

Mr. Smith is progressive in his methods and is highly respected by all who know him. He gives his support to the Republican party, and for a number of years gave effective service as a member of the board of trustees. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. On November 11, 1880, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Angeline Karnes, born in Defiance county, Ohio, and one of the six children of Alfred F. and Mary J. (Spencer) Karnes, likewise natives of the Buckeye state. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have five children, Albert, a student in the State University at Bozeman, Walter, William, Ray and Edith. In order to afford the best possible education to his children, Mr. Smith employs a private tutor during the winter months. The family home is an attractive one and a center of refined hospitality.

isolation from the rest of the world, has the distinction of being the first settler where is now the thriving village of Harlem, Choteau county, has been prominent in the state's industrial development, and is now president of the Harlem Mercantile Company, whose business is of extended scope. He is thus assuredly entitled to classification among the progressive and representative men of our great commonwealth. He was born in Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, on May 15, 1855. His father, Adam L. Smith, was a native of Scotland, born in the famous old city of Edinburgh, where he was reared and educated until his emigration to America when he was nineteen years of age. He located at Xenia, Ohio, thus becoming a pioneer of the Buckeye state, then considered a portion of the "far west." Here he was engaged in merchandising for a number of years, and during the Civil war he served one year in an Ohio regiment. He then returned to his home and engaged in contracting and building, in which he was very successful. He took an important part in public affairs, being held in the highest esteem, and during the long years of his residence in Greene county he served in nearly every office of public trust in the gift of the people of the city and county. He died at Xenia in 1896, in the fullness of years and well earned honors. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Gano, was born in 1829, of sturdy Pennsylvania Dutch stock, and she continued to make her home at Xenia until at a venerable age she was called to those activities that know no weariness, her death occurring on December 22, 1900.

Charles A. Smith attended the public schools of his native town until he had attained the age of twelve, when he found employment on a neighboring farm, where he remained for eight years. In 1875 he started for the Black Hills, where the gold excitement was at its height, but was deflected from that region on account of the hostility of the Indians, and came through to the old city of Bismarck, N. D., where he engaged in chopping wood during the winter. The following spring he drove a six-mule team in the United States service in connection with the Custer expedition, and, upon arriving at the mouth of the Tongue river in the fall of 1876, assisted in the building of the cantonment. Thereafter he continued as government teamster with Gen. Miles, and he was one of a party, consisting of Matthew Carroll, L. M. Black, Maj. Pease and others, who

CHARLES A. SMITH.—The career of Mr. Smith has been a varied and interesting one and has now reached a culmination in a success that is distinctly worthy the name. He was intimately concerned in the life on the frontier in the early days when Montana was still in practical

founded the old town of Miles City on the Yellowstone river, the present location being adopted some time later. From 1877 until 1881 Mr. Smith was in the government pack train service, in which connection he went from Fort Keogh to Fort Assinaboine in 1879, where he was located during the construction of the government post buildings. In the spring of 1881, in company with Robert Main, he went to Rocky Point on the Missouri river, where they established a traders' store which they conducted until 1884. In the fall of that year occurred the stampede of gold seekers to Alder gulch in the Little Rockies, and Mr. Smith joined in the rush to the new diggings, and there he remained one year. In the fall of 1885 he entered the employ of Thomas O'Hanlon, post trader at Fort Belknap, and there he remained until the fall of 1888.

In the following spring he went to St. Paul's mission on the Belknap Indian reservation, and the ensuing autumn he located on the site of the village of Harlem, in Choteau county, where he opened a store in a tent, being the first settler in the town. He there continued in business until 1895, when he returned to Fort Belknap, where he became post trader and there remained until January, 1901. In the meantime, in 1898, he had effected the organization of the Harlem Mercantile Company, and within the same year a large brick store was erected in the village in which a large and select stock of general merchandise was installed. The business has since been successfully continued and its trade extends over the wide radius of country normally tributary to the village. The officers of the company are as follows: C. A. Smith, president; R. F. Murray, vice-president, and J. C. Elder, secretary and treasurer. Since leaving Fort Belknap Mr. Smith has maintained his residence in Harlem, and is actively associated with the mercantile company. Mr. Smith has been a prominent worker in the local ranks of the Democratic party, of whose cause he has ever been a loyal and ardent supporter. In the fall of 1896 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of Choteau county and gave most efficient service for four years. Fraternally he is identified with Great Falls Lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the lodge of the Knights of Pythias at Havre. In the city of Fort Benton, Mont., on September 10, 1892, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Olson, a native of Sweden, where

she was born in 1872, and they have three children, Hazel, born on September 4, 1893, Estella, born August 23, 1895, and Charles A., Jr., born January 11, 1897.

HARRY L. SMITH.—Coming to Montana as a child in the early pioneer days, and now one of the progressive farmers and dairymen of Gallatin county, Mr. Smith was born in St. Joseph, Mo., January 13, 1861, the son of Robert and Mary S. (Oliver) Smith, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Missouri. His father enlisted in the Confederate army at the outbreak of the Civil war, but his enlistment was not of his own choosing. He had gone out skirmishing and upon his return declared he had seen enough of war and to avoid further trouble took the oath of allegiance to the "Union." But this did not end it. He was persecuted and finally thrown into prison by William Penick, then holding a position of authority with the Union forces at St. Joseph, Mo. Smith had formerly been employed by Penick, but that did not prevent his being sent to Alton prison. Smith, however, hid in the pilot house of the boat in which he was being taken to prison, and when the ferry returned to St. Louis escaped on it. For a week he lay in hiding between St. Joseph and New Orleans and had many escapes from capture. Finally he resolved to join the cause which held his sympathies and entered the Confederate service, in which he remained until his death, at the battle of Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. The Inland Monthly Magazine, of St. Louis, in its January, 1874, number, gives a graphic account of his death. He was quartermaster, with rank of major, under Gen. Marmaduke, but stipulated that this position should not prevent him from fighting, and accordingly he was with the advance whenever battle was threatened. On one occasion, Gen. Marmaduke, pursued by a superior force, and a great danger of capture at the St. Francis river, then in flood, sent Maj. Smith with 100 men to provide for crossing. The only tools at hand were a few axes, but by hard work Maj. Smith made a raft of big logs which he swung into position by night, and secured with grape vines, so that the army crossed without loss of man, horse or wagon.

Knowing for some weeks that an attack was to be made upon Helena, Maj. Smith had con-

viction that he should then be killed. He arranged his personal affairs in that belief, wrote an affectionate farewell to his wife, gave instructions for the education of his child, and when the summons came which meant to him inevitable death, he cheerfully obeyed. On a hill crest swept by sharpshooters he had rallied volunteers to man a gun when Gen. Marmaduke rode by, to whom Smith jestingly showed a bullet hole in his hat. The General sharply ordered him away from such desperate exposure. Smith pleaded "One more shot, General, one more shot." "Mind, Bob, only one," said the General, and rode on. But with that last shot the fighting quartermaster fell, one ball through his shoulder, another through his heart. After the close of the war Mrs. Smith remained in Missouri and Kansas until 1869, when she accompanied her brother-in-law, Dr. Achilles Lamme, to Gallatin county, Mont. Specific reference to the family is made in the sketch of Edwin B. Lamme, on another page of this work. Mrs. Smith and her child remained on Dr. Lamme's ranch a few months, and then removed to Bozeman, where, on October 16, 1870, she was married to John S. Mendenhall, then engaged in merchandising with Dr. A. Lamme and his stepson, John L. Harlowe, under the firm name of A. Lamme & Co., one of the influential citizens of Gallatin county. His death occurred in Bozeman, February 1, 1896.

To the public schools of Bozeman and a three-months business course in Helena Harry L. Smith is indebted for his education, and after leaving school was given a position in the store of his stepfather, which he held until the death of that gentleman, who had shown Harry a truly paternal care. While thus employed Mr. Smith made small investments in live stock, and after the death of Mr. Mendenhall, ill health, which had greatly impaired and at last destroyed his hearing, thus rendered him unfit for commercial life, turned his attention to agriculture and stockraising. He first occupied a portion of his present ranch, and in 1893 purchased 160 acres, and now has an estate of 240 acres, practically all of which he has redeemed from a wild condition and brought to a high state of cultivation. It is located one mile northwest of Bozeman, where his mother makes her home. The entire tract is under effective irrigation, and the principal crops raised are grain and clover hay, the annual yields being large. Mr. Smith also conducts a very profitable dairy business, having

about thirty fine milch cows, principally Jerseys. His ranch is equipped with the best of modern improvements, including a fine two-story residence, which he recently erected. It is one of the attractive homes of this signally favored section of the state.

Mr. Smith has passed nearly all his life in this county, and to him is given the fullest confidence and respect of those who have been familiar with his career or met him in business or social relations. His political proclivities lead him to render a staunch support to the Prohibition party, and he shows vital interest in all that concerns the welfare of the county and state. On October 17, 1894, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Sarah J. Sword, who was born in Mahoningtown, Pa. She died a few months after her marriage.

JAMES H. SMITH.—Back to that cradle of much of our national history, the Old Dominion state, we must return in tracing the genealogy of Mr. Smith, since many generations of the family have there maintained their home, where the original American ancestors located in early Colonial days, coming from Germany. Mr. Smith was born in Loudoun county, Va., on April 16, 1847, the son of William and Caroline (Wenner) Smith, natives of the same county, as was also Jacob Smith, the grandfather. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Smith, William Wenner, born in Loudoun county, was an active participant in the war of 1812. His father was a Hessian soldier who came to this country during the Revolution. William and Caroline Smith were parents of five sons and three daughters, of whom James H. was the second.

James H. Smith was educated in Virginia as a student in private schools, remaining on the paternal plantation until his eighteenth year, when he went to Maryland and learned the blacksmith trade. At the age of twenty-two years he returned to Virginia for a year, was thereafter one year in northern Indiana and then he went to Missouri, where he also stayed one year and then started for Montana, coming to Corinne, Utah, and thence by what he calls "lightning mule conveyance," to Virginia City, where he arrived on April 28, 1873, having had comparatively a pleasant trip. For a few months he engaged in mining in Alder gulch, whence he went to Laurin, where

he worked at his trade until 1887, conducting a shop of his own and meeting with fair success. In 1887 Mr. Smith purchased land in Paradise valley, where he now has a ranch of 480 acres, well improved and located twelve miles south of Livingston, which is his postoffice address. He has been successfully engaged in the raising of cattle and horses, making a specialty of shorthorn cattle, while in horses he has raised some fine Normans, for which he has received large prices. Politically he gives support to the Republican party and has not been an aspirant for official preferment, though he has rendered efficient service as school trustee, and is regarded as one of the representative men of this section.

On January 18, 1876, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Stees, born in Mount Carmel, Wabash county, Ill., the daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Sipe) Stees, natives of Pennsylvania, and the parents of four daughters. Mr. Stees came to Montana in June, 1873, locating in Virginia City, where his daughter, Mary E., joined him in August, 1875, and where her marriage occurred. Shortly after this the father removed to Butte where he resided until July 20, 1899, when he died. He was one of the most prominent Odd Fellows in the state, having served as grand master of the grand lodge and being the oldest Odd Fellow at his death. His remains laid in state in the Odd Fellows hall at Butte before their removal to Illinois for interment. The mother of Mrs. Smith died when her daughter was but thirteen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Smith's three children are Edna, Harry and Maud, who is attending the university at Bozeman.

JAMES S. SMITH is an enterprising and successful miner and operator in mining properties, who has been a resident of Helena since 1893. He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, October 18, 1845, and is a son of John and Martha (Kirkwood) Smith, natives of Belmont, Ohio, where the father was engaged in the flouring mill business. James S. Smith, the subject of this sketch, was reared at Belmont, attending the public schools of his native town until his seventeenth year, when, on the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he enlisted, in November, 1861, in Company H, Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Sleigh. Later the regiment was under the com-

mand of Col. McGroarty. The regiment was assigned to the department of the Shenandoah, under Gen. Fremont, and went to New creek, W. Va. He participated in the battle of Cedar Mountain, and with Gen. Pope in his campaign from the Rappahannock to Bull Run. Following the second battle of Bull Run he was in Washington, D. C., in defense of that city. In December, 1862, his regiment was ordered to Fredericksburg to support Gen. Burnside, and later to Chancellorsville, thence to Gettysburg and back into Virginia. The regiment was then assigned to Gen. Hooker's command and joined the Army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga, Tenn. After the battle of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Mr. Smith's regiment joined in the column sent to the relief of Gen. Burnside at Knoxville and, following this service, returned to Chattanooga. After re-enlisting as a veteran he returned home on a thirty-days furlough, his first leave of absence, and rejoined his regiment, then with the Twentieth Corps under Gen. Hooker, at Chattanooga. Commencing May 8, 1864, the command participated in the Atlanta campaign, under Gen. Sherman, and for ninety days was constantly under fire, the first engagement being at Rocky-face Ridge, followed by Resaca, Kingston, New Hope, Dallas, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw and Peach Tree creek. After the capitulation of Atlanta he remained at that city until Sherman made the historical "March to the Sea." He participated in the battle of Bentonville, and following the juncture with Gen. Schofield's corps the regiment started after Gen. Joe Johnston, overtaking his cavalry at Raleigh, where the army remained during the negotiations at Durham station for the latter's surrender. The line of march was then taken up for Washington City, going by the way of Richmond, Va. Mr. Smith remained in Washington until after the grand review of the war veterans and with his regiment went to Louisville, Ky., to await orders, it appearing that the United States would be drawn into the Mexican-Maximilian imbroglio through the French occupation under Marshal Bazaine. But word having been received of the retirement of the French troops, and that the Mexicans were able to cope with Maximilian themselves, they were ordered to Columbus, Ohio, for muster out, and on July 15 Mr. Smith received an honorable discharge, having given nearly four years of gallant, patriotic service to his country. Out of 101 men in the

original enlistment of his company only eleven remained to be mustered out.

Following Mr. Smith's service in the army he went to Smith's Ferry, in the heart of the Pennsylvania oil regions, where he engaged in buying and selling oil. In this business he met with financial reverses. Having decided to visit Montana, then in the full flush of profitable placer mining, he started in April, 1868, for the Treasure state, and arrived at Fort Benton by the Missouri river route, in June, continuing on to Georgetown, being in the employ of the Pittsburg & Montana Gold Mining Company, and having with him a quartz mill. This machinery was freighted to its destination, he making the journey by coach. Here he remained until 1870, having superseded Gen. Ewing as general manager. In 1870 he removed the mill to Indian creek, Jefferson county, where he operated it until he had extracted all the surface ore, and in 1874 he removed to what is known as the Park "Jaw-bone Mine." Mr. Smith then sold out, and engaged in placer mining on his own account, making quartz mining a side issue. Here he continued until 1893, and secured possession of the Diamond Hill property. This he sold out to Miller, Cooney & Co., and in 1895 went into the mercantile business at Winston, Broadwater county, at that time a part of Jefferson county. Mr. Smith is still a heavy holder of quartz property which he is leasing, together with placer ground on Indian creek. From 1880 until 1890 he was engaged in stockraising in addition to his mining interests, usually wintering from 100 to 200 head of cattle.

December 1, 1875, Mr. Smith was married at Radersburg, Mont., to Miss Catherine Twombly, of Denver, Colo., a daughter of George Twombly. To them have been born five children, namely: Della M., Benjamin F., Martha E., Grace Kirkwood and Edie St. Clair. Mr. Smith is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic; personally and socially he is greatly esteemed for his high character and superior business ability; while financially he has, since his first residence in the territory, been eminently successful.

ALBERT KLEINSCHMIDT.—This leading merchant and representative business man of Montana, who has inspired and carried out many important enterprises for the development and improvement of the state, and has been connected with

extensive mercantile, mining and agricultural interests in several states, was born in Prussia, in July, 1844, and emigrated to the United States when he was but fourteen years old. During 1858-60 he was learning the tanner's trade at Hermann, Mo. He then entered mercantile life with a large dry goods house in St. Louis, and in 1861 he went into business for himself. In 1865 he went from Lawrence, Kan., in charge of a train of ten teams loaded with goods for Albuquerque, N. M., and in 1866 loaded a train at Leavenworth, Kan., for Helena, Mont., where he arrived late in the year, and started in business with partners under the firm name of Wm. H. Weimar & Co. This firm was succeeded by that of Kleinschmidt & Brother, Mr. Kleinschmidt's brother, Reinhold H., having followed him to New Mexico and later to Montana, where he joined him in a partnership that was dissolved in 1880, Mr. Albert Kleinschmidt withdrawing from the concern.

Albert Kleinschmidt has been identified in a leading way and in many capacities with the development and upbuilding of the far west. He constructed three of the largest canals in Montana, the Florence, the Chestnut and the Gallatin, and was the originator of the great system of irrigation that has done so much to fertilize and fructify the Yakima valley in the state of Washington. He has also been a contractor and builder of houses on a large scale. A number of the best and most imposing buildings in several Montana cities are the products of his skill and enterprise. As early as 1879 he appreciated the wonderful climate and agricultural resources of southern California, and planted in that favored section several hundred acres in a vineyard, and a large tract in oranges and other citrus and semi-tropical fruits. To all of his enterprises he imparted his own indomitable spirit, giving them vigor, productive vitality and rapidity and firmness of growth. Obdurate conditions have bent to his will; adverse circumstances have yielded to his shrewdness and energy; men and nature have paid tribute to his commanding ability. In 1885 he purchased for himself a large tract of copper-bearing mineral ground in the Seven Devils district of Idaho. Among its rich veins is the renowned and phenomenal copper deposit known as the old Peacock Copper mine. In order to open up this district he constructed a steamboat on Snake river near Huntington, Ore., which made a number of successful trips, connecting with the



Albert Klinschmidt

Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company's lines and a wagon road that he had built from the Peacock mine to Snake river, a distance of twenty-two miles and a descent of 7,500 feet, with an average grade of seven per cent. These mines would have been developed in 1889, but, owing to the failure of the Sacretan copper trust then in existence, the price of copper was reduced to less than the cost of production and the development of the mines was deferred. The district is now yielding impressive proofs of Mr. Kleinschmidt's knowledge of the art of mining and his excellent judgment with regard to mineral-bearing belts.

Mr. Kleinschmidt is yet in the prime of life, and apparently the days of profitable work in store for him are many, although his achievements already surpass those of most men. He has ever been energetic, liberal and public-spirited, but with no outward show or demonstration. He has reared and educated a family of three daughters and six sons, who were all born in Helena, on lot No. 22 Jefferson street, where he has resided with his family since June, 1869, the year of his marriage with Miss Ellen Harrison, a native of Missouri, who still abides with him. To the affairs and management of the Helena Hardware Company, which he founded in 1880, and already well developed, of which he has been the president from its organization, Mr. Kleinschmidt now devotes a portion of his time and attention to its further development. It is the oldest corporation in the state under one continuous management, and does an extensive wholesale and retail business.

The life of this man has been a potent force for good in many ways and many places. It has set in motion numerous productive enterprises whose benefits are abundant and far-reaching. And his active mind is still evolving means and plans of improvements for the communities in which he is interested, with as much sagacity and fertility as he exhibited in his earlier manhood.

of his personality the best traditions of the family and the most admirable traits of good American citizenship. He was born at Boulder, Jefferson county, Mont., September 22, 1867. His father, John Smith, was a native of Ireland, and his mother, Annie Smith, also of Irish parentage, was born in midoceana while her parents were en route to America. Philip Smith, the grandfather of our subject, came to the United States as a young man, and after spending some years in Wisconsin removed to Colorado, where he remained until 1864. In that year he came to Montana, traveling the entire distance without trouble with the Indians or other incident worthy of note. He rested for a short time at Virginia City and then located permanently at Boulder, where he spent the rest of his life. The parents of our subject were married at Alder gulch, and soon after took a trip to Salmon river; but in 1866 they returned to Boulder, located in that neighborhood and engaged in stockraising and farming.

Mr. Smith was educated in the schools of Boulder, supplementing his training there by a course in the Business College at Helena. He then took up mining as an occupation and spent five or six years at it and prospecting, but with such indifferent success that he returned to stockraising; and his father dying soon after, he took charge of the homestead for the next three years. At the end of that time he went into the employ of the Empire Cattle Company as a buyer. The head office of the company is at Helena and its principal seat of operations at Chinook, but Mr. Smith makes his headquarters at Three Forks, from which he has easy access to all parts of the state into which his business takes him. The company operates on a scale of considerable magnitude, handling about 2,000 head of cattle a year, and keeping for their use large tracts of grazing ground on Milk river, four miles from Chinook.

Mr. Smith was married January 3, 1893, to Miss Katie B. Ryan, of Boulder, a daughter of Edward Ryan, of that town, whose record is fully set forth on another page of this volume. Their children are Lawrence W., Thomas F., George W. and Clarence, all young, but adding to the interest and attractiveness of their pleasant home, which is a hospitable resort for their many friends. Mr. Smith has four sections of government land leased near Three Forks, which he uses for pasture and producing hay for the company's cattle, of which he feeds a great number. He cuts about 150

THOMAS F. SMITH.—The descendant of a long line of Irish ancestry who were always active in the service of the state in times of war and diligent and skillful in the arts of peace, Thomas F. Smith, of Three Forks, aptly illustrates in the vigor and success of his business career and the graces

tons of excellent hay each year from this land. He is a progressive and energetic man in his business, letting no chance escape him to push it to the best conclusion, and using superior judgment in all its phases. He enjoys in a high degree the respect and confidence of his employers, and in the communities in which he operates most largely is held in the highest esteem by people generally. Socially he is obliging, entertaining and companionable, and has a warm place in the hearts of his numerous friends.

GEORGE T. SPARRELL, one of the enterprising and representative agriculturists of Madison county, is thoroughly a man of the west, imbued with its spirit through long association with its productive activities. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., on April 21, 1855, the son of G. H. and Augusta (Peggott) Sparrell, both of whom were born in Massachusetts, and his father a carpenter and builder. In 1861 the family removed to Omaha, Neb., and shortly afterward to Utah, where was their home until 1865, the father having come to Montana in June, 1864, and returning to Utah for his family. They came back with him to Virginia City, which was their home for several years, the father working diligently at his trade, in which he was successful. Later they removed to Ruby valley, where with his carpenter work Mr. Sparrell engaged in farming. Two sons and two daughters enlivened their home.

George T. Sparrell remained at the parental home until 1871, when, visiting Silver Star and later Deer Lodge, he engaged in ranching on Spring creek in 1872, after which he removed to Willow creek, now Pony, and with his father, rented a ranch, putting in one crop only. George here assisted in rounding up stray horses and the funds from their sale were devoted to maintaining a public school in his neighborhood. He attended this school in the winter, duly profiting thereby. In the spring he engaged in butchering at Silver Star, continuing here for three years, then returned to Pony, and was employed in the Red Bluff mine for six months, again returning to Pony and thereafter passing seven years in the employ of J. H. Mallory in the mines.

In 1878 he went to the Cook ranch on Willow creek, where he raised one crop, and went to South Boulder, where he passed the winter, and then

purchased the S. D. Bollinger ranch, on which he has since maintained his home, successfully engaged in general farming and cattleraising, his efforts having been well directed and attended with marked success. He has recently erected a commodious and attractive two-story brick residence, one of the fine homes of the county. Mr. Sparrell gives his support to the Republican party, and though not an aspirant for office, he has been given a distinct testimony of the confidence and esteem in which he is held by the community, having served for nine years as road supervisor and for two years as school trustee. In 1879 he was united in marriage to Miss Florence Sacry, the daughter of J. W. Sacry, and a native of California. They have four children, Albert M., Ella Leone and Roy and Hazel, twins.

THOMAS S. SMITH.—One of the most progressive, studious and thrifty of those who follow the vocation of the old patriarchs in Montana is Thomas S. Smith, whose farm in the Bitter Root valley, near Carlton postoffice, is a model of neatness and taste, of skillful management and intelligent husbandry, of wise application of advanced ideas and generous appreciation of nature's responsive bounty. He was born on Christmas day, 1846, at Booneville, Mo. His parents were Charles H. and Mary Smith, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Scotland. Of their eight children Thomas was the seventh. He attended the public schools in his native state until he was seventeen years of age, when impelled by a patriotic devotion to his section of the country, he enlisted in a company of Missouri volunteers for service in the Confederate army, and saw three years of arduous and exacting service in the cause he espoused. After the war was over, seeking his fortune where he deemed the opportunities best and most suited to his taste, he came to Montana in 1866, locating at Emmetsburg, where he secured a clerkship in a store at which he continued for fifteen years. He then carried on the grocery business on his own account at Philipsburg with gratifying success for ten years, part of the time conducting also a ranch he had purchased six miles south of the town.

After retiring from trade Mr. Smith devoted his time exclusively to his ranch for three years and then came to the Bitter Root country and

bought the farm of 160 acres on which he now resides, located a mile and a half north of Carlton, in Missoula county. He at once planted 3,000 fruit trees as the nucleus of a future orchard, which are now rewarding the intelligent care he has bestowed on them with annual yields of fine fruit in large quantities, enabling him to make extensive shipments, especially of apples, to Montana markets, where his output has a high rank. Mr. Smith was married in November, 1895, to Miss Verda Horning, daughter of Thomas and Eliza Horning, of Carlton, where the nuptials were solemnized. They have two children, Thomas Sloan, aged five, and Millie, aged three. In politics Mr. Smith is a Democrat, but not an active partisan. He has never taken much interest in the fraternal orders, his family, his farm and his other business furnishing abundant occupation for both mind and body. He does, however, have great pleasure in the social relations of life, and delights in the visits and companionship of his friends, of whom he has a large number.

DATUS E. SPERRY.—That "Fate hates the slow and loves the bold," has been often said in many forms and many times proven in the history of mankind. A shining example of the successful bold is found in the career of Datus E. Sperry, who was born in Otsego county, N. Y., January 15, 1842, the son of Henry D. and Caroline Sperry, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Connecticut, who accompanied their parents to New York while yet in childhood. In 1868 Henry D. and his wife removed to Schoolcraft county, Mich., and there the father worked at his trade as a carpenter for a number of years and then turned his attention to farming, being successful in both occupations. He was a Whig in politics; both parents attended the Methodist church. His services to the community were valued, and were well exhibited in the office of township assessor, to which he was elected for several successive terms. The family consisted of seven children, of whom six are still living, namely: Amanda A., Datus E. (our subject), Mary A. R., Emily J. B., Francis B. and Charles B.; another son, Miles, is deceased. Mr. Sperry, our immediate subject received a limited education, being obliged to assist his parents on the farm when he was only twelve years old. He remained

with them until he was twenty-four years of age, and then hired out as a farm hand until 1872, when he came to Montana and located in Seven-mile gulch, near Helena. Having purchased some land in partnership with his brother Miles, he began the life of a ranchman and engaging in raising good crops of grain and hay and large numbers of cattle and horses. The success of the brothers in this venture was good, and they continued operations until 1884, when they dissolved partnership by mutual consent, Miles taking the ranch as his part of the property and Datus taking the stock. In 1885 our subject removed to the ranch he now occupies, which consists of a homestead claim of 160 acres located twenty-four miles northeast of Helena. On this he raises abundant crops of hay, grain and vegetables, and conducts a dairy business which proves to be very profitable.

In politics he is a Republican. He finds the conditions of life in Montana much to his taste, furnishing opportunity for enterprise, rewarding diligence and thrift, and offering health and comfort to those who seek them with judgment and energy. Mr. Sperry was united in marriage with Miss Rachel Schroeder June 24, 1879. She is a native of Germany and daughter of Godfrey and Dorothy Schroeder, who emigrated from their native land and settled in Michigan, where the father worked at his trade as a cooper and prospered. They were members of the Lutheran church and in politics the father supported the Republican party. Their family consisted of two children, Amelia and Rachel, both of whom survive the parents, who died some years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Sperry have five children, namely: Carrie A., Bertha L., Arthur D., Fannie E. and Walter S.

LOUIS SPONHEIM, the present efficient and courteous postmaster of Basin, Jefferson county, was born in Norway, on December 5, 1863, the son of John and Anna (Olson) Sponheim. The father followed agricultural pursuits, to which he also added the trade of a blacksmith. On the rough Norwegian farm Louis had his first experience of labor and acquired a limited education in the public schools. At the age of sixteen years, in 1879, he emigrated to the United States, never staying his progress until he reached Iowa. Here he added to the rudimentary education he had received by three years attendance in the

schools, and in 1882 he engaged in farming in Minnesota. He later became an office clerk in the flour and feed store of Williams & Lawrence, at Minneapolis, where he remained two years.

In 1886 Mr. Sponheim came to Fort Custer, Mont., and joined Troop D, First United States Cavalry, and was active and faithful in service for two and one-half years. During this period he acted as canteen steward and he was honorably discharged in 1889. Returning to his old home in Norway he remained there until 1890, when he crossed the Atlantic again and hastened to Montana, coming direct to Helena. Here he purchased a home, in which he resided for one year, then engaged with the hardware firm of Sturrock & Brown, and later removed to Bozeman, where he was with the Pray Lumber Company until 1893. Thence he went to Basin, and conducted a popular hotel for seven years, and until 1900, when he engaged exclusively in mining, real estate and insurance, in which lines he still continues.

During his visit to Norway Mr. Sponheim was there married to Miss Julia Nelson, a daughter of Nelson Nelson. Their only child died in infancy. Mrs. Sponheim died in July, 1896, and on June 6, 1900, Mr. Sponheim wedded Miss Anna Dahlman, daughter of John Hamkey. Mr. Sponheim has been active in public affairs and in Republican politics. He was appointed a delegate to the international mining and irrigation convention, held in 1896, and was appointed postmaster of Basin by President McKinley in 1897. Fraternally he has touched every link of the Masonic chain to the thirty-second degree, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Daughters of Hermann, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (lodge and encampment) and the Patriarchs Militant. He has held offices in all of these orders. He has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances among whom he is extremely popular and he is highly esteemed in his home community.

WILLIAM SPURGIN is one of the successful farmers and honored citizens of Missoula county, where he has made his home for nearly two decades. He served his country with utmost loyalty in the Civil war and in all relations of life he has been guided by those principles which imply sterling character and command respect and

esteem. The Spurgin family was originally English and was established on American soil before the Revolution, and from an early epoch the name has been prominent in the south. William Spurgin was born on August 18, 1837, in North Carolina, the son of Isaiah and Mary (Davis) Spurgin, likewise natives of that state. The father was a Baptist clergyman and also conducted agriculture. He served in the ministry for fifty-six faithful years, and exercised a beneficent and widespread influence, being a man of unassuming nature and deep religious convictions. In 1840 he removed to the southern part of Missouri, and there continued his residence, his death occurring in Pettis county, at the age of seventy-six years. His beloved consort died in the same county in 1867. Of their children three sons and one daughter are yet living.

William Spurgin was reared and educated in Missouri, having the advantages of a refined home and the most gracious influences during the formative period of his character. He devoted his earlier years to farming, and later learned blacksmithing, which constituted his vocation in Missouri for twenty years, and which he continued for two years after coming to Montana. The arrival of Mr. Spurgin in Montana dates back to 1883, and in 1884 he purchased a fine farm located three and one-half miles south of the city of Missoula, which is now his postoffice address. This place comprises 400 acres of exceedingly prolific land, but he sold it, yet maintains his residence near by.

Early in the Civil war Mr. Spurgin's patriotism was aroused, and on June 17, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-seventh Missouri Mounted Infantry, commanded by Col. Montgomery, and served in these organizations for seven months, being a participant in several minor engagements, and taking part in the battle of Lexington, Mo., where he was taken prisoner by the forces of Gen. Price, but soon paroled and the regiment mustered out. In 1862 Mr. Spurgin re-enlisted in Company B, Forty-fourth Missouri Infantry. After five months he was transferred to the Fiftieth Missouri, with which he served until the close of the war in 1865, when he was honorably discharged, as orderly sergeant. His regiment had been stationed at Benton Barracks, St. Louis. Mr. Spurgin received no wounds while in the service, but had his right arm broken on three different occasions, and this arm is now shorter than the other. In politics Mr. Spurgin is a member of the Re-

publican party, and fraternally he is a Master Mason, holding membership in the lodge at Missoula. In February, 1867, Mr. Spurgin was united in marriage to Miss Orlena C. Reed, who was born in Missouri, and they had two children, Verdie and Minnie O. Mrs. Spurgin entered into her final rest in August, 1882, and on January 27, 1883, Mr. Spurgin consummated a second marriage, being united to Miss Ruhamah P. Raper, born in Johnson county, Mo. They are members of the Baptist church and are well known and highly esteemed in the community.

BERNARD E. STACK.—Among those who have attained success in connection with the sheep industry in Fergus county and are numbered among the representative citizens of that section of the state is Mr. Stack, a progressive and capable business man. The Emerald Isle figures as the place of our subject's nativity, since he was born in County Kerry, Ireland, on June 15, 1856, being the son of John and Katie Stack, who emigrated thence in 1864 and located in LaPorte, Ind., in which state they passed the remainder of their lives, both having been devoted members of the Catholic church. The father gave his support to the Democratic party and his life was one of industry and inflexible integrity. Of the family of five children two are deceased, Mary and Julia, while those who survive are Gerald G., John H. and Bernard E., the immediate subject of this review. Bernard E. Stack received but a limited education in his boyhood. When but twelve years old he entered a printing office for the purpose of learning the trade. At the expiration of two years, however, he turned his attention to railroad work, securing a position as fireman on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, and later was employed in a similar capacity with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. In 1874 Mr. Stack started forth to seek his fortunes in the west. He first located at Denver, Colo., and devoted his attention to running stationery engines and working in sawmills. In 1875 he came to Montana, and locating in Helena was engaged in mining on Red mountain. He went to Butte in 1876, thence to Fergus county in 1883 and turned his attention to farming and stockraising, locating at a point six miles southwest of the village of Stanford, where he purchased a tract of 640 acres of land from Edward Ramsey. In 1898 he disposed of his

horses and has since given the sheep industry his entire attention, but pays some attention to general agriculture. To his original ranch he has added 2,360 acres by purchase of adjoining tracts, bringing his estate up to the aggregate area of 3,000 acres, while he leases 1,280 acres of state land. He has 400 acres available for cultivation, and raises large crops of alfalfa, and devotes considerable attention to the raising of oats, barley, squash corn and vegetables.

In politics Mr. Stack is an enthusiastic Republican. On August 26, 1885, Mr. Stack was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Ziman, who was born in Prussia, the daughter of Gottlieb and Mary Ziman, who emigrated thence when Mrs. Stack was a child. The father devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and died in the state of Wisconsin in 1897, his widow passing away the succeeding year. Both were members of the Catholic church. Their three children, Mary A., John and Annie, survive them. Mr. and Mrs. Stack are both communicants of the Catholic church, in which faith they were reared.

REV. THOMAS F. STACK, assistant priest in the new and flourishing parish of the Church of the Sacred Heart, in Butte, merits recognition among others of the earnest workers in the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church in Montana. Thomas Francis Stack is a native of Listowel, County Kerry, Ireland, where he was born on October 11, 1874, the son of Thomas and Honora (Donoghue) Stack, both of whom were likewise born in old County Kerry and still reside in the Emerald Isle, the father being a merchant. For fifteen years a resident of the United States he eventually returned to his native land, and of his seven children Thomas F. was the second. Father Stack received preliminary education in the national and parochial schools and thereafter entered St. Michael's College, a preparatory institution, where he completed a three-years course, graduating in the class of 1893. The same year he matriculated in All Hallows College, Dublin, where he devoted special attention to philosophy, in which connection he won distinction, receiving several prizes.

In this well equipped institution, governed by the Vincencian fathers, he completed his theological course of two years, closing his studies there in

1898, when he came to the United States and in St. Bonaventure's College, at Allegany, N. Y., continued his preparation for his holy calling. Two years later, Father Stack had finished the prescribed course, and he was there ordained to the priesthood on July 16, 1900. He forthwith started for Montana, arriving in Helena on August 15, and reporting to Bishop Brondel. At the expiration of ten days he was assigned as assistant priest at Deer Lodge, where he remained six months, and, on March 15, 1901, he became assistant priest, under Father Callahan, at the Church of the Sacred Heart in Butte. Here he has entered with enthusiasm and devotion upon his duties, proving an able co-adjutor to Father Callahan and striving to further in every possible way the material and the spiritual welfare of his parish. Father Stack is ably equipped for his work and his labors are certain to be cumulative in their power for good as the years continue to drop into the abyss of time.

EDWARD S. STACKPOLE.—Among the representative citizens of Deer Lodge county this gentleman stands prominent, not only as pioneer of the state, but for those sterling qualities which tend so strongly to influence for good a young and growing community. Mr. Stackpole is the present postmaster at Deer Lodge, a position he has practically held from the time when the town was established. Mr. Stackpole is a native of Kennebec county, Me., where he was born October 27, 1834, being the son of Peter Morrill and Mary (Dow) Stackpole, also born in the old Pine Tree state and representatives of prominent families of New England from the early Colonial period. Peter M. Stackpole was a manufacturer of woolen goods at North Vassalboro, and conducted quite an extensive business under the firm name of Stackpole, Pope & Company for a number of years. He died in that place in 1854, his widow surviving him many years, being summoned into eternal rest in 1900, at Amesbury, Mass., at the venerable age of ninety-four years. Both were birthright members of the Society of Friends, and their lives were in harmony with the gentle and kindly teachings of that faith.

Edward S. Stackpole was educated in the schools of his native county, supplemented by a thorough course of study in the Friends' School at Providence, R. I. Soon after leaving school he assumed charge of the store connected with the factory of

Stackpole, Pope & Co., secured an interest in the business with which he continued to be identified until 1860, when he disposed of his interest and removed to California, making the trip to the Golden state by way of Panama and locating in San Francisco, where he found employment in a mercantile establishment. In 1863 he made the overland trip from California to Idaho, and at Centerville, Boise county, he conducted a mercantile business about two years. Returning to California in 1865, he soon after started east via the Nicaragua route, passing the winter with members of his family at Cleveland, Ohio. In the summer of 1866 Mr. Stackpole came to Montana, making the trip across the plains with the expedition composed of 120 wagons, commanded by Capt. James Fisk. He came at once to Deer Lodge county, locating at Red Mountain City, in the Highland district of what is now a part of Silver Bow county. Mr. Stackpole brought with him a stock of general merchandise, engaged in business and continued operations until 1870, meeting with excellent success. In that year he took up his abode in Deer Lodge, then a mere straggling village, and in the fall of the same year he was appointed postmaster, was removed under the administration of President Cleveland on the charge of "offensive partisanship." In 1898, however, Mr. Stackpole was again appointed to the office which he had filled so long and so acceptably, receiving his commission from President McKinley, and he is again postmaster, much to the satisfaction of his old-time friends and the general public.

Mr. Stackpole has always been a stalwart supporter of the Republican party and its principles, and has taken an active interest in forwarding the party cause. In 1895 he was the Republican candidate for county treasurer, but was defeated, the normal political complexion of the county having been strongly Democratic at that time. In religion he is a regular attendant of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which the members of his family are communicants.

On the 5th of May, 1872, Mr. Stackpole was united in marriage to Miss Mollie McKinstry, who was born in Indiana, the daughter of Thomas B. and Lavina (Wood) McKinstry, also natives of the old Hoosier state. The father died in Deer Lodge, in 1898, his widow surviving until April 24, 1901, her death occurring at Portland, Ore. Mr. and Mrs. Stackpole are the parents of five children: Morrill D., Mary, Jessie, Theodate and

Harvey. Morrill D. is a graduate of the College of Montana, and is now superintendent of a mine at Mercur, Utah. The daughter, Mary, is also a graduate of the same institution. The family are prominently concerned in the social life of Deer Lodge, where their friends are numerous. Mr. Stackpole is now United States commissioner at Ketchikan, Alaska.

GEORGE H. STANTON.—Among those who have attained distinction and honor as representatives of the legal profession in Montana is Mr. Stanton, a leading member of the bar of Cascade county, who has held in the state official positions of trust and responsibility, being the present representative of his district in the senate of the Montana legislature. The law is a jealous mistress, and demands of her votaries a careful preliminary training, broad general information and clear judgment. In no other profession is there a career more open to distinctive talent, and advancement must come as the result of this and individual study and persistent application. Montana has been highly favored in the personnel of her bench and bar, and George H. Stanton may well be considered one of the representative members of the profession now in active practice within her confines. Mr. Stanton is a native of Indiana, being the son of Thomas and Mary (Walker) Stanton, both of whom died when our subject was a child. George H. Stanton was reared and educated in Indiana, receiving his preliminary scholastic training in the public schools and thereafter matriculating in the Central Normal College, at Danville, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1887. In October of that year Mr. Stanton came to Great Falls, Mont., and engaged in civil engineering, devoting his attention to this line of work until 1889, when he had the distinction of being appointed clerk of the state constitutional convention, in which capacity he rendered most efficient service during the session of the convention which framed the present admirable constitution of the state; within the same year was appointed deputy clerk of the Eighth judicial district, with headquarters in Great Falls, retaining this incumbency until 1890, in the meanwhile taking up the reading of law with a view to making that profession his vocation in life. In the year last mentioned he entered the law department of Yale

University, where he graduated with honors as a member of the class of 1893. On returning to Montana he was admitted to practice in the courts of this state in 1893. Resuming his residence in Great Falls he associated himself with his brother, John W. Stanton, in the practice of his profession, under the firm name of Stanton & Stanton. This alliance continued until July, 1899, when his brother removed to Butte, and since that time he has conducted an individual practice, retaining a clientage of representative character and being recognized as a forceful, skillful attorney and a safe, conservative counselor. He is attorney for several large corporations in the state, and his precedence is the natural sequence of his professional talent, his close application to business and his unvarying fidelity to the interests of his clients.

In 1896 Mr. Stanton was elected to the lower house of the Montana legislature, serving with distinction on the judiciary committee and proving one of the valuable working members of the house. In 1898 still further honor was conferred upon him, being elected to the state senate from Cascade county, and in the sessions of this deliberative body he has shown the same vital interest in conserving the welfare of the commonwealth and the same faithfulness and power which made him successful in his profession. His abilities were recognized and resulted in his appointment to membership on a number of the important senate committees and to his election to the office of president pro tem of the senate and chairman of the judiciary committee. Mr. Stanton gives his support to the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and has been an active factor in insuring its success in the state. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. He is a young man of pleasing address and gracious personality, retaining the high regard of the people of his home county and gaining the respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION.—In connection with the advancement of civilization in Montana there has been no factor which has maintained so marked and beneficent an influence from the early days as the Catholic church, whose missionaries labored zealously among the Indians of the great

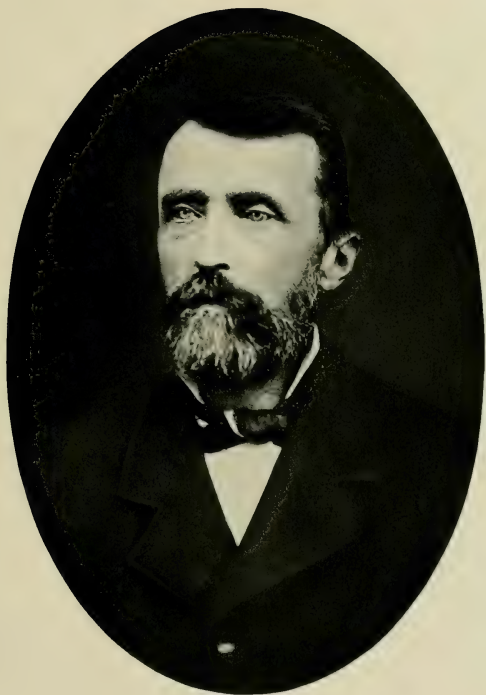
northwest at a time when personal danger and manifold vicissitudes were to be encountered. The influence of the church can not be overestimated, and every historical compilation must needs give to its emissaries a full measure of honor for their work among the Indians and their efforts in the maintenance of peace. In this volume will be found many references to the missionary enterprises and individual labors of the representatives of the church, and we may here consistently enter brief record concerning St. Paul's mission, which is located on the Fort Belknap Indian reservation. The mission buildings include a church, separate schools for the boys and girls, a postoffice and needed residences. The mission was founded by the zealous Father Eberschwiler, in 1886, and remained in his charge until 1890, and from that year forward until 1894 Father Feusi presided over its work. There are now more than 100 children in the schools, and here most effective work is being done among the Indians in forwarding both their spiritual and temporal interests. The mission farm comprises 320 acres of exceptionally well watered and arable land, from which large crops are secured annually, special attention being given to teaching industrial lessons to the wards of the nation and of the mission.

HENRY C. HARRISON was born at Williamsburg, N. Y., September 15, 1829, and, after an active, useful and varied career, in which he saw much of the sunshine and much of the shadow of human experience, departed this life at Harrison, Mont., January 7, 1895, lamented in death as he had been esteemed in life by all who knew him. Mr. Harrison's mother died when he was an infant, and his father was a prominent contractor and builder, with too much business to give his family all the attention it needed and he desired. So Mr. Harrison passed his youth without a great amount of discipline, and owes his strong traits of character and the vigorous working out of his career more to inherent than external conditions. He secured what education he could at the public schools of New York state and learned the carpenter's trade with his father. In early manhood he went to Chicago and engaged in contracting and building, erecting the first house that was built on the lake shore at Lakeview known as the Lakeview house. He remained some years in Chicago, and then went south, and was

in that section when the war between the states broke out. He at once came north to Minneapolis and offered his services to the government as a soldier in defense of the Union, but was unable to pass the physical examination. Being disappointed in this regard, he opened a grocery store, which he conducted until the spring of 1862, when he came to Montana with Capt. Fiske's train, locating at Last Chance gulch, where he engaged for awhile in putting up hay, and then built some cabins, one of which is now (1901) standing in Helena.

About this time the residents at Bannack had trouble with the Indians, and sent to Last Chance for help. Nearly everybody went to their assistance, and Mr. Harrison was one of the first to volunteer. He remained at Bannack until the discovery of Alder gulch and joined the stampeado to that place. He did not succeed in locating any paying ground of consequence, but followed contracting and building with good results, and started a sawmill in Granite gulch, which he ran at excellent profits until 1868, then removed to a ranch which he had located on Willow creek, in 1865, in company with D. E. Folsom, whose interest he had purchased in the meantime. Here he engaged in stockraising, making a specialty of fine Norman horses and shorthorn cattle, of which he had a considerable number when he died, although he had reduced them somewhat and turned his attention to the establishment of a large steam dairy, which Mrs. Harrison is still conducting. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Harrison has given her personal attention to the extensive interests he left, and has managed them with success and profit. There were about 900 acres in the ranch when he died, all practically under irrigation, and very productive of alfalfa, grain and garden vegetables. To this Mrs. Harrison has added by purchase 1,000 acres, and has kept up the stock and reputation of the farm, having now more than 100 superior horses and nearly as many fine milch cattle. The ranch is plentifully supplied with good buildings, and is thoroughly furnished with all appliances for its prosper use. Mr. Harrison was a prominent man in his section during his life, serving as county commissioner and in various other civil capacities.

Mr. Harrison was married May 8, 1869, to Miss Almirett Geer, a native of Ohio, whose father died about the time she was born, and whose mother died when she was eleven years old. She was left practically to her own resources and thereafter



H. C. Harrison

made her own way in the world until she married. She lived in the family of Col. W. F. Sanders for five years previous to their coming to Montana, and came through with them, remaining with them until 1865, then accepting employment in the office of the Montana Post as cook. She was one of the three women who made the first United States flag unfurled in Montana, which was flung to the breeze in Virginia City on July 4, 1864, and, owing to the divided state of feeling at the time, caused considerable trouble.

Mrs. Harrison is a lady of great executive ability and self-reliance. She has never faltered to accept a responsibility which belonged to her in the way of duty, and has made a reputation, enviable as well as wide spread, for resourcefulness and courage. At Snake river, when she was coming west, the ferryman refused to take her party across, and the leaders, seeking a ford pointed out by the Indians, got too far down the river, endangering the lives of the whole company. But, by great presence of mind and prompt action on the part of Col. Sanders, they were saved, the women being helped to safety first. An Indian offered Mrs. Harrison a seat on his horse, and although she had never seen him before, she was not afraid to accept his offer, and was thereby the first of the party to get ashore.

SIDNEY E. STEPHENS, who is recognized as one of the representative stockgrowers of Park county, has been a resident of Montana for more than a decade, and in the paternal line traces his ancestry back to stanch old Welsh origin, three brothers emigrating to the United States prior to the Revolution. The original name was Stephenson, a common patronymic in Wales, but the brothers changed it to the shortened form. One of these brothers was Joshua Stephens, who located in Berks county, Pa., and married Priscilla Humphrey, who bore him eight children, the sixth being Ebenezer David Stephens, the grandfather of Sidney E. Joshua and Minerva (Metcalf) Stephens were natives of Shelby county, Ohio, and New York, and became the parents of one son and one daughter, the latter now being a resident of Merrill, Wis.

Sidney E. Stephens was born on November 8, 1842, at Woodstock, McHenry county, Ill. As a young man his father had removed to Illinois, where he largely engaged in lumbering and sawmilling

until his death, which occurred at the age of thirty years, just in the prime of his useful manhood. After the death of his father Sidney returned to Ohio, where he was educated in the public schools. At the age of twelve years he rejoined his mother in Wisconsin, she having remarried, and there he grew to maturity and was engaged at the carpenter trade until 1889. Within this time, however, the dark cloud of civil war had heavily rested over this country, and Mr. Stephens, being then twenty-two years of age, enlisted in 1864 in Company H, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, but at Grand Rapids was transferred to Company A. His command was first sent to Little Rock, Ark., where it was six months on provost duty, thence proceeding to Calvary Depot and Duvall's Bluff and having almost daily battles or skirmishes. They eventually reached Benton barracks, in St. Louis, Mo., and here Mr. Stephens was honorably discharged from service on June 19, 1865, victory having crowned the Union arms. He still signifies his interest in his old comrades in arms, by retaining membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Stephens removed with his family to Montana in 1889, locating in Livingston, where he engaged in work as a carpenter and builder, until 1895, being successful in his efforts and controlling a representative business. In 1895 he erected the lease of the Zuber ranch on Shields river, and there he engaged in the raising of livestock until 1899, when he removed to the Fredericks ranch at the mouth of the same river, where he has continued operations, usually having about fifty head of cattle and devoting some attention to the raising of and dealing in horses. On October 19, 1866, Mr. Stephens was united in marriage to Miss Emma E. Lombard, born in Gorham, Me., the daughter of James and Isabella (Currier) Lombard, both natives of Gorham. In their family were ten sons and three daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens have three children, Minerva I., who was a successful teacher and is now the wife of Charles Cady, of Livingston; Mabel I., wife of George Marshall, of Livingston, and Arthur D., who is attending school in Livingston.

HENRY W. STEPHENS, M. D.—A prominent general practitioner of the old school of medicine, an expert in gynecology and the treatment of children, an insatiable inquirer after the truth and all the latest discoveries in his profession and mak-

ing regular trips to the best seats of learning in the east for the purpose of finding out all about them, an active politician in the best sense and enjoying the confidence and support of his party in official station, administering the municipal affairs of his home city, as alderman and mayor, with the same skill and fidelity as he uses in his professional work, an enthusiast before the altars of several fraternal orders, and an ardent lover of the horse, man's noblest companion and the best friend in the animal world, Dr. Henry W. Stephens, of Anaconda, illustrates in a striking way the picturesque variety of occupation and experience involved in a characteristic American career. His eyes first opened to the light of day at St. Joseph, Mo., March 17, 1862. He is one of the twin children of Peter and Pernina (Crank) Stephens. His father was a Kentuckian, born in that state, at Louisville, about the year 1830. He is still living in the enjoyment of all the comforts of life, and the good will of his friends and acquaintances at Anaconda. He was an artistic and prosperous cabinetmaker in Missouri, the state to which he emigrated in early manhood, and when the Civil war broke out he obeyed the call of his country to arms, joined a cavalry company of volunteers from Missouri, and spent three hard and trying years in the field. It seemed to come natural to him, however, for he was of a martial strain, having had ancestors in the war of 1812 and also in the Revolution. The Doctor's mother was a native of Ohio, a descendant of one of the oldest families of that state, early emigrants from England. She is not now living.

Dr. Stephens was educated in the public schools of his native town, being graduated from the high school there in 1879. He then pursued the full course of instruction at the St. Joe Medical School, spending four years in it, and being graduated in 1883. He began the practice of his profession at home and followed it there two years, one of them as resident physician at the City Hospital; then, feeling that there was greater opportunity for men of his cult in the far west, he removed to Anaconda, arriving October 4, 1886. From the very day of his graduation he has been in active practice, and has been more than ordinarily successful in the work. Since his arrival in the west he has made a specialty of diseases of women and children, and has won a well deserved reputation for skill, delicacy and progressive methods in this branch of the profession. Some of the operations he has been called on to perform, have required the utmost

steadiness and delicacy of manual application and the most exact knowledge of the parts under treatment and the proper method of dealing with them. There is often scarcely more than a hair's breadth between safety and a fatal result in the use of surgical instruments. But Dr. Stephens takes nothing for granted. He exhausts his opportunities to inform himself both in the theory and the actual practice of his department of medical science; and then he uses every precaution to secure the best results in the application of his knowledge. He began his specialty with a comprehensive and accurate course of instruction at a post-graduate school under Dr. Waldo, of New York, one of the most profound reasoners and dexterous practitioners known to this branch of the business, and has supplemented that with periodical visitations to the best hospitals in the east, accompanied with diligent study all the time, in order that nothing of value which may come to light in his line shall escape him. He is also a contributing member of the Montana State Medical Society, and takes a deep interest and a conspicuous part in its deliberations.

Notwithstanding the exactions of his growing practice, the Doctor has found time to devote to an intelligent participation in public affairs. He is a Republican in politics, and a firm believer in the policies of that party. But he realizes that municipal government is a matter of business rather than politics, and in the administration of the office of city alderman, to which he was elected for four years in succession, and in that of mayor, which he is now filling (1901), he has considered only the public interest as of primary importance. He was elected mayor by a majority of 800 votes, carrying every ward in the city and being the first man chosen to that office in Anaconda on the Republican ticket. He has also found time to give due attention to the claims which the fraternal orders make on a man of his social and companionable disposition. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and is past chancellor in the order. He is also a member of the Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Modern Woodmen of America. The religious affiliations of himself and his family are with the Presbyterian church. His wife was Miss Katherine Alcott, of San Francisco, her people having emigrated to that city from Ohio in the 'seventies. They have five daughters, the oldest twelve and the youngest two years old. There is also an infant son.

It must not, however, be supposed that life is all work and strenuous effort with Dr. Stephens. To a man of his temperament there must be at proper times and within due bounds a form and a measure of recreation suitable to keep the currents flowing in their true balance. He finds this recreation in the sport afforded by good horses, of which he owns a pair. One of them is a Piedmont horse in the 2:20 class, and well repays the affectionate attention which he receives at the hands of his master. But every good horse has the Doctor's admiration and in him a keen and discriminating judge of its merits.

HENRY STERLING is one of the patriotic German-Americans to whom this country owes much for services contributed during the four-years struggle between the north and south. He was born in Hanover, Germany, June 10, 1841, and is a descendant of generations of soldiers who added lustre to German arms. His father, George Sterling, of Hanover, was by profession a soldier during many years of his eventful and distinguished life, but at times varied by the more peaceful avocation of agricultural pursuits. The grandfather, Henry Sterling, after whom our subject was named, was a distinguished soldier under Gen. Blucher, and participated in the decisive battle of Waterloo, which closed the military career of Napoleon.

Henry Sterling, our subject, one of a family of three sons, passed his early years in Germany, where he attended the neighboring public schools. In 1848 he suffered the loss of his mother, and seven years later, in 1855, at the age of fourteen years, he started for the United States, being unacquainted with a single passenger on the vessel. Arriving at Baltimore he went thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he secured work on a farm and remained in that vicinity until April 15, 1861, when President Lincoln issued his first call for troops. To this Henry Sterling promptly responded and enlisted in Company I, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Col. Dumont. They were mustered in at Indianapolis, sent to western Virginia, and took part in the engagement at Phillippi, the first battle fought on land, the result being a victory for the Union forces. Following a skirmish at Laurel Hill they continued in pursuit of Gen. Garnet, who was killed and his army almost completely routed. At that period the three-months

term of Mr. Sterling's enlistment had expired. He was mustered out at Indianapolis, but immediately re-enlisted in Company C, same regiment and under the same officers. They were sent to West Virginia, engaged in a number of skirmishes around Elk water, Greenbrier and Romney, and later participated in the battle at Winchester, and Kearntown, where they defeated "Stonewall" Jackson, followed him up the Shenandoah valley and engaged him at Strausberg. Our subject's brigade then retired on Warrington Junction, thence to Front Royal and from there to Port Republic, where they were surrounded by the Confederates and lost a large portion of their brigade in cutting their way through the lines. Subsequently they were ordered to Fredericksburg and later to Alexandria, where they passed some time recuperating and getting again into fighting trim.

At Greenbrier Mr. Sterling was severely injured in attempting to leap a ditch, but he remained with the command although advised by the surgeons to accept a discharge from the army. He continued on duty and was in the battle of Manassas Gap, Warrington Junction and Cedar Mountain, and during the progress of the latter heavy engagement he was shot through the lungs and taken to the hospital at Culpeper Court House. Although in a terrible physical condition he rejoined his regiment, taking part in the battle of Antietam, but returned to the hospital at Washington, and later to Philadelphia. He served gallantly two years, and owing to disability was honorably discharged and returned to Rising Sun, Ind. It appeared to him, however, that he must be connected in some way with the stirring and warlike scenes around him, and he enlisted as a teamster; but even for this duty he was physically unfit and attempted to cook, but was compelled to give over that occupation. His health becoming somewhat improved he entered the railway service where he remained two years.

The first marriage of Mr. Sterling occurred in March, 1866, when he was united to Miss Perce E. Sumers, a native of Virginia, who died in 1867. Our subject then removed to Missouri, where he engaged in farming until the spring of 1878, when he removed to Montana, coming overland, being three months on the road. In the famous Gallatin valley Mr. Sterling purchased a homestead of Mr. Charles Lamour, the West Gallatin river passing directly through the land. Here he now has 400 acres, near Salesville, Gallatin county, all prac-

tically under a splendid system of irrigation, and 160 acres of high grazing land. His principal crops are wheat and oats. He has a fine residence, spacious barns, and is in every way in a most prosperous condition.

On September 20, 1873, Mr. Sterling was married to Miss Martha Jane Miles, of Indiana, daughter of Reuben Miles, a native of Kentucky, who subsequently removed to Missouri, where he remained until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Sterling are the parents of three bright children: Alpha, Nettie and George. Mr. Sterling manifests at all times an active interest in religious matters. He has filled efficiently the offices of road supervisor and school trustee. Fraternally he is a prominent and influential member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

HENRY C. STIFF.—Among the able representatives of the bar of Montana is the popular citizen of Missoula whose name initiates this review, and he has attained prestige in his chosen profession through signal devotion thereto and through an exacting preliminary preparation which has amply fortified him for its work. He has also been prominent in the political history of the state. Mr. Stiff is a native of Harrisburg, Saline county, Ill., born on November 9, 1859. His father, Nathaniel Stiff, was born in Kentucky, being a representative of a sterling old Virginia family of which members removed to Kentucky in the days of Daniel Boone, while other branches sent representatives into Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. Nathaniel Stiff removed to Illinois in 1825, one of the pioneer settlers of Saline county, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He served as a valiant soldier during the Mexican war under Capt. Michael Lawler, who subsequently became a general, and Mr. Stiff participated in the battle of Vera Cruz under the command of Gen. Winfield Scott. In politics he was a stalwart Democrat. He died in Harrisburg, Ill., in 1872, venerable in years and honored by all who knew him. The maiden name of his wife was Eliza J. Hamilton, and she was born in Wayne county, Ill., whither her father had removed from eastern Tennessee. She is still living at the old home in Harrisburg.

In the public schools of Harrisburg Henry C. Stiff secured his preliminary educational training, and at the age of eighteen years he engaged in teaching school in his native county. He passed the year

of 1880 in the Southern Illinois Normal School at Carbondale, and thereafter devoted his attention to pedagogic work until 1885, in the meanwhile taking up the reading of law, in which he had as preceptor during his vacations W. V. Choisser, at that time state's attorney of Saline county, one of the leading members of the bar of that state, and who is now president of the bank of Harrisburg. On August 27, 1884, Mr. Stiff appeared before the appellate court at Mount Vernon, Ill., for examination for admittance to the bar, and he was licensed to practice on November 12th of the same year. After teaching another term of school Mr. Stiff opened a law office at Harrisburg in April, 1885, and was there engaged in legal practice until July, 1886, when President Cleveland conferred upon him the appointment of special pension examiner, his duties requiring his presence in Washington for a portion of the time and the remainder in the field.

Mr. Stiff left the government service in May, 1889, and came direct to Missoula, where he arrived on the 14th of July. He forthwith opened an office and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in this city, his broad knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and his power of giving it practical application having won for him a clientage of distinctly representative character. He is known as an able advocate before judge or jury and as a safe and conservative counsel. In politics Mr. Stiff has ever been an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, and prior to his coming to Montana he was an earnest and indefatigable worker in the various campaigns of his congressional district, while he has not abated his zeal since locating in Missoula, and has received marked official preference in the gift of his party. In 1899 he was a member of the Sixth session of the Montana legislature, and had the distinction of being elected speaker of the house, proving an able and popular presiding officer. On June 1, 1887, at Smithland, Ky., Mr. Stiff was united in marriage to Miss Cora L. Compton, who was born in Illinois, the daughter of G. C. and Elizabeth A. Compton, who now make their home in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Stiff have two children, Ralph and Edith.

AMOS STOREY.—Nearly a quarter of a century has passed since the respected citizen of Madison county whose name introduces this article cast in his fortunes with the people of Madison county, Mont. Mr. Storey claims Eng-

land as the place of his nativity, as he was born in Huntingdonshire, on January 28, 1852, the youngest of the six children of James and Mary (Harrison) Storey. His parents passed their lives in England, where the father was a tailor. Amos Storey was educated in England, and when eighteen years old set forth to seek his fortunes in America. From New York he made his way westward, and having learned farming in New England, he found employment in this line in Indiana and Illinois, where he remained until 1877, when he came to Montana.

He located on a ranch in Madison county, where he now has a fine estate of 2,000 acres, mostly available for cultivation, rendering satisfactory yields of grain, while he also devotes attention to high-grade cattle and horses. He has been wise and discriminating in his methods, ever alive to employ the most approved means. He is an up-to-date and progressive business man and has influence in the community so long his home. Taking a proper interest in public affairs he gives his aid and influence to undertakings for the advancement of the county and state, and gives a stalwart support to the Republican party. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was in England connected with the established church.

On December 15, 1882, Mr. Storey was united in marriage with Miss Lily Randall, who was born in this state, the daughter of Harry and Sarah (Hudson) Randall, natives of Rhode Island and Kentucky and representatives of prominent old families. Her father was an honored pioneer of Montana, he having located in Virginia City in 1863, where he was a blacksmith and machinist. Mr. and Mrs. Storey have five children, Alfred, Pearl, Arthur, Bessie and Luther. The family home is a modern and commodious residence, and here is dispensed a genial hospitality.

BENJAMIN STRICKLAND.—One of the pioneers of Montana, and now a prosperous cattlegrower of Park county, Mr. Strickland is thoroughly familiar with experiences connected with the free and untrammelled life of the western plains and mountains during the early days. He rendered valiant service in the United States army in numerous conflicts with the Indians, and it is doubtless true that his knowledge of the abo-

rigines has been more intimate than pleasant. Mr. Strickland was born in Broome county, N. Y., on April 5, 1832. His parents were David and Betsey (Wheeler) Strickland, the former born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and the latter in Connecticut. In their family were seven sons and five daughters. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Strickland was Joshua Wheeler, who followed a seafaring life for many years. David Strickland removed to the west in 1855, locating in Iowa, where he farmed and passed the residue of his days.

Benjamin Strickland, the honored Montana pioneer, after attending school and assisting in the work of the paternal homestead until 1852, started for the west, locating first in Portage county, Wis., where he was identified in lumbering for five years, after which he joined his father's family, who had taken up their abode in Iowa. Here he remained until September, 1861, when he went to Albert Lea, Minn., where on September 25th he enlisted in Company H, First Minnesota Mounted Rangers, and was thus part of the cavalry arm of the service and in command of Col. Pender. From Fort Ridgely on the Minnesota they soon started in pursuit of the Indians, this being shortly after the Minnesota massacre. They hunted the savages for two years, having numerous engagements, so that Mr. Strickland had active participation in many conflicts with the Indians, receiving several slight wounds. Finally his horse fell upon him, inflicting a permanent injury, in recognition of which the government now accords him a pension. The troops under Gen. Sibley, constituting the Sibley expedition, finally drove the Indians across the Missouri. Mr. Strickland returned with his command to Fort Snelling, Minn., and later acted as escort for the governor of Minnesota, who effected the treaty with Red Cloud and Hole-in-the-Bay, the Indian chieftains, and received his honorable discharge in September, 1863, at the fort mentioned. He thereafter remained at the parental home until April, 1864, when he started for Montana, making the long overland trip from West Union, Iowa, with ox teams in a train which had 300 men, and they were not molested by the Indians, and safely arrived at Emigrant gulch, in what is now Park county, on August 27, 1864. Mr. Strickland engaged in mining here for about a year, continuing it for five years, thereafter going into all sections of Montana, and also into Idaho. In

1874 Mr. Strickland located in Paradise valley, taking up a homestead claim, and has since added by purchase until now he has a fine estate of 2,500 acres. Here he has been engaged in the extensive raising of cattle, giving preference to shorthorns, and usually wintering from 300 to 500. He has been very successful in his stock business, and holds prestige as one of the representative ranchmen of this state. He gives a strong support to the Democrat party and maintains a deep interest in the progress of his county, state and community. For a number of years he was a school trustee, while fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree. On May 16, 1868, Mr. Strickland was united in marriage to Nancy J. Daley, born in Iowa, to which state her father, Ebenezer Daley, removed from Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Strickland have had seven children, of whom Mary and John are deceased; the others are Katherine, Frank, Millie, Ebenezer and Samuel.

JAMES STUART.—It is given to few men to live so active, strenuous and widely useful a life and at its end be so generally esteemed and beloved by the people among whom his combats are fought and his triumphs are won, as was the case with the late James Stuart, whose remains rest at Deer Lodge, but who was in fact a citizen and a potential influence for progress in every part of the state. He was the oldest of four brothers, James, Granville, Samuel and Thomas (three of whom were pioneers of Montana), and was born in Harrison county, Va., March 14, 1832. His parents removed from Virginia to Illinois, and thence to Iowa, in 1837. In 1852 James and Granville went to California, and for the next five years mined in Butte, Sierra and Siskiyou counties. Five years later they, with Rezin Anderson, started for what is now Montana, journeying to the head of the Malad with a considerable party who went from there to the states, while these three turned northward and went into winter quarters on the Beaverhead, six miles below Brown's bridge. In the spring they came to Gold creek, where they remained and prospected until June, getting good gold prospects—the first found in Montana. On June 1 they started to Fort Bridger and went from there to Camp Floyd, south of Salt Lake, where they sold their horses. James and Granville Stuart went to

Green river and Anderson returned to this section with a stock of goods. The Stuarts wintered on Henry fork, and, with Dempsey, remained in that vicinity until the summer of 1860, when they came to Salt river valley, near the site where the Oneida salt works were afterward built; that fall returning to Gold creek, built houses, and during the summer of 1861 prospected around the Gold creek mountains. So encouraging were the results that they wrote to Thomas Stuart in Colorado, and the letter being shown, the stampede to Montana began the following spring. Thus prominently figured James Stuart in bringing the first tide of immigration to Montana. In the fall of 1862, the Bannack diggings having been struck, the Stuarts took a large band of cattle to that place and remained there until the following April. In the fall of 1863 W. B. Dance and James Stuart formed the co-partnership of Dance & Stuart in Virginia City for the purpose of carrying on a general merchandising business, in which they were very successful and remained together until 1870, having removed to Deer Lodge in 1865 and associated with Worden & Higgins. From 1866 to 1870 James Stuart was president and general superintendent of the S. L. & M. M. Co., operating at Phillipsburg. In 1871 being appointed post trader at Fort Browning, he sold his interest in the company, and in 1873, when Fort Browning was dismantled and abandoned, he accompanied A. J. Simmons to the Sioux agency at Fort Peck, where his thorough knowledge of Indian character, his excellent administrative abilities and his cool nerve were valuable assistants in the control of that warlike tribe. While Mr. Simmons was absent to conduct his successor to the agency, Mr. Stuart, who was in charge, was taken ill and died in eight days. Thus passed away one of the prominent and most deservedly esteemed of the pioneers of Montana—one whose name is linked inseparably and honorably with the early perils and exploits in the settlement and civilization of the state, and, while memory lives, will be a synonym for sterling merit, modest worth and chivalric courage.

Mr. Stuart represented Deer Lodge county in the legislature of 1864. He was junior warden of Flint Creek Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and later was junior grand warden of that state. He was a man of fine mental and physical organization, of extensive reading and close observation, of superior business qualifications and of unblemished character. He was also a man of great positiveness of character, although gentle and genial in manner. Of his early

life not much information is available. It is known, however, that he passed his boyhood amid scenes and incidents usual to the frontier; that he imbibed the spirit of wild untutored nature that was everywhere about him; that he always loved her with a passionate devotion; that he chiefly desired a new and untried field for endeavor, and hence in the generosity, prodigality and freshness of western life he found a charm and early evinced a bold and adventurous disposition. Although fitted by nature to adorn any station, his greatest pleasures were in hunting, in field sports, and in the kindred pursuits of outdoor life.

PATRICK G. SULLIVAN.—In reviewing briefly the life history of one who is in hearty sympathy with the world's workers, who has a deep appreciation of the dignity of honest toil and who has espoused the cause of the laboring classes with all the vigor and ardor of an essentially loyal and generous nature, we have a pleasing and interesting task. Mr. Sullivan has been a staunch advocate of every measure looking to the amelioration of the condition of the more humble laborers in the industrial activities of life, and in the lower house of the legislature of the state he was an active worker for many important reforms. He is one of the respected and popular citizens of Butte.

Patrick G. Sullivan was born in County Cork, Ireland, on March 17, 1862, the second of the eleven children of Jerry and Ellen Sullivan, both of whom were born in the county mentioned, of a long line of Irish ancestors. The father, a miner by occupation, died in southern Wales. The early educational discipline of Patrick was given in the public and parochial schools. He was fifteen years of age when his parents removed to southern Wales in September, 1877, and there he served an apprenticeship of three years at the molders' trade, becoming a skilled workman. In May, 1880, he returned to the Emerald Isle, and on June 20 he set forth for the United States. He at once made his way to Houghton, Mich., and in that mining country he remained until March 20, 1883, when he came to the west, locating near Virginia City, Nev., where he was identified with the mining industry, later removing to Eureka, Utah, where he was for four years shift boss at the Beck mine. On the 6th of November, 1888, Mr. Sullivan arrived in Butte,

Mont., and on the 20th was made foreman of the Moose mine, retaining this incumbency three years. In March, 1891, he made a trip to his old home in Ireland, returning to Butte in June. Here he has served as foreman for various mines, being known as an able executive and efficient manager.

In politics Mr. Sullivan has rendered an unequivocal support to the Democratic party and has been an active worker in its local ranks. In 1900 he was the nominee on the Democratic-Populist fusion ticket for representative of Silver Bow county in the lower house of the legislature and was successful at the polls, receiving a flattering majority. He was assigned to the military and labor committees in the Seventh general assembly and was particularly active in advocating and promoting the passage of the eight-hour law. He was equally vigorous in his opposition to senate bill No. 87, relating to the disqualification of judges, and though he was ill in a hospital in the capital city when the bill came before the house, he insisted on taking a carriage to the assembly hall so that he could record his vote against the bill. Mr. Sullivan also made a vigorous and successful fight to abolish the circle at the head of the official ballots in the various elections. He took a deep interest in all measures that came up for consideration and ably represented his constituency. He is much interested in the new Labor party and is lending his influence in the promotion of its cause. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. On May 10, 1892, Mr. Sullivan was united in marriage to Miss Mary Sullivan, who, like himself, was born in the Emerald Isle, and their home has been brightened by three sons and one daughter, Lillie, Frank, Emmet and Jeremiah.

REV. STEPHEN J. SULLIVAN.—Although born in Newcastle, Pa., in 1876, the subject of this review came with his parents to Montana when he was only three years old; and when we consider this fact, his interest in the state of his adoption and the excellent service he has rendered in developing and building up her moral and spiritual welfare, we may claim him as almost entirely Montana's own son. His parents were Timothy D. and Johanna (Connolly) Sullivan, natives of Ireland who came to the United States in their early lives, and were married in this country after they grew up. They had four chil-

dren, namely: Ambrose, a member of the society of Jesuits; Stephen J., the subject of this sketch; John, a medical student, and Josephine, who was born after the removal of the family to Butte, where the father was engaged in mining with gratifying success. There the parents died, the mother at the age of thirty-five and the father at that of fifty-four. They came to Montana in 1880, settled at Butte, and after nearly nine years of active labor in mining the father died at St. Joseph's Hospital in that city in 1889. He was successful in business, was a Democrat in politics, and was identified with the Ancient Order of Hibernians in fraternal relations. His religious faith was that of the Catholic church, as was that of his wife.

Rev. Father Sullivan received his early scholastic training at St. Aloysius preparatory school at Helena, which he attended until 1889, after which he took a complete classical course of study at Gonzaga College, Spokane, Wash. In 1893 he entered St. Thomas Seminary at Mt. Angel, Ore., an excellent institution conducted by the Benedictine Fathers, at which he remained four years, two of which he devoted to the study of philosophy and two to theology; at this institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then went to Rome, and spent three years at the Propaganda College, an international institution for students of all nations.

He was ordained to the priesthood May 20, 1900, and in July of the same year secured the degree of doctor of divinity from the Roman University. On his return to Helena he was at once assigned to duty as assistant priest at the cathedral of the Sacred Heart in Helena, and also as priest in charge of St. Helena church. He has the distinction of being the first citizen of Montana ever ordained to the Catholic priesthood. He has put his conscience and his soul into his work in the community, and is winning a very gratifying appreciation of his labors from all classes of people who share in their benefits, which includes many outside of his own household of faith. He is a living and potential force for good in the community, and has quickened all its currents of moral fruitfulness by the vigor of his work and the power of his example. The departments of the church interests immediately under his charge are prospering and flourishing in a way that does him great credit, and steadily enlarging their influence and usefulness.

WILLIAM M. BEATTIE.—The firm of Beattie & Blessing stands as a worthy exponent of the stockraising industry in Fergus county. They have brought to bear marked capacity and discrimination in their business and command the confidence and esteem of the community. William M. Beattie was born in Fayette county, Pa., on the 2d of February, 1842, the son of John and Anna Maria Beattie, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania and represent good old families of that state. In his early manhood John Beattie devoted his attention to teaching school and later became superintendent of large iron works at Uniontown, Pa. He was a stalwart Democrat, a man of strong character and great executive force, and served on the board of supervisors of Fayette county, and was also justice of the peace for years. He was a Presbyterian in religious thought, of which church his wife was also a member. His death occurred in 1890. His widow now resides at Iowa City, Iowa. They had eleven children, of whom Ella and Belle are deceased, the others are Sarah A., Anna K., Jane H., Alice A., William M., Mary M., Louisa B., Isaiah M. and George D.

William M. Beattie attended the public schools of his native county and when sixteen found employment on a farm for two years, when he embarked in the same line of enterprise for himself in Rock Island county, Ill., until 1873, when failing health led him to close out his interests and make a trip through Kansas and Nebraska, and thence on to California. Here he remained some years, coming to Montana in the spring of 1882 and locating at Boulder, Jefferson county, where he conducted a successful dairy business until 1883. He then came to Fergus county and took up a squatter's claim twelve miles south of Cottonwood, which is now known as the Mahana place. Here he was very successful and here also he became associated with Samuel V. Blessing in 1888, the firm of Beattie & Blessing there continuing successful operations until 1898, when they sold the property at a good price, the ranch at that time comprising 320 acres. The partnership of the two gentlemen still continues, and since disposing of the Mahana ranch they have continued stockraising on a fine ranch of 524 acres, located nine miles south of Cottonwood. They give their attention particularly to the raising of a high grade of cattle. In politics Mr. Beattie is a staunch Democrat.



S. V. Blessing



W. M. Beattie

SAMUEL V. BLESSING.—Connected with W. M. Beattie in the firm of Beattie & Blessing is one of the typical "old timers" of the west, Samuel V. Blessing. He is a native of West Virginia, born in Smith county when it was part of the "Old Dominion," on the 5th of March, 1833, the son of Solomon and Mary Blessing, who were likewise born in Virginia. In early days they emigrated to Macon county, Mo., where Solomon Blessing continued to reside until his death in 1858. He survived his wife six years. He was a man of positive character and a stanch old-line Whig. He and his wife were parents of nine children. All are now living except one, Sarah. The names of the others are Elizabeth, Samuel V., Catherine, John, James, Eliza, Jacob and George. Samuel V. Blessing is the only one of the number residing in Montana.

Mr. Blessing remained at the parental home until he was twenty-one, after which he was variously employed until 1857, when he made the trip across the plains to California, where he followed farm work and teaming. In 1870 he went to Nevada, and secured employment as a teamster, receiving from \$60 to \$75 per month. He remained in that state until 1873, when he proceeded to Utah and passed the winter in the north part of the state, after which he continued on to Salt Lake City, then started for the Salmon river country, in Idaho, at the time of the great gold excitement there. He engaged in prospecting and mining, meeting with so little success that he returned to Utah, where he passed the winter of 1873-4. The next spring Mr. Blessing went to Boise City, Idaho, remained a short time and then came to Montana, locating in the Gallatin valley. Not long after this he came to Fergus county and located at his present residence, entering into partnership with Mr. Beattie in 1888. Mr. Blessing is a man of strong mental powers, well defined opinions, mature judgment and practical experience, and his life has been one of consecutive industry and usefulness. He is a stalwart Republican and is respected by all who know him, either in a business or social way.

RICHARD P. SUTTON.—The name which initiates this review is familiar to theatre-goers in all sections of the Union. As an amusement caterer Mr. Sutton has purveyed to the public

for a long term of years, while he has attained high popularity among the members of the theatrical and circus coteries and with the general public, and in a managerial capacity he has attained high reputation and a well earned success. Butte has the distinction of being his first permanent place of residence, and here he has provided the best of attractions and supplied the city with a modern and attractive amusement resort, and his name is prominently identified with the theatrical business in the northwest. Mr. Sutton was born in Jessamine county, Ky., on April 15, 1845, the fourth of the nine children of David P. and Isabella (England) Sutton, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, in which latter state his mother passed her life, and his father died. David P. Sutton removed from Virginia to Kentucky about 1828, and, an honored pioneer, erected the first frame house and store in Jessamine county. His home served as a store, tavern and post-office and was a stage station on the road between Lexington and Harrisburg. He never exacted pay for the entertainment given, but secured profits from the sale of liquors, owning a distillery in which he manufactured apple and peach brandy.

In the primitive schools in his native county Richard P. Sutton received his educational discipline, and the advantages thus afforded him were very limited in scope. In 1854 the family removed to the beautiful city of Lexington, Ky., where 1855 found him an orphan, at the age of ten. He then remained some time in the home of an uncle at Evansville, Ind., after which he secured employment on the packet boats of the Ohio river. In 1862 he joined Wm. M. Lake's circus of trained animals, his initial duties being to fill lamps and ride the trick mule. In 1863 the show started for Mobile, Ala., but on account of the Civil war the trip was abandoned. In 1864 Mr. Sutton became identified with Mike Lipman's "colossal circus," which had as its main attractions and entire menagerie the educated bears of "Sir William Wallace." Professor Williams' educated bulls from Hindostan and a buffalo broken to the saddle. For several years thereafter Mr. Sutton was a performer in side shows, doing concert and specialty turns, and from 1871 to 1873, inclusive, he conducted two restaurants at Moberly, Mo., being still identified with the show business. In 1874 he located at Ottumwa, Iowa, where he built a hotel, which he conducted for two years. In 1877 he organized the largest "Uncle

Tom's Cabin" company which has ever been placed on the boards and by which his name became familiar all through the Union. This was the first company to exhibit two "Topsies" and two "Marks" and to inaugurate the street parade feature. The enterprise proved a great success, and Mr. Sutton recalls the fact that he played the attraction two days in Butte to a business of \$2,140.60, and had the largest gallery house ever shown in the city with the exception of the one on the appearance of John L. Sullivan.

Mr. Sutton was ambitious to launch a large circus enterprise, and invested a large amount in equipping an aggregation in 1891 and in exhibiting it through the west, where it proved a losing venture. He then went east, but continued to lose money and finally closed out the business. In 1892 he came again to the west with an "Uncle Tom" show and cleared \$6,000 on the season's tour, never having failed to "make good" on this popular drama. On returning east the show was given under canvas in Chicago for sixteen weeks, changing location daily. To Mr. Sutton's encouragement and aid was due the establishing of the Gentry trained animal shows. The following season he put on the road the drama "Montgomery, or Cradle of the Confederacy," in which was introduced the inauguration of Jefferson Davis, and later he sent out a company in a play designated as "Texas," in which were introduced James Bowie and David Crockett, the drama being founded on the Alamo massacre, at San Antonio, Texas. In this drama he introduced his "Uncle Tom" bloodhounds, which now pursued fugitive Mexicans. These shows toured the southern states for several seasons.

In 1896 Mr. Sutton came to Butte and opened in the old Casino theatre with forty-three people in the cast. On October 19 of that year he opened the small Sutton theatre as a popular price house. The opening night showed an audience of fifty-five people, the second night twenty-two, while on the third night only eighteen persons sat before the curtain. Yet before three weeks had passed the revenue was \$100 a day. In 1898 Mr. Sutton began to organize a western theatrical syndicate, and finally succeeded in forming the combination which now controls the best theatres in Butte, Helena, Spokane, Portland, Tacoma and Seattle, and also the booking in the smaller towns of Montana and Washington. It also has in process of erection fine new theatres

in Butte and Spokane. The new Sutton theatre in Butte, one of the finest theatres west of Chicago, having a seating capacity of 2,175, the largest of all theatres in the northwest, opened to the public on September 29, 1901, for the season of 1901-2. Mr. Sutton controls three theatres in Butte and has a number of companies on the road. His long experience and marked executive ability make him a most successful manager, and he offers to the public the best attractions to be secured, and enjoys marked personal popularity in his home city. In politics Mr. Sutton gives his allegiance to the Democratic party. In 1884 Mr. Sutton was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Keeler, who was born in Canada and who was formerly an actress of marked talent in character roles and general repertoire.

JOHAN A. SWANSON.—One of the prosperous young farmers and stockgrowers of the Camas prairie district of Missoula county is John A. Swanson. He is a native of Minnesota, born in 1863, the son of Jonas Swanson, a native of Sweden, whence he emigrated to the United States in 1860, locating on a farm in Minnesota. He had not been a resident of this country four years when he enlisted in Company A, Fourth Minnesota Infantry. He participated in the ever memorable battle of Gettysburg and other engagements, and was mustered out on July 19, 1865. He returned to Minnesota, where he devoted his attention to agriculture until his death in 1892.

John A. Swanson was educated in the public schools of Minnesota and early assisted in the work of the homestead farm. He resided in Minnesota until 1883, when he came to Montana and in 1888 located on his present ranch, which is eligibly situated on Camas prairie, two miles southeast of the village of Potomac, his postoffice address. He has a fine tract of 240 acres, and he has made excellent improvements, and gives his attention to farming and stockraising, conducting operations with such discrimination and industry as to insure the best of returns. He is held in high estimation in the community and is one of the sterling men of the county. In politics he accords allegiance to the Democratic party. In 1892 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Swanson and Miss Lydia Comer, who was born in Minnesota, the daughter of Thomas and Ellen (Webb) Comer, the former a na-

tive of Illinois and the latter of England. They were numbered among the early settlers in Minnesota, where they still maintain their home. Mr. and Mrs. Swanson are the parents of five children, Myrtle, Bertha, Arthur, Leonard and Minnie.

JOSEPH E. SWINDLEHURST.—Identified with lines of industrial enterprise which have important bearing on the business advancement of any community—insurance and real estate—Joseph E. Swindlehurst is a young man who has been prominent in the official life of Park county, Mont. Mr. Swindlehurst was born in the town of Richmond, Sherbrooke county, Quebec, Canada, on July 5, 1864. He comes of stanch old English stock, his father, Joseph Swindlehurst, having been born in the town of Preston, Lancashire, England, and having come to America about 1851, locating first in New York, where he remained for some time and where his marriage was solemnized. About 1862 he removed to Canada and engaged in agriculture and in blacksmithing, and where he resided until 1867, when he moved to Iowa, and later to Minnesota, where he still resides. The maiden name of his wife was Maria O'Connor. She was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., and is now dead. Of their six children, Joseph was the second.

Joseph E. Swindlehurst received his early education in the public schools of Iowa and Minnesota and supplemented this by a course in a business college in Minneapolis. In 1887 he located at Fargo, N. D., where he held a reportorial position on the Daily Democrat. Two years later Mr. Swindlehurst was a resident of Miles City, Mont., when he remained for a time and then removed to Helena. He devoted his attention to mining in McClelland gulch for one year and then returned to Minnesota, and after another year he passed one season in the Yellowstone National Park, after which he entered the employ of the Carver Mercantile Company in Livingston. Here he became prominent in local political affairs and an active worker in the cause of the Democratic party. In 1882 he was elected to the office of city treasurer, retaining the incumbency thereof for a term of two years. His also was the distinction of being a chairman of the Democratic central committee of Park county.

In the last administration of President Cleveland Mr. Swindlehurst held, by appointment, the office of postmaster at Livingston, and gave efficient ser-

vice. He was also prominently concerned in the business life of that city, where he was engaged in the real estate business and where he organized and became manager of a telephone company, whose interests were eventually sold to the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company, with which he remained for some time as manager at Livingston. He was also interested in mining enterprises in that section of the state, where he made his home until 1899, when he located in Butte, as manager for the Realty Company, of Boston, which position he has since retained, controlling a business of wide scope in the handling of real estate, the extending of financial loans and in acting as agent for a number of the leading insurance companies.

Fraternally Mr. Swindlehurst is identified with the Masonic order, as a member of Livingston Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M.; Livingston Chapter No. 7, R. A. M.; and St. Bernard Commandery No. 6, K. T., while he also has membership in Algeria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Helena. He is a member likewise of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and while a resident of Fargo was a member of the National Guard of North Dakota. His religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he is a communicant. In 1883 Mr. Swindlehurst was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Tandberg, who was born in Minnesota and whose untimely death occurred on May 5, 1901, at Livingston, this state. Of this union two children were born, Joseph E., Jr., who was born in 1886 and who died, at Livingston, in 1891; and Katharine, who was born in 1888, and who is now attending school in Minnesota.

THOMAS M. SWINDLEHURST.—Among the representative young business men of Montana is the subject of this review, who is prominently identified with the real estate and insurance business in the city of Livingston, and to whom has been the distinction of serving two terms in the lower house of the legislature as the representative of Park county. He was born in Richmond, Carlton county, Canada, on June 17, 1869, being the son of Joseph and Maria (O'Connor) Swindlehurst, the former of whom was born in Lancastershire, England, and the latter in the north of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Swindlehurst were married in Trinity church, New York, and in 1865 removed to Richmond, Canada. Later, 1872,

the family removed to Wadena, Minn., where Thomas M. attended the high school and continued his studies in the Minnesota University; in 1888 he entered the Curtis Business College, in Minneapolis, where he completed a thorough course and graduated in 1890. After leaving business college Mr. Swindlehurst was for a time identified with newspaper work in Minneapolis, and in 1892 he came to Livingston, Mont., where he was employed for four or five years in the shops of the Northern Pacific Railroad. His brother, Joseph E., was appointed postmaster in Livingston in 1894, and our subject thereupon became assistant postmaster, retaining this position for a period of four years. He then established himself in the real estate and insurance business, to which he has since given his attention, transacting a very satisfactory business in each department of the enterprise and proving himself a capable business man. He has at all times represented on his books the most desirable of investments in the line of Montana realty, while as an underwriter he is the local agent for several of the most reliable insurance companies in the world. Fraternally Mr. Swindlehurst is a member of Livingston Lodge No. 246, B. P. O. E., in which he has passed all the official chairs, being one of the enthusiastic members of this popular fraternity; and he is also identified with the Woodmen of the World, being a member of Zephyr Lodge No. 151. He is a man of marked individuality and genial presence, and these attributes have conserved the popularity which he enjoys in the business and social circles of Livingston.

In politics Mr. Swindlehurst is an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, and has been an active worker in its cause in the local field. In 1898 he was the candidate of his party for the office of representative in the legislature, serving with marked ability during the Sixth general assembly and being elected as his own successor in 1890. In the Seventh assembly he was speaker pro tem., and served many times as chairman of the committee of the whole, while in both sessions he was assigned to a number of the most important house committees. He proved a capable legislator and was an active working member, doing all in his power to forward the interests of the commonwealth and to effectively serve his constituents. On October 23, 1901, Mr. Swindlehurst yielded to the flowery yoke and was married to Miss Mary Wilson, one of the most

attractive, accomplished and popular young ladies of Helena. The ceremony was performed in the First Presbyterian church in the presence of a throng of friends of the contracting parties, who had assembled to witness the sacred rite which matured feeling into destiny and converted a sentiment into a sacrament, and to express the ardent hope that calm sunshine would hallow these joined hands.

ANDREW W. SWITZER.—Honored and esteemed by all, and identified with ranching in the Madison valley for fully thirty-five years, Andrew W. Switzer was one of the very first to file claim for government land in this part of the state, and the property he then acquired has ever since been his home. He was born in Michigan City, Ind., on January 2, 1836, the son of Tavner B. and Susan (Walter) Switzer, the former born in Kentucky and the latter in Pennsylvania. The father removed to Indiana about 1834, a pioneer of that state, where he engaged in farming and also followed his trade of carpenter. He became a pioneer of two other states, Iowa in 1854, and Montana in 1863, where his family joined him in 1865. Here he passed a long and useful life, dying in 1900, aged eighty-eight years. His wife also died in Madison county. Andrew W. Switzer is the oldest of their three surviving children. The others are Malphus A. (see sketch on other pages of this work) and Ellen B., now the widow of Warren Long.

Pioneer life has been familiar to Andrew W. Switzer to a greater extent than falls to the lot of many men. His childhood was passed on a farm in Indiana, where he received his education in the log school house; later he was with his parents when they were early settlers of Iowa; and he came to Montana at a time when it was on the extreme frontier. He is a "pioneer of pioneers." When the family started from Victor, Iowa, on the weary overland trip, their outfit was four teams of cattle, with two yokes to the team, half of them being cows. They brought only such household goods as would be required in the new home. Companies ahead of and following them had serious trouble with the Indians, but they escaped molestation. They left Victor May 27th and arrived in Virginia City on October 1, 1865, and lived in a tent for quite a while before

the erection of a permanent habitation. Mr. Switzer came to his present ranch in March, 1866, pre-empting the land and filing entry on it in 1866. In addition to his ranching he has done much work at his trade of carpenter, there being a great demand for his services in this line in the early days. His well improved estate of 140 acres is located one and one-fourth miles east of his postoffice town of Ennis. He has a fine herd of graded Jerseys cows and keeps sufficient horses to do the work of the farm. He has large crops of hay and conducts a successful dairying business.

Mr. Switzer has ever given loyal support to the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and with the Odd Fellows, affiliating with Montana Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., at Virginia City, and connected with Virginia City Lodge No. 7. He is one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the state. Both Mr. and Mrs. Switzer are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, and members of Trinity Mission church. At Ennis, on October 23, 1856, Mr. Switzer was married with Miss Lizzie Martin, who was born in Ohio, the daughter of Joseph Martin, a native of Maryland, as was also his father, and belonging to one of the old families. Of the five children of Mr. and Mrs. Switzer all but the youngest were born in Iowa; Florence, now widow of M. D. Jeffers, resides in the Madison valley; Susie L., wife of J. B. Jeffers, of Madison valley; Tavner B. married Miss Bessie Pickens and resides in Madison county; Mary R. is the wife of J. L. Hartman, a successful rancher of the Madison valley, and Nellie C. is the wife of B. J. Bailey, of Great Falls, Mont.

removed to Iowa when Malphus was a mere child, and here he received his education in the public schools. The family were pioneers of Montana in 1865, and they located then on the ranch which Mr. Switzer now owns, and he assisted in the development and the improving of it. Here the parents passed the remainder of their lives, the father passing away December 21, 1900, and the mother February 16, 1897.

Mr. Switzer now owns a fine ranch of 440 acres, which is principally devoted to the raising of hay. He also raises cattle for the local markets. His labors on the homestead have been earnest, and regulated with good business judgment, so that his success has come as a natural sequel. He gives his allegiance to the Republican party.

On December 22, 1897, Mr. Switzer was married with Miss Lena K. Gilmer, born in Missouri, whither her parents, Campbell and Catharine (Shannon) Gilmer, came as pioneers from their native state of Kentucky in their childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Switzer have two children, Lester, born on May 17, 1899, and Ruth, born June 15, 1900.

EDWARD H. TALCOTT.—In all ages the banking business has served as an index to the financial and material prosperity of every community, and whether the system has been that of the primitive money changers or the magnificent operations of these latter days, the elemental basis is the same and the influence of paramount importance as touching commercial transactions. A representative member of the banking fraternity in Montana, and one who is recognized as an able financier, is Edward H. Talcott, president of the National Park Bank, of Livingston. Mr. Talcott is a native of the city of Chicago, where he was born on December 10, 1859, being the son of William Hart Talcott, who married Miss Emma A. Beers, of Boston, and who died at Wolcottville (now Torrington), Conn., being survived by his widow and four sons and one daughter. The genealogy of the Talcott family has been traced by S. V. Talcott, of Albany, N. Y., and published (1876) in a neat volume. This record shows the family to have been originally residents of Warwickshire, England, the earliest known of the name being John Talcott, who resided in Colchester, Essex county, England, where he died in 1606, the family coat of arms which he bore dating back to 1538. John Talcott was a gentle-

MALPHUS A. SWITZER.—A resident of Montana from the age of seventeen years, having accompanied his parents to this section of the Union when the present state was the very frontier of civilization, and now one of the respected farmers of Madison county, his well improved property being five miles northeast of the village of Ennis, his postoffice address, Mr. Switzer traces his lineage to stanch German origin, but the family has been long established in America. He was born in Indiana on August 31, 1848, the youngest of the six children of Tavner B. and Susan (Walter) Switzer, natives respectively of Kentucky and Pennsylvania. The father was a pioneer farmer in Indiana, who

man possessed of a considerable landed estate, as is shown by his will, admitted to probate on November 12, 1606. His son, John, of Braintree, died in 1604, leaving a son John, who emigrated to America in 1632, being one of the 123 passengers on the ship *Lion*, which arrived in the new world on Sunday, September 16, 1632, the passage having taken three months. After a short stay in Massachusetts, where he took a leading part in the affairs of that colony, John Talcott removed to the town of Hartford, Conn., and served as chief magistrate of the colony until his death in March, 1660, his name being inscribed on the monument erected by the citizens of that place to perpetuate the memory of the founders of the colony of Connecticut. He was possessed of considerable property, as is shown by his will, dated August 12, 1659. He left three children, the youngest of whom was Capt. Samuel Talcott, of Wethersfield, from whom the line is traced directly to the subject of this review. Capt. Talcott graduated from Harvard College in 1658, and succeeded to a large amount of property devised to him by his father; and that he materially increased the same is evident from the provisions of his will bearing the date of November 10, 1691. He left eight children, of whom the sixth in order of birth was Benjamin, who, became known as Deacon Benjamin, progenitor of our subject, the line thence tracing through his second child, who likewise bore the name of Benjamin, and was designated as Deacon Benjamin II; thence through the eldest of his eight children, Deacon Benjamin III; thence through the second of the latter's eleven children, known as Deacon Elijah, who was twice married and who left ten children, the third of whom was Rev. Hart Talcott, the grandfather of Edward H., of this review. The name of Talcott is prominent in the annals of New England, the family being of the old patrician stock. Joseph Talcott was for seventeen years governor of the colony, 1724-41; Lieut.-Col. John Talcott was in command of the army in the King Philip war, holding the rank of major and was very successful, gaining a great reputation as an Indian fighter. His estate, valued at over \$12,000, was left to his son, Gov. Joseph Talcott. John Beers, an ancestor of our subject in the maternal line, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, while a large number of descendants in both lines were participants in the war of the Rebellion, many of them being commissioned officers. The family have been prominent in the annals of American history from the early Colonial

epoch, and each generation has stood exponent for sterling character and deepest patriotism and loyalty.

Edward Hart Talcott, the immediate subject of this sketch, accompanied his parents on their removal from Chicago to Wolcottville, (now known as Torrington) Conn., in 1861, and after they had resided there about six years the father died, whereupon the mother of our subject removed with her five children to Amherst, Mass., where Edward H. attended the public schools until 1872, within which year he went to Talcottville, Conn., a town named in honor of his cousin, who had there established large woolen factories. Mr. Talcott found employment in the woolen manufacturing business, and continued to be identified with the same for a period of six years. In 1878 he removed to South Manchester, Conn., having been tendered a position in the mercantile house of W. H. Cheney & Co., and there passed the following five years. The encouragement and opportunities for personal accomplishment in the overcrowded east not being in keeping with Mr. Talcott's ambition to make a place for himself in the commercial world, he heeded the admonition of Horace Greeley "to go west," and it is beyond peradventure that he amply fulfilled the second tenet of the advice and has literally "grown up with the country," since at the time, when he reached Livingston, in December, 1883, its only claims to being a city were indicated in the fact that it had just left the surveyor's hands. Here he primarily entered the employ of G. H. Carver & Co., as manager of their mercantile house. In 1887 he severed his connection with this concern to accept the more desirable and lucrative position as assistant cashier in the National Park Bank. After a faithful and efficient service of two years he was promoted to the position of cashier, in which office he showed such marked ability that, to further show the confidence which the stockholders had in his tact and executive powers, they elected him president of the bank in 1891, and he has since held this responsible office. The National Park Bank is recognized as one of the most solid and prosperous institutions in the state, and its prestige cannot be other than gratifying to its stockholders and to the people of Park county, for its condition is an index to the general prosperity of this favored section of the state. To afford an idea of the condition of the bank, we enter a few items from a report issued as to its earnings and dividends for the year ending December 31, 1900. The gross earnings for the year aggregated \$42,635.37, while the net earnings

and profits for the year were \$22,270.56. The bank is capitalized for \$100,000, and at the date of the report at hand had a surplus of \$20,000. Since its organization, in January, 1887, the bank has paid in dividends \$103,000, while its total profits since organization, less expenses, premiums, losses, etc., aggregate \$126,002.36. Mr. Talcott has gained the confidence and respect of the business community, and by his courteous and genial manner has endeared himself to the people of Park county, while, owing to his deep interest in any and all matters appertaining to the advancement and welfare of this section, he is looked upon as one of the upbuilders of this prosperous, though comparatively new portion of the state. Mr. Talcott makes frequent trips to the east in the interests of the bank, and only recently returned from an extended business tour, during which he visited the financial centers, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, and he is usually successful in inducing capitalists to invest in the many enterprises which offer large returns in this section and which, in a reflex way, make for the further advancement and material prosperity of the same.

In politics Mr. Talcott gives his allegiance to the Republican party. He has served two terms as mayor of Livingston, filling the chief executive office of the municipal government with signal ability, and in his course gaining the endorsement of all classes, irrespective of political affiliations. He was a member of the first executive board of the State Agricultural College, at Bozeman. Fraternally is identified with the Knights of Pythias, in which he has filled the chair of grand chancellor of the grand lodge of Montana, while he is at present grand master of the exchequer, which position he has held for six years. On January 21, 1886, Mr. Talcott was united in marriage at Livingston, Mont., to Miss Eliza Ballinger, who was born in the state of Illinois, the daughter of Merrill S. and Jane Ballinger, her father and mother now residing at Busben, near Livingston. Mr. and Mrs. Talcott have three sons: Robert, Warren and Kenyon, all of whom are students in the Livingston public schools. The family are prominent in the social life of Livingston, and their home is a center of gracious and refined hospitality.

stately public function, and have blessed countless homes with grand specimens of the highest type of domestic virtue. Her sons have won renown and left their bones to whiten on many a bloody battlefield, and in the domain of peaceful productiveness have rendered valuable service all over our broad land; as statesmen they have honored the halls of legislation, and as merchants have made the marts of commerce known and potential throughout the world. In truth her men of brain and brawn have helped to redeem the western wilderness from barbarism and make it blossom as the rose. In the class last named, the pioneers of civilization, an honored place must be accorded to Edmond R. Tandy. It was in Fayette county, in the old Blue Grass state, he first saw the light of day on March 18, 1831, his parents being Willis and Martha H. (Read) Tandy, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. The father was a prosperous farmer, having left his native state in early life and taken up his residence in Illinois. He was an active old-line Whig up to the death of that party; fraternally he was identified with the Masonic order. The mother held membership in the Methodist church. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom seven are living, namely: Andrew J., Annis P., Edmond R., George W., Henry, Walter and Charles.

Edmond R. received a very limited education and at the age of fourteen began to work for wages, continuing to do so until he was twenty years old. In 1852, in company with fifteen others, he crossed the plains en route to California. He secured an engagement to driving sheep for a Mr. Clark, making a trip of 800 miles to Independence Rock, in what was then the territory of Nebraska. There he left Mr. Clark and took charge of another band of sheep which he drove to Salt Lake City, a distance of 500 miles, a trip that was full of hardships and danger, but ended at length by his arrival at his destination, where he remained until he earned enough money to purchase a saddle and pack horse with which he continued his journey to California, five months being consumed to make the entire trip. On September 3, 1852, Mr. Tandy arrived at Hangtown, now known as Placerville, Cal., and there engaged in mining for wages at \$5.00 per day. He continued to reside in California for nine years, making interesting but not remunerative trips to Valparaiso and other places in Chili, and to different points in British Columbia. In the fall of 1860 he made a visit to

EDMOND R. TANDY.—The great state of Kentucky has contributed in many ways to the glory and development of America. Her fair daughters have dignified and adorned many a

the east, remaining two years, and in 1862 again came west, crossing the plains and reaching Elk City, Idaho, after four months tedious and hazardous travel. After a short stay he went to Oregon, and from that state to Idaho City, Wash., where he remained a year. At the end of that time he removed to Salt Lake City, and there engaged in prospecting and mining, being one of the crew who discovered Meadow valley. A portion of this crew moved on to Paragut, now called Reese river, where they met with loss in their venture. Twenty of the company, our subject among them, returned to Salt Lake City, he being on the sick list before and on the trip. After spending the winter of 1864-5 at mining in Idaho, in the spring of 1865 Mr. Tandy came to Montana, locating at Helena, where he followed mining at various places ever since. He has a large interest in the Jumbo, Dry gulch and Copper gulch mines, and is also interested in other mining properties. He is also engaged in raising sheep and horses on his ranch, located four miles northwest of Helena, and in all his business operations has been successful.

In politics he is an active Republican, not seeking office but interested in the welfare of the community and the proper government of his county and state. He was married September 19, 1869, to Miss Almyra M. S. Smart, a native of Penobscot county, Me., the daughter of Robert and Martha (Tracy) Smart, also natives of Maine. Her father was a farmer on the Penobscot river, and prospered in his business. The mother was a zealous member of the Episcopalian church. Mr. Tandy is a genial, companionable gentleman whom everybody likes, and whose useful life is a credit to the community and the state in which he lives. Wherever he has been and whatever has befallen, he has stood firmly by the best principles of sturdy manhood and good citizenship, and has shown himself to be above the temptations of pride or ambition except so far as they could be made serviceable to his fellow men.

EDWARD W. BULL.—Among the prosperous and progressive farmers and stockgrowers of Cascade county, Mont., is Mr. Bull, who has practically passed his entire life in Montana, his parents having located in this state when he was a child of six years. Mr. Bull is a native of the

state of Indiana, having been born in the village of Bridgeport, on September 6, 1860, the eldest of the four sons of Charles A. and Cornelia Bull, natives respectively of Connecticut and Indiana. The other sons are Frank W., George R. and Charles A. The father of our subject is a painter by trade, and has devoted the greater portion of his active life to work in this line, although he has also been employed in clerical capacities and as a book-keeper. He came to Montana in 1866 and was engaged as a clerk in a general store at Fort Shaw, while in 1868 he removed to Sun river, where he opened a store and also conducted a hotel, meeting with excellent success and thus continuing until 1881, when he disposed of his business interests and removed to Idaho to look after certain placer mining claims in which he was interested. There he remained until 1898, when he visited his mother at Terre Haute, Ind., later returning as far west as Leavenworth, Kan., his present home, devoting his attention to his trade. In politics he is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party and its principles; fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order. The mother of our subject, who was a devoted member of the Episcopal church, passed away on November 9, 1898.

Edward W. Bull grew to maturity in Montana, and his educational privileges were somewhat limited, but he attended the public schools as opportunity presented, and thus laid the foundation for the excellent fund of information which has come to him through his active participation in practical affairs. At the age of sixteen years he began life by riding the range and assisting in ranch work. Eventually he was enabled to start operations for himself, and is now the owner of a fine ranch property, located five miles north of the village of Cascade, which has an area of 320 acres, of which 300 acres are well fitted for cultivation. In addition to this he has 320 acres ten miles north of Cascade, just east of Square Butte, and his wife has also filed on 320 acres adjoining. Mr. Bull has made excellent improvements of a permanent nature, and since 1882 has devoted his entire time and attention to stockraising, especially in the line of cattle, though he also raises horses upon a quite extensive scale. Being active and progressive, and conducting his business upon correct principles, he is esteemed in all the relations of life and is known as one of the representative men of his section of the state.



Frank H. Bull



Ed. W. Bull

In politics our subject accords allegiance to the Democratic party; fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church. On June 6, 1883, Mr. Bull was united in marriage to Miss Sophie Wiegand, who was born in the old Empire state, the daughter of Augustus and Wilhelmina Wiegand, natives of Germany. The father was a shoemaker by occupation in his earlier life, and in 1859 came to America and settled in the state of New York, where he made his home until 1878, when he came to Sun river, Mont., and worked at his trade until failing health necessitated a change of occupation. He therefore engaged in farming and stock raising, to which he continued to devote his attention until his death, which occurred in 1883. His widow still continues to conduct the ranch, which comprises 320 acres, located one and a half miles east of the village of Sun River. She is a member of the Methodist church, and is a woman of sterling character and business ability. She became the mother of ten children, only one of whom, Emma, is deceased, the others being as follows: William A., Sophie H. (Mrs. Bull), Ernest A., Albert P., Henry P., Elizabeth M., Caroline W., Edward E. and Minnie. Mr. and Mrs. Bull have had eight children, three of whom are deceased, Ida M. and two who died in infancy. The surviving children are Flora E., Frank E., Maria E., Robert W. and Arthur R.

FRANK W. BULL, one of the prosperous and progressive young farmers and stockgrowers of the Sun river district of Cascade county, has practically been a resident of Montana during his entire life, has attained success as the direct result of his own efforts, and is a worthy son of the state. Mr. Bull was born in the beautiful little city of Terre Haute, Ind., on March 18, 1863, being the son of Charles and Cornelia Bull. Charles Bull was a native of Connecticut, while Mrs. Bull was reared in Illinois. Mr. Bull's maternal grandmother was a Miss Maria Rausdell, a typical New Englander, noted for all the virtues pertaining to that class. She was born at Hartford, Conn., August 8, 1811, and died at Terre Haute, Ind., June 6, 1901, having nearly attained her ninetieth year. The year of her birth saw the birth also of Edgar Allen Poe, Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sum-

ner, Elihu Burrett and other noted Americans. She was a year old when the retreat from Moscow occurred; three years old when Napoleon abdicated; four years old when was fought the battle of Waterloo and Napoleon banished to St. Helena. When Lafayette visited America in 1824, Mrs. Bull, then fifteen years of age, was one of the children who threw flowers under Lafayette's carriage as it passed through the streets of Hartford. Mrs. Bull never tired of telling of that day when she was dressed in white with a blue sash, carrying red roses. Her marriage to Charles A. Bull occurred in Hartford, Conn., where he died nearly fifty years before her removal to Terre Haute. Within his active career our subject's father has followed various pursuits, being a painter by trade, but having been employed as a bookkeeper and clerk for many years. He became a pioneer of Montana, whither he came in the year 1866, locating at Fort Shaw, where he secured a clerkship in a mercantile establishment, and later on conducted a hotel, being successful in this line of enterprise. He eventually removed to Wakefield, Kan., where he now resides, his cherished and devoted wife, who was a zealous member of the Episcopal church, having passed away November 9, 1898. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics has ever given staunch support to the Democratic party and its principles. Charles and Cornelia Bull became the parents of four sons: Edward W., Frank W., George R. and Charles, Jr., all residents of Montana.

As a child Frank W. Bull became a resident of Sun River, and in this locality was reared to maturity, receiving the somewhat limited educational advantages afforded by the pioneer schools. As the years crept on he and his elder brother became the main support of the family, and were ever ready to do all in their power for the comfort and well-being of their parents and the younger brothers. In the year 1888 our subject purchased the homestead of 145 acres, located immediately adjoining the village of Sun River, and later added to his ranch by the purchase of 150 acres. He has made and is making excellent improvements on his place, and by effective irrigation has made it possible to cultivate 150 acres of the tract. He was for a time engaged in raising horses, but finding this not sufficiently profitable, has turned his attention to cattleraising, in which his indefatigable industry and well directed effort must entail excellent results.

Politically he exercises his franchise in support of the Democratic party, while fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. On January 27, 1898, Mr. Bull was united in marriage to Miss Josephine E. Farr, who was born in the old Green Mountain state, being the daughter of Archibald and Elizabeth Farr, likewise natives of Vermont, where the father is engaged in the lumber business. To Mr. and Mrs. Bull one child has been born, Frank W. Bull, Jr.

HON. CORNELIUS TAYLOR.—After many wanderings and a wide variety of useful and interesting experiences, Judge Cornelius Taylor is finally settled in Butte, among friends and neighbors who have a cordial regard for him, enjoying the honors and emoluments of a responsible and important official position which gives scope for his legal learning, superior judgment, sound common sense and accurate knowledge of human nature. He was born on November 24, 1837, at Lexington, Holmes county, Miss. His father, William Taylor, a native of Tennessee, emigrated to Mississippi in 1827, and, being one of the few men in his neighborhood who had a technical education, was soon after his arrival appointed surveyor. In this capacity he laid out and founded the town of Lexington, near which he was afterward a planter and merchant, and for more than ten years he looked after the peace and order of the community as a magistrate. In 1852, impelled by a high sense of right and duty, he liberated as many of his slaves as the laws of the state would allow; and the same year he took some of the others across the plains to California with him, settling in Grass valley, Nevada county, where he bought and conducted a stock farm for some years, later engaging in merchandising at North Bloomfield, being practically the founder of that town. In 1854 he returned to his farm in Grass valley, which was his home until he died in 1891. His first wife, who had borne him two sons and three daughters, died in 1830 and he was married again in 1832 to Miss Catherine Cameron, who had nine children, of whom the Judge was the third.

The duties and responsibilities of his father's large agricultural business, and the insight into public affairs which he obtained in the office where court was periodically held, gave Mr. Taylor an

early mental development and preparation for his life's work, aiding materially the preliminary education he received from the limited school facilities of the day. So that when his father, on the occasion of his first trip to California, left him at the age of fifteen in charge of the plantation and some forty slaves, he was able to carry on the business with the skill and success of a veteran, and when his father returned after an absence of more than a year he expressed his gratification, remarking that he could scarcely have found an overseer in the state who would have done so well. The Judge accompanied his father on his return across the plains to California, arriving in Nevada county in September, 1853. Soon thereafter he engaged in placer mining and was very successful. Three years later he sought once more his old home in Mississippi and for the next three was a student at the State University, from which he would have been graduated had not his eyes given way under the excessive strain to which they were subjected. Leaving the university he went back to California, and after some rest entered the law office of McConnell & Gauber in Nevada City, and, pursuing the study of the law with as much diligence as his eyes would permit, he was admitted to the bar in 1861 and began at once the practice of his profession. He continued legal practice in California until 1884 when he changed his residence to Portland, Ore. Here for three years he was city attorney of East Portland and a partner of J. Todd Bingham, a nephew of Hon. John A. Bingham, United States attorney-general in one of President Grant's cabinets.

In politics Judge Taylor is a straight Democrat, always active in the service of his party, taking part in all of its affairs and movements from the primaries to the close of the election. In 1889 he drifted to Butte on account of some speculative interests in and near the city, and has made it his home ever since. He is now (1901) justice of the peace in South Butte, a very lucrative position to which he was elected in 1900. He is not now a member of any church or fraternal society, but while living in California he was earnestly interested in the Improved Order of Red Men and organized Wenner Tribe No. 34, therein serving as its first chief officer for two years and later holding the highest office in the grand lodge of the state. It should be said in concluding this little review of an honorable, useful and productive career, that from his very young manhood Judge Taylor has

embodied in himself and in his course, in every relation or connection with his fellowmen, the elements of a good, well founded popularity, due to sterling qualities of mind and heart, and participation in every proper duty of good citizenship.

PROF. LEWIS TERWILLIGER.—In one of the most exacting and responsible professions this gentleman has attained marked success and holds rank among the leading educators of Montana. He is an excellent disciplinarian and has the somewhat rare power of imparting knowledge clearly and rapidly to others. These qualities, combined with his strong mentality and broad general scholarship, have made him especially efficient in the field of pedagogy. Prof. Terwilliger is a native of Clinton county, Mich., born on August 1, 1869, the son of Homer and Lucinda (Lewis) Terwilliger. His grandfather in the agnatic line was Tiras Terwilliger, who removed from New York to Clinton county, Mich., in the early 'fifties, and settled on land, which he cleared and improved, developing a good farm. He later removed to Montcalm county, and improved another farm, upon which he resided until his death, about 1892, at a venerable age. He married Abigail Sprague and reared a large family, of whom Homer was the second child, being born in 1841.

Homer Terwilliger came to Michigan when a lad, and remained at the old homestead until the outbreak of the Civil war. Filled with loyalty and patriotism he enlisted in the Union army, as a member of the Eighth Michigan Infantry in 1861. With his regiment he participated in a number of the most important conflicts of this greatest internecine war of history. He took part in the second battle of Bull Run and was at Antietam, Weldon Railroad, Petersburg and Knoxville, Tenn. He was wounded at Antietam and at Weldon Railroad he was taken prisoner and sent to the Confederate prison on Belle Isle, Richmond, Va., where he remained for six months and until the war terminated, when he was released. Returning to Michigan he engaged in agricultural pursuits in Montcalm county, where is still his home. He married Lucinda Lewis in 1868, and of their five children three survive, Lewis, Lee P., a blacksmith of Crystal, Montcalm county, Mich., and Asahel, a successful farmer in the same

county. The father has been long an active member of the Free Methodist church, and such has been his sterling integrity and kindly life that he commands the highest esteem.

Lewis Terwilliger was reared in Clinton county, Mich., his preliminary education being afforded by the district schools and the high school at Maple Rapids, and there began his pedagogic work in 1887 as assistant principal and showing marked capacity as an instructor. In 1889 he was appointed principal of the public schools of Eagle Harbor, Mich., and in 1891 he became superintendent of the schools at Copper Falls mine, in Keweenaw county for one year, when he matriculated in the Ferris Institute, at Big Rapids, Mich., and had so prepared himself that he was graduated in the class of 1893, and also secured a life diploma from the state. In 1893 he was principal of the high school of Stambaugh, Iron county, Mich., remaining there until 1895, winning new honors through his well directed and efficient labors. In June, 1895, he came to Bozeman, Mont., and assisted the county superintendent in the summer normal school, also rendering service during the normals conducted in the two succeeding summers.

In 1895 he was chosen principal of the public schools at Townsend, Meagher county, and, returning to Michigan, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Bennett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bennett, of Reed City, and with his bride he came again to Bozeman in time to assist in conducting the summer normal school, and, at the conclusion of his signally effective work in this connection, he received an appointment as assistant superintendent of the public schools of Butte, where he remained one year. In 1897 Prof. Terwilliger accepted the position as principal of the schools of Boulder, an office which he has since filled, doing much to advance educational interests. In 1900 he received the appointment of principal of the Jefferson county high school, located in Boulder, and he is now incumbent of the two offices, filling them to the satisfaction of the people. In 1899 and 1900 he was assistant deputy clerk of the district court. He has been a member of the executive committee of the Montana State Teachers' Association for several years, always taking an active part in the annual meetings. He is one of the licensed institute instructors of the state, and does more or less institute work every year. Prof. Terwill-

liger appreciates the duties of citizenship and exercises his franchise in support of the Republican party. Fraternally he is identified with Court Boulder No. 3699, I. O. F. Professor and Mrs. Terwilliger enjoy a distinctive popularity and their pleasant home is a nucleus of gracious and refined hospitality. The family circle is brightened by their two children, Vena and Homer.

E THOMAS, one of the leading merchants and enterprising business men of Boulder, Jefferson county, is a native of Chester county, Pa., where he was born December 4, 1846, the son of John and Sarah (Harman) Thomas. The father was a wholesale tea merchant, and the paternal grandparents were Enos and Anne (Forscythe) Thomas. Enos Thomas was born in Wales and was a capitalist, and Anne Forscythe was a descendant of Charles II of England.

Mr. Thomas, of Boulder, was educated in the public schools and remained in the pleasant parental home until he was twenty-one years of age, and between the prosecution of his studies and in the intervals of his other duties he became well skilled in the trade of a tinsmith. In 1868 he removed to Tama county, Iowa, where for four or five years following he was engaged in farming.

Mr. Thomas then became a merchant until 1885, when he removed to Boulder and engaged profitably in the hardware business there with J. L. Waggenor, now of Helena. Two years later the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Thomas went to work at his trade. In 1896 he engaged in merchandising at Boulder with S. H. Knowles, which business relation continues most profitably. In 1874 Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Virginia A. Guthrie, of Iowa, born in 1853. They have had four children, of whom Charles H. and an infant are dead. The others are Mary A., Mrs. John Steele, of Basin, Jefferson county, and Lester L. Their mother died in 1894, and in May, 1900, Mr. Thomas married Miss Susan David, of Burlington, Iowa. He has been a member of the school board for a number of years and fraternally is a member of the Order of Pendo. He bears an excellent reputation and possesses high integrity and superior business capacity.

RICHARD D. TERRY.—A typical western man, whose experiences on the frontier have been varied and in many cases exciting, and who has gained a wide circle of friends within the many years he has passed in the various sections of the west and southwest, Mr. Terry is a southerner by birth, claiming Caswell county, N. C., as the place of his nativity, while the date was February 24, 1852. His parents, Dabner and Martha (Yarbrough) Terry, were likewise natives of North Carolina and both are now deceased. After a limited educational training Richard D. Terry left the parental home as a youth of nineteen, and made his way to Texas in 1871, and there he remained for a full decade, riding the range as a herder of cattle and working on various ranches. Later he followed this occupation in the Indian Territory and Kansas for two years, and in 1883 he came to Montana. During these years he had his full quota of the experiences typical of life on the great plains and in the mountains during the early days.

In 1885 he entered claim to his present ranch, which comprises 160 acres of valuable land on Canas prairie, two miles south of Potomac, Missoula county, which is his postoffice address. Here he devotes attention to general farming and stockgrowing, being an excellent judge of cattle and horses, and taking great interest in the latter line, his dictum in regard to the good points of a horse being considered authoritative. Mr. Terry enjoys the distinctive popularity in his home community, and by reason of his having come from Texas is familiarly known by the sobriquet of "Tex." He exercises his franchise for the Democratic party and is at the present time school trustee of District No. 11, township 13. In 1885 Mr. Terry was united in marriage to Miss Fannie H. Betters, was born in Vermont, the daughter of Austin and Jane (Stanley) Betters, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Canada. Mr. Betters removed with his family to Montana in 1883, and he now maintains his home in Clinton, Missoula county. His wife entered into eternal rest at Clinton in 1898, leaving many friends to mourn her loss. Mr. and Mrs. Terry are the parents of five children, Mabel, Martha, Ernest, Lloyd and Iva.

OWEN TEETERS.—It is an unmistakable fact that the sheepgrowing industry of Montana is destined to be one of the most profitable and important of our industries, while the advancement al-

ready made has given the state marked prestige among the progressive and enthusiastic sheepmen. Mr. Teeters is a native of the city of Hillsdale, Mich., where he was born on February 3, 1861, being one of the five children born to A. J. and Fila Jane (Stiles) Teeters, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter in New York. The father was a carpenter by trade, and followed it for many years, but removed from his native state to Michigan and engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Owen Teeters was reared and educated in Michigan where he attended the public schools and became identified with agricultural pursuits until 1889, when he came to Montana and took up a claim on the Yellowstone river where he engaged in ranch work, but finally disposed of the property and purchased his present ranch, located near Springdale, Park county, his postoffice address. He has shown great discretion and ability in the improving of his ranch, which he has provided with an effective irrigating system, and here he has devoted his attention to the raising of sheep upon an extensive scale; also raising considerable quantities of grain and alfalfa. His ranch comprises about 300 acres, and at the time of this writing he is feeding about 2,000 sheep, exercising much care in the selection of his breeding types and favoring the cross between the Merino and Cotswold grades. The locality is peculiarly well adapted for successful sheep-growing, and Mr. Teeters maintains an enthusiastic interest in the industry, sparing no efforts to improve the grades of sheep raised here. The indications are that he will become one of the leaders of the sheep industry of Montana. He takes a public spirited interest in all that touches the advancement and well being of the community, having served for some time as road supervisor. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Mrs. Teeters is a member of the auxiliary branch of the order, being identified with the Rebekah lodge. In the year 1881 Mr. Teeters was united in marriage to Miss Mary Campbell, who was born in the state of New York, the daughter of John and Sarah (McKinney) Campbell, natives respectively of Scotland and New York state.

ty, his fertile ranch property comprising 160 acres being located four miles south of Twin Bridges, his postoffice address. He is a native of the north of Wales, born in Anglesey, sixty miles from Dublin, Ireland, on December 25, 1846. His father, William Thomas, passed his early manhood in Wales, where he conducted woolen manufacturing. The maiden name of his mother was Margaret Roberts, and she likewise was a native of Wales. They had ten children, of whom five are living. Owen was the fifth in order of birth.

Owen Thomas emigrated to the United States in May, 1866, he being twenty years old. After he settled in Wisconsin, soon after his emigration, he continued his studies in the public schools for six weeks. He then engaged in farm work, in which connection he went to Minnesota and took up land and instituted improvement and cultivation. His crops, however, were destroyed by grasshoppers, and he abandoned the enterprise, returning, in 1876, to Wisconsin, where he continued farming until 1881, when he set forth for Montana, whose fame was beginning to spread abroad. Mr. Thomas made the trip across the plains and located in Butte, where he was engaged in the mines until 1882, when he came to Iron Rod, Madison county, and there also mined until 1883, when he took up his residence on his present ranch. This is located on the Ruby river and most eligibly situated, the entire quarter section, which he secured by homestead entry, being available for cultivation. He has made permanent improvements, raises large crops of hay, grain and garden products.

Mr. Thomas has been indefatigable in his industry, has shown excellent judgment in his operations, and has won success. In politics Mr. Thomas is a pronounced advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally he is an honored and worthy member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined in 1881, his present membership being at Dodgeville, Wis. Mr. Thomas has been twice married. In 1869 he wedded with Miss Mary Jones, a native of Wales, who died in 1872, leaving one son, William Arthur, whose death occurred at the age of seventeen years. On February 15, 1881, Mr. Thomas married Miss Sarah Howell, a native of Wisconsin, and they have one daughter, Annie L., a student in the state normal school at Dillon.

OWEN THOMAS.—Perseverance, energy, industry and resolute purpose are shown in the life of Mr. Thomas, who is one of the progressive farmers and horticulturists of Madison coun-

CHAS. W. THOMPSON.—Descended from a family long resident in Scotland, where its name was well up on the records of valor in war and faithful service to the state in peace, his branch in the person of his great-grandfather immigrated to Virginia in Colonial times, and his grandfather bore a conspicuous part in the struggle for independence. Charles W. Thompson, of Willow creek, Gallatin county, Mont., inherits all the qualities of sterling and resolute manhood which distinguished his ancestors. He was born near Quincy, Adams county, Ill., June 12, 1846. His father, N. B., and his mother, Nancy (Pilcher) Thompson, were natives of Athens county, Ohio. His grandfather, Enis Thompson, after the Revolution removed from Virginia to Ohio, being the first settler in the county wherein he located and one of the first three in the central part of the state. He was a pioneer minister of the gospel and a missionary, preaching on the circuit for over thirty years and meeting in the course of his ministry all the hardy men who were engaged in the good work of evangelizing the frontier. The renowned Peter Cartwright was his intimate friend and fellow-preacher, and was frequently his guest at his home in the wilderness.

The Thompsons have been a long-lived family. The good old preacher lost his life at the age of eighty-six by being thrown from a runaway horse. A brother died at the age of ninety-nine, and another at one hundred and three, who was the father of twelve children, three of whom lived to be over ninety. In fact, the youngest death of any who reached manhood was at sixty-four years of age. In 1835 the grandfather removed to Illinois with his family, and there the father of our subject engaged in farming until 1860, when he removed to southwestern Missouri and remained a year. He then returned to Illinois, and in 1864 started with his family to Montana, making the trip overland by means of ox teams. The trip was long and tiresome, but was made without adventure worthy of note, and the family arrived at Virginia City September 6, 1864. After lingering there a short time, the father made a trip to Bitter Root and the son to Emigrant, looking for a site for business. On their return they all moved to Last Chance gulch, and there opened a store and miners' lodging house, November 16, 1864, the first mercantile enterprise in the history of Helena. A few months later John Watson opened a grocery store, which was the second. The Thompsons re-

mained at Last Chance (Helena) until March, 1865, when they removed to Nelson gulch and followed mining for three years. In this undertaking they were very successful, and at the end of the time mentioned Mr. Thompson made a trip east and remained there six or seven years engaged in various kinds of business. His father also went east some six months after he did, and remained a year, both returning, eventually, to Montana. The father located on a ranch near Jefferson, which he occupied about fifteen years, and in 1884 bought the Allen place on the Madison river. He has retired from this and it is now with his son, H. M. Thompson. While Mr. Thompson, the son, was east, in 1868, he was married to Miss Louisa Wellborn, of Indiana, the daughter of a gallant soldier in the Civil war, who was killed on his way home after the close of the contest, being scalded to death in an explosion on the steamboat. They have two children: Homer, a student at the Bozeman Agricultural College; and Pearl, who is still at home; another son, Clarice, is deceased. Upon his return Mr. Thompson engaged in carpentering and building until 1890. He then took up a homestead about three miles and a half southwest of Three Forks, on which he has since been living, raising good crops of grain and hay and doing a comfortable business in cattle. His mother died at the advanced age of seventy-three, after fifty-eight years of happy wedded life. His father is still living, an honored member of the Society of Pioneers of Montana, and held in high esteem by the entire community, as are his sons and family.

FATHER J. B. THOMPSON, the rector of St. Catherine's church, Boulder, Mont., came to his pastorate in 1900. He was born at Ithaca, N. Y., on November 1, 1874, being the son of George and Elizabeth (Gaskin) Thompson, the latter a daughter of Owen Gaskin. The father, a railroad engineer, removed his family to Rochester, N. Y., in 1877, where at even that early age the mere child began attendance on the parochial schools in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. Here he remained eight years, diligent in the acquisition of knowledge, and in 1888 he was matriculated in St. Andrew's College, also in Rochester, and faithfully studied during the years of his attendance here. In 1891 he entered Notre Dame University, at South Bend, Ind., where two years later

he completed his classical studies. In 1895 he commenced the technical theological studies essential to his understanding before entering the priesthood at Mount St. Mary's Seminary of the West, at Cincinnati, from which he was duly graduated.

He was ordained to the priesthood of the Catholic church by his grace, the Most Reverend William Elder, Archbishop of Cincinnati, Ohio, on June 21, 1900. Father Thompson read his first mass in St. Mary's church, in Rochester, N. Y., on June 21, 1900. He soon came to Helena, Mont., for which diocese he had studied. He then received his first appointment as rector of St. Catherine's church, Boulder, where he is still stationed, exhibiting a zeal and thoroughness in his sacred office that brings him into pleasant relations, not only with his own society, but with the entire populace. He also attends the missions of St. John's church in Boulder valley, and St. Euphrasia's church at Clancey. At present Father Thompson is successfully forwarding the enterprise of building the first pastoral residence in Boulder, a necessary convenience, as the church has now a permanent lodgment in Boulder, and Father Thompson is the first permanent resident pastor of the Catholic church located in Boulder. He is zealous and energetic in pastoral duties, and has won his way to the hearts of the community, not only of members of his own pastorate, but of the citizens generally, who regard him as an able and earnest worker in the Christian field.

LESLIE A. THOMPSON.—Even as Montana is a young commonwealth, so are her industrial activities largely placed in the control of young men, who constitute the virile and vital element which make for consecutive progress and substantial development. Within the pages of this work will be found pertinent and timely reference to many of the representative young business and professional men of the state, and at the present juncture it is our privilege to enter specific record concerning one of the popular and capable factors in the business life of the thriving village of Twin Bridges, Madison county. Leslie Allen Thompson is a native of the Badger state, having been born in Newcassel, Fond du Lac county, Wis., in 1871, the son of James S. and Leonora (Williams) Thompson, the former of whom was born in Holyoke, Mass., while the latter was born

in New York. The parents became residents of Wisconsin as early as 1848, and there the father became prominently identified with the great lumbering industry of that state, and operated saw-mills for a number of years and doing an extensive business in this and allied lines. He and his wife still reside in Wisconsin. Of their eight children Leslie A. was the fifth. For his preliminary education he is indebted to the public schools of his native state, and he also attended the high school at Fond du Lac. Subsequently he matriculated in the Wisconsin State Normal School at Oshkosh, Wis., where he continued his studies for some time.

In 1893 he came to Montana, joining his brother, H. J. Thompson, who was located in Dillon. He was identified with business interests in Dillon for five years, at the expiration of which time he came to Twin Bridges, where he, together with R. A. Reynolds and H. J. Thompson, of Dillon, effected the organization of the Twin Bridges Lumber Company, of which he is the chief executive, being general manager of the business, which has grown to be one of wide scope and importance. In addition to the handling of all grades of lumber and builders' supplies the company conduct an extensive business in the handling of hardware, agricultural implements and machinery, vehicles, furniture and undertaking goods, and also conduct a large produce trade, handling hay, grain, coal, etc., and also own and conduct the Ruby Valley Lumber Company of Laurin, Mont., as a branch business and handle the same lines of goods at that point. Mr. Thompson is alert and progressive in his methods, and his marked executive ability has been the dominating force in conserving the success and expansion of the important enterprise in charge of whose affairs he is placed. He owns valuable real estate interests in Twin Bridges, including his home, which is an attractive residence of modern architectural design.

In his political adherence Mr. Thompson is staunchly arrayed in support of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, in whose local organization he is an elder and a member of the board of trustees. While a resident of Dillon he was a member of Company E, National Guard of Montana, and second sergeant of his company. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of the Maccabees and the Independent Order of Good Templars, in each of which he has been honored with official preferment. On June

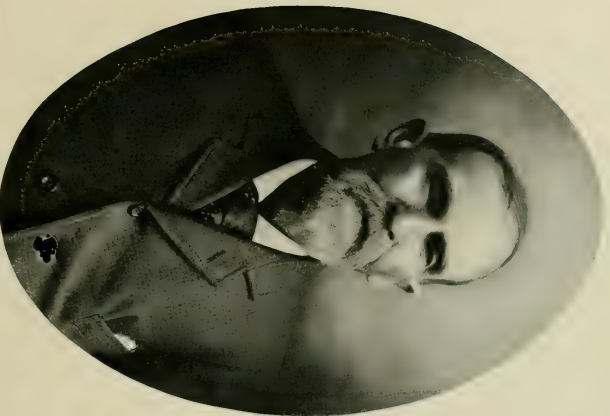
29, 1899, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage with Miss Mildred Elizabeth Bishop, the daughter of John Bishop, one of the pioneers of Montana and a prominent citizen of Dillon, where Mrs. Thompson was born. Our subject and his wife have one daughter, Lenore Bishop Thompson, born on February 10, 1901.

BOYER BROTHERS.—From their early childhood the lives of these interesting pioneers have been full of privation, adventure, stirring activity and productive usefulness. They were born at Coatesville, Chester county, Pa., Joseph J. on March 16, 1832, and William J. on July 16, 1834. Their parents were Nicholas and Mary H. (James) Boyer. The father died in 1838, when Joseph was six years old and William was four. The James family to which Mrs. Boyer belongs is of Welsh ancestry and has been prominent in the Quaker state from Revolutionary days. Among the family's national representatives were the postmaster-general, Hon. Thomas L. James, and Hon. Francis James, brother of Mrs. Boyer, who was a member of the Pennsylvania senate from 1836 to 1840, and from 1840 to 1848, a member of the national house of representatives. The long and brilliant career of Mrs. Boyer's cousin, Hon. John Hickman, in congress is well known to readers of United States history.

The brothers attended the public schools as they had opportunity, and after leaving school Joseph learned his trade as a printer in Wilmington, Del., and worked at it in various places, including Baltimore, Annapolis and Cincinnati, being accompanied to Cincinnati by his brother William. In the fall of 1854 William returned home, and Joseph went to Lawrence, Kas., taking the first printing press ever set up in the state. He conducted a newspaper called the Lawrence Free State during the historic troublous times in the territory. In the spring of 1855 William rejoined him at Lawrence and they worked together. Joseph was very active in the political contests of the day, and took part in numerous engagements with the advocates of slavery. In one of these several persons were killed, and all the survivors of the engagement were arrested, Joseph Boyer among them. They were placed on trial for murder, but escaped by breaking jail and making their way to portions of the territory where they were safe. After this he continued to take an active part in the

controversy until it was settled, and being a newspaper man, he was looked upon as a leader, and, as an intimate friend of James H. Lane, who was the real leader of the Free State party, and an ardent supporter of his views, he was undoubtedly entitled to this distinction. He was present at the burning of Lawrence, and at every other important event in the whole struggle.

William Boyer, having contracted a fever in the new country, returned to his Pennsylvania home in the fall of 1855 and remained until the fall of 1857, when, after a visit from his brother, they went again to Lawrence and assisted in organizing a party for prospecting and mining in the west. A Delaware Indian, who had been a guide to Gen. Fremont, and who claimed to have gold nuggets to the value of \$200, informed them that on his return from Fremont's service, the Ute Indians who were not friendly to the Delawares, had chased him, and in escaping he had gone far off his course and reached a place where gold was abundant. This place is supposed to be the present site of Cripple Creek. He said that in taking a drink at a spring he had found the nuggets. Persons who knew the Indian vouched for his truthfulness, and the party contracted to pay him \$18 a day to guide them to the place. The expedition consisted of forty-eight men, one of whom was William Boyer. When they were ready to start the Indian refused to go, saying that he feared he might fail to locate the ground and that they would then kill him. They were obliged to go without him, and learned later that a party of Missourians had also started for the same place. Since then it has been a matter of controversy whether the Kansans or the Missourians reached the destination first, but it now seems to be conceded that the Kansans were ahead. The trip was a dangerous one, as the Indians were determined that not a gold-seeker should get back alive. They, however, were well armed, succeeded in preventing an attack, and arrived at Pike's Peak on July 4, 1858. They prospected for three weeks, camping in the Garden of the Gods. Four of the party, including William Boyer, climbed to the top of the Peak, a very dangerous and difficult undertaking, occupying two days and a half. Mr. Boyer and his companions were without doubt the first who ever reached the summit of the mountain. A Mr. and Mrs. Holmes started on the ascent the day before Mr. Boyer's party, but were passed by them and reached the summit one day later.



Wm. J. Boyer.



Joseph J. Boyer.

Not finding gold in paying quantities, and hearing of great discoveries near old Fort Garland in New Mexico, the party made a tedious trip over the Raratoon mountains to that place, arriving in August and remaining through the month, prospecting and finding ancient diggings. But the results were unprofitable, and hearing from a Mexican that the Cherokee company had located a good find near the site of Denver, at the Cherry creek diggings, they made their way thither, and, arriving there September 20, 1858, they camped five miles above the location of Denver, and laid out a town which they named Montana City, that in a few months numbered some sixty caoins. Here the party disbanded, but William Boyer and some others here passed the winter and made good pay. Others moved down the river and laid out the town of Aurora, which became Denver. During the winter word reached the east of big strikes in this neighborhood, and a heavy emigration came in the spring, most of the emigrants stopping at Aurora. At this time Joseph Boyer joined his brother, who came from Lawrence. They met on July 4, 1859, at Central City, Colo., and went with a stampede to Tarryall in South Park. On their return, Montana City having been abandoned, the cabins were turned over to the Boyer brothers, who made a ranch of the town site and used the cabin lumber for fencing. They spent the winter on the ranch, and in the spring William returned to Lawrence, and Joseph sold the ranch for \$600, and went to South Park and bought some land and a claim in Galena gulch. William returned in the fall and they mined together, but without success. After two years of fruitless efforts they went over to Delaware Flats and mined with better luck. In the spring of 1863 they went to Denver, and soon after on to Montana. Before leaving Denver, however, they sold a town lot which they there owned for \$30. They recently had the pleasure of reading of its sale for \$115,000.

Making their journey to Montana in a train of thirty ox teams, they had no trouble with the Indians, and arrived without mishap at Alder gulch in October, 1863, and, going to Summit, put in the winter mining for wages, getting \$7.00 and \$8.00 a day, and they were probably the first to drift in Alder gulch. In the spring they bought two claims on German bar, below Virginia City, and worked them for a year. Then William went to Last Chance to inspect a lead and remained for some months prospecting. Joseph

meanwhile worked at German bar, but both had poor success. In the spring of 1866 they went to the Deep creek diggings on Hell Gate, and in the fall removed to Helena, taking up some placer property, where they found nothing. They continued prospecting and mining at various places until 1871, when Joseph went to work at his trade in the office of the New Northwest, at Deer Lodge. That fall they came to Willow creek, and, on the advice of Dr. Stafford, selected their present location, Joseph homesteading and William pre-empting. They now have 480 acres on the Upper Willow creek, two miles east of Pony—a beautiful location, which gives them fine opportunity for ranching and stockraising, in which they are extensively engaged, doing something also in mining. In the early days in Alder gulch and elsewhere the Boyer brothers took active part on the side of law and order, and witnessed many exciting episodes. In all their wanderings they have been true to their country by taking an intelligent interest in public affairs. W. J. Boyer was elected justice of the peace at Montana City in Colorado early in the fall of 1858, and served in that capacity until the spring of 1859, when his mining interests demanded all of his time. They in the early days were valuable correspondents of Philadelphia, Lawrence and other eastern journals, and the local papers of Montana have been glad to print their newsy communications. In 1879 as a member of the state legislature, Joseph took active part in defeating the bill to subsidize the Utah Northern Railroad into Butte. He has been a school trustee for a number of years. Both are highly esteemed by all who have the pleasure of knowing them. A sister of the Boyer brothers, Mrs. Mary C. Woodward, and her only child, Anna J., now the wife of Andrew Stewart, also live on their ranch. Mrs. Woodward was also born in Chester county, Pa., and came to Montana in the spring of 1872. She was married in 1865 to Philip W. Woodward, a veteran of the Civil war. She is interested in the ranch with her brothers.

R E. RAINVILLE, M. D., one of the leading physicians of Basin, Mont., is a native of Quebec, Canada, having been born there on April 3, 1864, the son of Pierre and C. Rainville. He remained through early youth with his parents, and

received his elementary education in the excellent schools of Quebec, and in 1878 he entered the Petite Seminary de Ste. Marie de Monnoir. From here he was graduated with honors, and he continued his technical medical studies at the Laval University, Quebec, being graduated therefrom in the spring of 1890. He commenced medical practice at Marieville, county Roueville, Quebec, continuing there for two years. In 1893 he removed to Butte, Mont., and after establishing a fine clientage in two years, he located at Basin in 1895. He remained there until 1899, practicing his profession and also engaging in mining. He then went back to Butte where he remained until 1900, and again returned to Basin, where he has established himself well in the practice of medicine and in the drug business.

In August, 1890, Dr. Rainville was married to Miss Alie J. Nadeau, daughter of Joseph Nadeau, of Quebec, the recorder of the court of appeals, and his wife, Josephine (Miller) Nadeau. To Mr. and Mrs. Rainville one child has been born, Joseph Frederick Euclid, whose life began at Basin in January, 1899. Fraternally Dr. Rainville is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Daughters of Hermann and the Modern Woodmen of America. Of the Ancient Order of United Workmen he is foreman, and medical examiner for all of these orders. He is also one of the trustees of the Basin fire department. Dr. Rainville is a most enterprising citizen and universally esteemed. In all that pertains to the welfare of his community he manifests a lively interest, and is popular in all circles.

WILLIAM E. THOMPSON.—One of Park county's representative citizens, one who has attained prominence in business life and prominently concerned with the development and material prosperity of the city of Livingston, is William E. Thompson, who was born at Burlington Flats, Otsego county, N. Y., on April 16, 1858, the son of Ellis C. and Elzama (Kelsey) Thompson, of the same county and representatives of fine old colonial stock. For a fuller genealogy see the sketch of Hon. James S. Thompson on another page of this work.

William E. Thompson secured his education in the public schools, West Winfield Academy and the Albany (N. Y.) Normal School, where he was graduated in the class of 1880. He taught one

term in a high school in his native county, after which he started for the Black Hills, his destination being Lead City, where he was principal of the public schools until 1883, when he resigned the position to come to Montana and join his brother, James S., who had located at Livingston. In that place they entered into partnership in general merchandising which they continued with excellent success until 1900. Mr. Thompson was interested in the erection of the Livingston flouring mills and was one of the chief promoters of the Livingston Coal and Coke Company, which has at Horr the largest plant of the sort in Park county. When he retired from the firm of Thompson Brothers, he engaged in real estate and insurance, and became the owner of the Albemarle Hotel and other valuable properties in Livingston. He is one of the leaders in this line of enterprise in this section of the state and controls a large business.

He has always maintained a very lively interest in all that tends to the progress and material prosperity of the state, and particularly of his home city, and animated by pronounced public spirit has given his influence and aid to every worthy project. In politics he is an active worker in the Republican cause, and he became a member of the first board of aldermen of Livingston at the time of its incorporation, while in 1895 he was elected mayor and gave a most capable and satisfactory administration. In the fall of 1900 Mr. Thompson received nomination for state senator from his district, but in the ensuing election met the defeat which attended the party ticket in his county. He has attained high distinction in the Masonic order, having taken a thirty-third degree of the Scottish rite in which connection he is at the present time commander of the consistory of eastern Montana, while he has served as master of his lodge and as commander of his commandery of Knights Templar, while he is also a member of Algeria temple, Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Livingston lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is highly esteemed in business, fraternal and social circles. At Binghamton, N. Y., on October 14, 1883, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Alice V. Chamberlain, daughter of Floyd and Helen Chamberlain, natives of New York and now living a retired life in Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have two sons, Albert C., now attending the Shattuck Military Academy at Faribault, Minn., and Ralph W., a student in the Livingston schools.

COL. J. C. C. THORNTON.—No thoughtful man would ever attempt to explain all differences of character and disposition by the circumstances in which the individual man grows up, and but few would hazard the attempt to set bounds to their sway. That there is much in heredity, and the lessons of the fireside and the wayside during the formative period of life, all must admit. Birth and breeding will tell in the long run, in spite of all conditions, and qualities of superior manhood, of whatever kind, will be transmitted from generation to generation, disappearing at times, it may be, but always returning in the strain to which they belong.

The character and career of Col. John C. Calhoun Thornton is an apt and forcible illustration of this fact. The son of Col. John Thornton, a native of Kentucky, who went to Missouri when it was a part of the remote American frontier, and who was there one of the leading spirits and most forceful men of his day; and of Elizabeth, a daughter of Gen. Stephen Trigge, of Virginia, a conspicuous figure in the American army during the war of 1812, and whose father, Maj. John Trigge, was an officer of artillery under Washington and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, his ancestors were men of large mold and commanding attributes; and in his day, well did he sustain the responsibility which their example laid upon him. In April, 1820, his father removed with his young bride to what is now Clay county, Mo., and so impressed the community with his capacity and force of character that in the following December the governor appointed him judge of the court of Ray county, then newly organized out of a portion of Howard county, and followed this January 4, 1822, by an appointment as judge of the court of Clay county, organized out of a portion of Ray. In August of that year he was commissioned colonel of militia after being chosen to the position by the Twenty-eighth Regiment, and from 1823 to 1829, while the trouble with the Indians lasted, he was busy with his troops repelling the attacks of the savages and protecting the people of the state. He was a member of the legislature from 1824 to 1832, and was speaker of the house in 1828-30. His opposition to Jackson's anti-nullification policy defeated him in 1834, but two years later he was again elected by a large majority. He died on his farm October 24, 1847, seven daughters and one son surviving him. The son, Col. John C. Calhoun Thornton,

being an only son, the hopes of his parents were centered in him. At the early age of thirteen he lost his father, and was thereafter deprived of the valuable assistance and counsel he would have had from that source. His natural fortitude and self-reliance, however, triumphed over this misfortune, as it did subsequently over many untoward circumstances, and kept him strictly in the line of progress and advancement for which he was destined. At the proper time he was placed under the care and special instruction of Alexander Campbell, president of Bethany College, Va., and soon rose to the head of his class. He was especially effective as an orator of great eloquence and logical force, and thereby came to be known as the "stump" speaker and leader of the Democracy in the college. At the close of his college course he studied law under the direction of his brother-in-law, Gen. A. W. Doniphan, of Missouri. He was admitted to the bar in due time, and at once removed to Leavenworth, Kan., and later to St. Joseph, Mo., where he formed a law partnership with the late Gen. J. M. Bassett. About this time the Civil war broke out, and being a man of strong convictions and loyal to his section, he abandoned his practice and all other business, and joined the armies of the Confederacy. He went into the Missouri State Guards under Gen. Sterling Price, and was first engaged in the battle of Wilson's creek, where he commanded a battalion in Gen. Slack's brigade, and was stationed on "Bloody Hill," where the brunt of the battle was felt and the heaviest losses were sustained. His gallantry and fine soldierly ability displayed on this occasion secured him immediate promotion from the rank of major to that of colonel, and the reputation on which his shoulder straps were that day won was gloriously sustained on many a hard fought field during the progress of the war. At the close of the contest he removed to Montana where his wife, whose maiden name was Louisa Clementine Archer, and whom he had married April 28, 1863, and his daughter, Elizabeth Trigge, joined him in 1866, and found him engaged in business with his brother-in-law, R. W. Donnell, of Blackfoot. In 1867 he went to Deer Lodge and formed a law partnership with Lee J. Sharp and Thomas L. Napton, under the name of Sharp, Thornton & Napton, and afterward a similar one with Robinson & Stevens. About this time he became interested in mining, and abandoning the law was one of the principal projectors and

constructors of the Rock Creek Ditch Company's mining ditches, built to convey water from Rock creek and adjacent streams to the Pioneer, Pike's Peak and Pilgrim bar placer gold mines. He also built the Race track ditch and afterward French gulch ditch, all in different parts of old Deer Lodge county.

In 1875 Col. Thornton removed with his family to Butte, where he engaged for a time in the practice of law, but his mining operations requiring personal supervision he once more abandoned his profession and never again returned to it actively, but during the remainder of his useful, energetic and successful life devoted himself almost wholly to mining and its incidental pursuits.

He died in Butte after a brief illness, September 15, 1887, leaving a stricken widow and eight children to mourn their irreparable loss. The children are: Elizabeth, wife of Dr. C. P. Hough, of Butte; John C. C., Jr., of San Francisco; Mary D., wife of J. W. Forbis, of Butte; William T., of Butte; Adelaide T., wife of the late F. E. Corkett; Lucile M., of New York; Caroline M., wife of J. G. Oxnard, of New York; Frances D., of New York.

Besides being a business man of unusual acumen and capacity, Col. Thornton was an industrious reader and close student, deeply interested in all public questions and the affairs of the community, but of so modest and retiring a disposition that he could never be induced to accept a public office of any kind. He was an ardent and unyielding believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and by its leaders was frequently urged to become their candidate for mayor, congressman, or some other exalted official station, but invariably declined.

In all the relations of life he was a type of the high-minded, upright, considerate and serviceable gentleman. Among the rich he was independent, self-reliant and dignified. To the poor he was courteous, kind in benefactions and cordial in sympathy. As a citizen no man stood higher or was entitled to a higher place in public estimation; and in domestic life he was a veritable sunbeam, brightening and warming and stimulating all who came near him. He left a considerable estate which is ably managed by his widow and her son, William D. T. Included in the estate is the well known hotel of Butte, "The Thornton," constructed at a cost of \$200,000 and opened to the public in May, 1901. It compares most favorably

with similar establishments of the country everywhere, and is known as one of the finest in the northwest, conducted upon the European plan.

PETER THORMAEHLEN.—Numbered among the industrious and successful sheepgrowers of Choteau county, to whose progress he is contributing his quota by legitimate industry, Mr. Thormahlen is properly given representation among other representative men of this section of the state. He comes of German lineage, being a native of Glueckstadt in the province of Holstein, born on July 25, 1868. His father, Ferdinand Thormahlen, was born in the same province in 1840, and there he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits from his youth to the present time. His wife, whose maiden name was Gretchen Hasback, was born in Holstein in 1842, and is still living. They are numbered among the prosperous and honored residents of their native province.

Peter Thormahlen received his early educational training in the excellent public schools of his native place, and later secured scientific and technical training by taking a course of study of one year and a half in the agricultural college maintained in Hohemvested. He left school at the age of sixteen years and thereafter assisted in the work of the old homestead farm until he had attained the age of twenty years, after which he served three years in the German army. He then passed eighteen months more on the old homestead and then, in 1893, emigrated to the United States. He came forthwith to Montana, locating in Choteau county in July of that year. Here he purchased a squatter's claim on Birch creek in the Bear Paw mountain district, and was there engaged in sheep raising until 1896, when he traded ranches with Charles R. Henderson, and by this exchange came into possession of his present fine ranch property on the Black Coulee, on the southeast side of the Bear Paw mountains and about forty-five miles distant from the Great Northern Railroad station at Big Sandy.

Here Mr. Thormahlen has a valuable stock ranch of 520 acres and is engaged in the sheep business upon a quite extensive scale, having about 3,000 head at this writing and prosecuting his enterprise with that energy and ability which augurs well for still greater success. On the ranch large crops of fine hay are also secured each year. Under the

work and influence of such vigorous and capable young men these more isolated and wilder sections of the state will soon become highly improved and up to the highest standard of attractiveness as places of residence. In politics our young citizen accords an ardent support to the Republican party. He is one of the popular and successful young men of the county.

CHARLES C. THURSTON.—For more than half a century the subject of this sketch has been building houses, providing for the comfort and convenience of men, contributing to the development and elevation of architectural taste, and pleasing the eye as well as sheltering the form. His work has been essentially and in every particular constructive, and will live after him to proclaim itself to coming generations in his praise.

Mr. Thurston was born at Troy, N. H., January 13, 1828. His father, Leland Thurston, was a native of Greenfield, Mass., but removed to New Hampshire when he was quite young. His ancestry was of good stock in England. When he grew up he was married to Miss Margaret Hutchins, of New Hampshire. They had nine children, of whom Charles was the oldest. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, took a course in a business college there, and then learned bricklaying, the trade of his father. At the age of twenty-two he left Boston and went to New York, where he carried on the business of contracting and building successfully for a period of twenty-five years. From there he was attracted to Elizabeth, N. J., where he found profitable engagements for a time. He then turned his face towards the setting sun and came west in 1875, locating first at Franklin, Idaho. He remained there one year, and then went to California for one year. In 1877 he went to Salt Lake City and spent a short time, removing from there to Butte, Mont., where he engaged in manufacturing brick and contracting and building for six years. He next lived at Helena, where he started the Kessler brick yard which he soon sold out to Mr. Kessler. He then removed to Anaconda, where he has continued to reside ever since, and has been occupied with large contracts in his line from time to time, always busy and always pushing his work as rapidly as was consistent with good workmanship and durable results. Although carrying on his business on a large scale, Mr. Thurston has never

refused a job because it was small. He is impelled by a sense of duty which teaches him that it is well to do whatever is offered, his chief concern being not what is the size of his undertaking, but what is the quality of the work. He insists upon having the best that is attainable under the circumstances, keeping both the letter and the spirit of his agreements.

Before he left Boston Mr. Thurston was happily married to Miss Caroline Humphrey, a native of Maine, who walked life's troubled way with him until 1882, and then departed this life. They had four children, all of whom are living at Elizabeth, N. J. From his early manhood, for more than forty-one years, he has been identified with the Order of Ancient and Accepted Freemasons, in the symbolic degrees of which he has held high official stations. In this order he has found much quiet and profitable enjoyment, as he has in his religious affiliations, which are with the Baptist church.

Mr. Thurston has passed the allotted span of human life, and is still hale and vigorous. And as, with a clear mind, a light heart and a quiet conscience, he reviews the record of his well spent years, he cannot but rejoice in the beneficence which gave him so much to do and the will and power to accomplish it all.

PHILIP THORPE.—A native son of Montana and a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of the state, the subject of this review has attained a position of honor and prominence as one of the progressive and eminently successful stockgrowers and farmers of Beaverhead county. Mr. Thorpe was born in Gallatin valley on May 18, 1870, being the youngest of the four children of Philip and Sarah (Selway) Thorp, both of whom were born in England, their marriage having been solemnized in the state of Wisconsin. The father of our subject came to the United States about the year 1848, locating in Racine, Wis.

He was a druggist by profession, and continued his residence in Racine until 1865, when he made a trip to California, returning to Wisconsin the same year. In 1866 he removed to Montana, and in 1880 located in Dillon, where he passed the residue of his life, his death occurring in 1885. The mother of our subject is also deceased, having passed to the great beyond in 1888.

Philip Thorpe received his early educational dis-

cipline in the public schools of Gallatin county and the city of Helena, supplemented by a course of study in Albion College, a celebrated institution located in Albion, Mich. As soon as he had completed his educational work he turned his attention to stockraising, and now has a fine estate of 2,500 acres, located near Dillon. Here he is extensively engaged in the raising of sheep and cattle, running an average of 6,000 head of sheep. His business ability is pronounced, and he is ever on the alert to adopt improved methods and take such course as will tend to enhance the value of his stock and to forward the interests of the industry in the state. He is a young man of vigorous mentality, and his affability and sterling rectitude have gained to him the esteem and friendship of the people of the community in which he has practically passed his entire life.

His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, but he takes no active part in political affairs. He and his wife are attendants of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Thorpe finds diversion in frequent hunting expeditions, and in coursing for coyotes, and owns a fine pack of stag hounds which he uses in connection with this exhilarating sport. On the 20th of June, 1894, Mr. Thorpe was united in marriage to Miss Mamie E. Hart, who was born at Red Bluff, Madison county, Mont., the daughter of Edward L. and Anna E. Hart, who came to this state about 1869. Edward L. Hart died in 1887; his widow, Anna E., is a resident of Dillon. Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe have one son, Philip Edward, who was born June 15, 1897.

REV. E. O. TILBURN, PH. D.—Author, playwright, actor, editor, essayist, evangelist and pastor, Rev. Edward Oliver Tilburn, Ph. D., "a man so various that he seems to be, not one, but all mankind's epitome," has contributed to the enjoyment and edification of his fellows in many lines of intellectual effort, and has wrought skillfully in all. He was born on June 4, 1859, at Philadelphia, Pa., where his father was also born on March 17, 1836. In 1861 he responded to the first call for volunteers to defend the Union and enlisted in the Ninetieth Pennsylvania Regiment. He saw active service on many a bloody field and was at Antietam, and in the second battle of Bull Run he was wounded severely, in consequence contracting a

disease that necessitated an operation from which he never fully recovered. He was attached to the sanitary commission the latter part of his service. After the war he engaged in the commission business at Philadelphia for a number of years. In 1870 he associated himself with the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, the first commercial school of Philadelphia, and was one of its faculty for six years and then became an expert accountant, following that profession in his native city until 1898 and thereafter in Butte, Mont., until he died on May 1, 1901. His remains were taken back to Philadelphia for burial by his son, the Rev. E. O. Tilburn. The mother of the Doctor was Mary Elizabeth Bailey, a native of Leeds, England, where she was born May 1, 1839, a daughter of Knight L. and Elizabeth (Oliver) Bailey, who brought her to America when she was about a year old, and settled in Baltimore, Md. Her father was the inventor and patentee of the reverse motion of locomotives. She died at Philadelphia in 1873. Of their four children E. O. Tilburn was the eldest. He lived with his grandmother at Philadelphia, until he was five years old, and then with a Baptist minister at Colmar, Pa., until he was eleven, receiving his education up to this time at private schools. He then entered Pepperell (Mass.) Academy, a private school for boys, and at sixteen entered Yale where he took a full classical course and was graduated therefrom in 1881.

During his academic and college career he took an active part in concerts and theatrical performances, and when he left Yale he went on the stage under the name of N. T. Oliver as an associate of Rollin Howard. He was particularly strong in character work and took that line in winter. In summer he was engaged in comic opera. During his histrionic work he gave much attention to dramatization, converting several good stories into successful plays, and writing many original ones. Among his productions, issued under the pseudonym of Dr. N. T. Oliver, are: "An Unconscious Crime," "Almeda," "A Tale of Mexico," "Dr. Wilbur's Note-Book," "The Confession of Lorraine Herschel," "The King of Gold," "The Whitechapel Mystery," "Mexican Bill," "The Fateful Hand," "A Woman of Nerve," "The Calvinist and the Thespian," "In Peril of His Life, or Valpinson," "Out at Sea," "The King of Gold," "Hunted Down," "Twenty Thousand Pounds, or the Bartlett Mine," and "Baffled," the last

six being plays. Dr. Tilburn made a professional tour of the world as an actor, playing in the principal cities across the American continent from Philadelphia to San Francisco, from there going to Honolulu, Tokio, Hong Kong, Adelaide and Manila. In addition Liverpool and the other leading cities of England, Scotland and Ireland were visited. On his return to New York he organized "Oliver's Entertainers," a concert and specialty company, and made a tour of the principal cities of the Middle and South Atlantic states.

Mr. Tilburn, while in Texas on this tour, he was converted to active Christianity under the preaching of Rev. W. G. Templeton, and at once began evangelistic work, preaching two days after his conversion and within a month being regularly licensed by the Presbyterian church authorities. In the spring of 1889 he entered McCormick Seminary, Chicago, and for three years pursued a thorough course of theological study, preaching as a supply all the time in various churches. Just after his graduation in 1891 he lost his voice and was obliged to relinquish preaching for three years. These he passed in the service of the Chicago houses of Rand, McNally & Co, and Laird & Lee, serving the last as literary editor. In the the spring of 1895, his voice having been restored and having become convinced that the doctrine of the Christian church was least open to objection, he entered the ministry of this church and preached for several months successively at Valparaiso, Wanatah, Warsaw and Washington, Ind., and was then transferred to his present field of labor, Shortridge Memorial Christian church at Butte, Mont., of which he became pastor in 1899.

The Doctor was married February 26, 1881, to Miss Ave Marie Wagner, a native of Germany and a relative of the great musical composer. She came to America when she was seven years old with her parents, who settled in Baltimore, Md. They have two living children, Gertrude Lillian and Albert Edward. The Doctor is president of the Christian Endeavor Society and vice-president of the Christian Association of his denomination in Montana, and president of the Christian Endeavor Union of the state, embracing all denominations, also of the Silver Bow Ministerial Association. He was at one time a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, a Red Man, a Knight of the Golden Eagle, a Forester, a Chosen Friend and a member of the National Union. But he has

dropped them all simply because his church work takes all his time. His life is busy and full of usefulness.

THOMAS D. TICE, a representative and prosperous farmer and stockgrower near Logan, Gallatin county, Mont., is a descendant of one of the old Knickerbocker families of New York. He was born at Elmira, February 23, 1851, a son of Jacob and Harriet (More) Tice, natives of Elmira and belonging to families long resident in that city. The Tices originally came from Holland, settling in the Empire state early in the seventeenth century.

Mr. Tice was one of ten children, and was reared on his father's farm, attending school as he had opportunity during the winter months. As they grew up the boys left home and started in life for themselves. Three of them were in the Union army during the Civil war, and one was killed at Antietam. Thomas D. Tice left home in 1870, headed for Montana. At Salt Lake City he met his uncle, well known as "Two Dot Wilson," and together they brought a herd of cattle to Montana. After his arrival Mr. Tice located at Jefferson City, where he remained six years engaged in mining and prospecting. But not striking the pay streak he went to work building smelters, notably the one at Corbin. In 1880 he homesteaded on his present location, adding to his possessions by subsequent purchases until he now has 900 acres in the home ranch and 2,300 acres of grazing land in Madison county, on the Madison river. On the two tracts he raises great numbers of fine Hereford cattle, usually having from 600 to 1,000 head. His place is plentifully supplied with sheds, corrals, barns and other necessary buildings, including an ample, well-built modern residence, nicely finished and comfortably furnished. He also raises great quantities of excellent hay, so that he is particularly well fixed for carrying on the cattle business on an extensive scale.

Mr. Tice was married July 9, 1876, to Miss Emma V Merriman, a native of Valparaiso, Ind., but of prominent old Maryland ancestry on her father's side, and descended from a good Vermont family on that of her mother. Her father was one of the stampedeers to Pike's Peak in 1860, and remained there three years. Mr. and Mrs. Tice have two children living: Maud E. and Thomas M., and Henry L., deceased. They have a fine, attractive

home which their numerous friends make a place of frequent resort. Mr. Tice is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being one of the charter members of his lodge, giving it good service as far as his other duties will permit.

HON. JOHN F. FITZPATRICK has been a resident of Montana for more than a quarter of a century and he has served in offices of distinctive trust and responsibility and been closely identified with the productive activities which have brought the state to her present position of prominence. The artificer of his own fortunes, winning success in Montana in varied lines of endeavor, Mr. Fitzpatrick illustrates what is possible of accomplishment by young men who are willing to work, plan and wait, and to take advantage of the opportunities which are presented. He is now one of the leading ranchers and dairymen of that section of Montana recently segregated from Deer Lodge county and erected into the new county of Powell.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was born on September 24, 1854, in the state of New York, the son of Edward and Anna (McGuire) Fitzpatrick, of whom both were born in Ireland, where their marriage was solemnized, and three days subsequent to this event they embarked to make their home in the new world. They first located in the old Empire state, and when their son, John, was but three years of age they removed to Wisconsin, settling at Highland, near Mineral Point, where the father became a lead miner, and while thus engaged he met an accidental and sudden death a few years later from the caving in of a portion of the mine in which he was at work. His widow survived him a number of years, and her death occurred at Galena, Ill.

John F. Fitzpatrick received his early education in the public schools of Wisconsin, where he was reared to the age of nineteen years, when, on April 30, 1873, he left his home for Kansas, his intention being to there take up land. Instead of doing this Mr. Fitzpatrick went to Junction City, Kan., and engaged with a construction gang which was building the round house for the Kansas Pacific Railroad. After two months' occupation here he determined to come to Montana, and started up the Missouri river, going by rail to Yankton, S. D., where he caught the De Smet steamboat

on its first trip to Fort Benton. This trip lasted thirty-five days, and he devoted six additional days to continuing his journey from Fort Benton to Helena. Mr. Fitzpatrick's first occupation in Montana was that of working on a ranch for wages in Jefferson county, and this line of work continued for a year. He then became identified with the mining industry, first as a car-runner in quartz mines and later engaging in regular mining work for four years.

In April, 1877, Mr. Fitzpatrick located in Butte and became a teamster for the Alice Mining Company in whose employ he remained more than two years. His next business venture was the purchase of a ranch sixteen miles from Butte, in the Deer Lodge valley, and there he began operations in farming and stockraising in 1879 which continued for four years. In the summer of 1883 he sold his ranch and took his teams to what is now the city of Anaconda, and was there engaged in teaming for the Anaconda Company for two years. In 1885 Mr. Fitzpatrick purchased and located on the ranch in the upper Nevada valley, which is now his home, in Powell county, but then a part of Deer Lodge. He brought his family to the ranch on June 1, 1885, and here they have since maintained their home. The place is a valuable one of 1,000 acres, located four miles west of Washington Gulch postoffice. The best of improvements have been made, including the recent erection of a fine residence of modern design and conveniences, one of the most attractive farm homes in this section of the state, and one in which refinement and an atmosphere of culture are ever found. Attention is not only given to diversified farming, but a specialty is made of dairying, which is here conducted on an extensive scale, with the most improved accessories and facilities. The finest quality of butter is shipped in wholesale lots, and the products of his dairy find a ready demand, having gained a reputation that insures a business of cumulative order.

Mr. Fitzpatrick is a man of intellectual force and marked executive ability, while his public-spirited attitude has brought him to the front as a representative of popular interests in various official capacities. In politics he gives allegiance to the Democratic party, in which he has been an active worker. After taking up his abode on his ranch he was for three years incumbent of the office of road supervisor, and in 1892 he was elected to the important office of county commissioner



J. F. Fitzpatrick

of Deer Lodge county, while in 1894 he was elected sheriff of the county, for a term of two years, and was chosen his own successor in 1896 for another term of equal duration. Mr. Fitzpatrick's able and faithful service in the interests of the public led to the conferring of higher official honors upon him, since at the election in the fall of 1898 he was the successful candidate of his party for representative of Deer Lodge in the lower house of the state legislature. He was thus an active working member in the Sixth general assembly, and was assigned to membership on a number of the most important committees, including that on irrigation, roads and highways. He is at the present time a member of the board of school trustees, and Mrs. Fitzpatrick is secretary of the board. He is a man of generous impulses and genial temperament, and his long retention in public office indicates the popularity which is his in the community of which he is a representative citizen. On October 19, 1879, Mr. Fitzpatrick was united in marriage to Miss Anna Fitzgerald, who was born in England, the daughter of Patrick and Mary (Ryan) Fitzgerald, natives of Ireland, whence they removed to England and later to the United States, first settling in North Adams, Mass., and in the early 'seventies coming to Montana and taking up their residence in Butte, Mrs. Fitzgerald being now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick have fourteen children: Mary A., wife of M. J. Keiley; Edward, Teresa, John, Joseph, Rosa, William, Marcus, Patrick, Thomas, Nellie, Gerald, Durnen and Virginia.

PATRICK F. HANLEY.—The land of Tom Moore and Robert Emmet, the land of fair women and brave men, the land of poetry and song, old Ireland, has contributed substantially and generously to the great army of industrial progress that has redeemed America from a savage wilderness and planted her with hope and fruitfulness. Among the contributions of the Emerald Isle to our developing forces, none is entitled to higher rank or more credit than Patrick F. Hanley, of Bridger, who, although he has passed almost his whole life on American soil, is still characterized by the qualities of his race and has made them subservient to a career of success and usefulness in his adopted country.

He was born in County Galway, Ireland, Decem-

ber 29, 1857, the son of James and Catherine (Rabbitt) Hanley, natives of the same county, where his father was a large landholder and an influential man. He owned twenty-six houses in the city of Galway, and had a potential voice in the affairs of his city and county.

Mr. Hanley came to the United States when a boy, and, although relatives of prominence and influence in St. Louis took charge of him and saw to his education in the Christian Brothers College, in that city, he was from the beginning resolute, self-reliant and resourceful, and on all occasions showed a disposition to take care of himself. As soon as he left school he started for California, but did not linger long in that state. Soon after his arrival he joined a party coming to Virginia City, Mont., and on his arrival in the territory he engaged in business in Livingston, and also did some mining. Later he passed six or seven years mining at Cook City with varying success. He then removed to Red Lodge, where he was married in 1892 to Miss Anna L. Brown, daughter of a large ranch owner and cattleman of Texas. Her mother, Mrs. Kelley, is a sister to Mrs. Gov. Downey, of California, and one of the heirs to the large estate left by the Governor, which is in litigation. Mr. and Mrs. Hanley have six children: William A., James, Clarence, Harry, Katie and Mary.

Mr. Hanley is one of the prominent and enterprising business men of Bridger, but has been interested in mining since his arrival in Montana. He holds valuable claims in Cook City, and in a commercial way is interested in the Carbon County Stucco Company and the Bridger Plaster Company; also in an asbestos claim. Mr. Hanley is earnestly and deeply interested in his business, and gives it close and constant attention. But he is none the less a man of social tastes and tendencies. He is prominent in the order of Masonry, having taken all the degrees of the Scottish rite. In the meetings of the various organizations he is active and zealous, and his counsel and assistance are much appreciated. Beginning his Masonic career in 1890, he has made rapid progress, and has proven himself a diligent and worthy craftsman. In his mining operations he is enterprising and far-seeing. He has succeeded in interesting eastern capitalists in his claims, and through their aid is preparing to enlarge his holdings and carry on the business more extensively and make it his chief enterprise.

In addition to his establishment at Bridger he has a beautiful home at Red Lodge, where his family resides in order to secure for his children the superior educational advantages offered by that city. In business and in social circles Mr. Hanley has high standing. He is looked upon as one of the leading citizens of the county, and is always found at the front when an enterprise for the advancement of the community is started or contemplated. He has breadth of view, unyielding energy, public spirit of a high order, and generosity in every good cause.

WILSON B. HARLAN.—There seems to be no limit to the fruitfulness of our Mother Earth, or her willingness to respond to the hopes of the husbandman, when properly invoked. It is within comparatively short time that fruit raising has had attention in Montana, and yet, so intelligently has the industry been cultivated, and so responsive has the soil become, that, even though yet an infant, this new enterprise is vigorous, profitable and most promising. Among the men of brain to whom Montana is indebted for this development, perhaps none is entitled to more credit than Wilson B. Harlan, of Como, Ravalli county. Mr. Harlan traces his ancestry back, on his father's side, in an unbroken line to one James Harlan, who came to the new world in search of religious liberty with William Penn. His family have belonged to the Society of Friends or Quakers ever since, both of his parents, Samuel C. and Elizabeth (Barber) Harlan, being birth-right members of that denomination.

Mr. Harlan himself was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, on April 6, 1848. He was educated at the public schools in Indiana and Minnesota, leaving school at the age of sixteen to enlist in the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery for service in defense of the Union, and seeing war's most angry visage until the close of the war. In 1866 he came to Montana with the Fisk expedition, traveling the northern route across Dakota and around the north bank of the Missouri to Fort Benton and thence to Helena. He spent two years mining near Helena, and then settled in the Bitter Root valley, where he has remained continuously since. In 1880 he became interested in orchard planting and soon had one of the first successful and profitable orchards in the state.

This has been expanded by subsequent plantings until he now has forty acres in fruit, which yielded in 1901 over 4,000 bushels of apples and 20,000 pounds of plums, besides quantities of pears, cherries and small fruits.

Mr. Harlan organized the Montana Fruit Growers' Association in 1892, and was its president until it was merged into the State Horticultural Society in 1897. He was also president of the Ravalli county fair and racing association from its organization in 1894 until 1901. He proposed and carried to a successful conclusion the first fruit fair held in Montana, that at Stevensville, beginning on September 29, 1894, and was associate editor of the Montana Fruit Grower during the six years of its life. He has been state inspector of orchards for the last three years and has always taken great interest and a leading part in meetings of fruit growers and the representatives of kindred interests. In politics Mr. Harlan is a consistent but conservative Republican, exhibiting a lively interest in the welfare of his party but not being in any sense an offensive partisan. His counsel and his aid have been freely sought and highly valued in party matters and he has been put forward as his party's representative in various capacities. Besides being the postmaster at Como for over twenty years, he was a member of the lower house in the First and Second state legislatures, and was afterwards county commissioner of Ravalli county. He was married on January 25, 1875, at Corvallis, Mont., to Miss Mary Horn, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Samuel J. Catlin. They have three children, Carrie, Wilson and Edith, all living. He is highly esteemed by all classes of the community and has the confidence of everybody.

MILTON HAMMOND.—The great northwest of the United States offers opportunity and occupation for every sort of talent and welcomes enterprises of every kind that will help to develop her resources and contribute to the welfare and comfort of her people. And among her forceful factors, Milton Hammond, of Darby, a successful merchant, hotel keeper and proprietor of an active and very serviceable livery business and stage line, has a high rank in the general estimation of the people around him and those with whom he does business. He was born February 20, 1847,

at Andover, County Victoria, New Brunswick. He was the second of the seven children of George and Joanna (Wright) Hammond, also natives of New Brunswick. After attending the public schools until he was sixteen years, he took a three-years course in college, then filled a clerical position in a grocery store for a year and for the next two was clerk and time keeper for a lumber company. During the next twelve years he was engaged in teaming for his father in New Brunswick and Maine in the lumber business, and after that he kept books for a lumber company at Stillwater, Minn., for ten years.

Mr. Hammond came to Montana in 1887 and became connected with the Blackfoot Milling Company at Bonner, first as shipping clerk and later as mill foreman. In 1894 he removed to Darby and started his present prosperous business, that of hotel keeping and owner of a livery and stage line, which is running stages from Darby to Hughes creek, and in all of these he is carrying on a very successful and profitable business. In political relations Mr. Hammond is a stanch and active Democrat, taking great interest in the success and welfare of his party. He was married on February 26, 1873, at Kingman, Me., to Miss Sarah Kendall, daughter of Robert and Sarah Kendall, her father being a prosperous and extensive lumberman. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond have three children, Albert, Pearl, now the wife of John McGrath, manager of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company's store at Darby, and Myrtle, who is still at home. Mr. Hammond is a genial, obliging and entertaining gentleman, whose friends are numerous and devoted, and who illustrates in his cheerful and useful life the best elements of American citizenship.

passed his life in farming. The family consisted of eight children. Samuel C. Hanson was educated in the public schools of New York and left the homestead in 1869, going to Manchester, N. H., where he remained three years engaged in railroading and working at his trade as a machinist. He then removed to Minnesota and passed the time railroading until 1882. In that year he came to Montana, locating at Billings, where he conducted a restaurant for four years, at the end of which he removed to Red Lodge and remained there until 1896 working as an engineer. He had previously taken up the ranch on which he now resides, about five miles south of Bridger, and which by application and intelligence he has brought to a high state of cultivation. His land is all well irrigated and produces good crops of cereals and hay. He has a fine herd of Hereford cattle, and makes a specialty also of brown Leghorn fowls. He was married in October, 1887, to Miss Kate Farrell, of Ohio, daughter of D. Farrell, a native of Ireland.

JAMES HARRINGTON.—Prosperous in business and prominent in social and public life, James Harrington, of Carbon county, is one of the substantial and representative men of his section of the state. He is a native of Knox county, Mo., where he was born October 15, 1848, a son of Isaac and Jane (Fisher) Harrington, the former a native of Knox county, Mo., and the latter of Edinburgh, Scotland. His paternal grandfather, James Harrington, was born in Kentucky, and in early manhood removed to Missouri, where the maternal grandfather, Andrew Fisher, also settled upon his arrival in America from Scotland. Mr. Harrington's father died in Missouri in 1901, aged eighty-one, leaving a family of nine children. Mr. Harrington passed his school days in his native county and remained on the homestead until 1870, when he removed to Texas, and after a short stay went into the Indian territory and Arkansas, where he remained two years, engaged in raising cotton. He then returned to his old home and passed the winter on the homestead. In the spring of 1873 he removed to Nevada and passed a year in burning charcoal, which brought him profitable returns. He again returned to Missouri, and after lingering for another year on the homestead came to Montana,

SAMUEL C. HANSON is a native of New York state, where he was born April 7, 1853, but now a pioneer of Red Lodge, Mont., Mr. Hanson has contributed to the state of his adoption some of the enterprise and breadth of view characteristic of his nativity. His parents were Cyrus and Lucinda (Hill) Hanson, natives respectively of New Hampshire and Vermont, and descendants of families resident in New England from Colonial times. The father took part in the Canadian rebellion of 1837; afterward made his home in the northern part of New York and

arriving at Virginia City in the winter of 1875. In the spring he went to work for Poindexter & Orr on the Blacktail near Dillon, taking cattle to Cheyenne, Wyo., and from there went to Missouri for his family, bringing them to Montana the next spring by wagon train across the plains. On his arrival he went to work for the same outfit, remaining in its service for about a year and then engaged in the cattle business on his own account at Watson, near Dillon, but soon after took a contract to furnish ties for a narrow gauge railroad and made good profits at the work. He located on Rapids, Yellowstone, and remained there two years engaged in ranching, when he sold out and located at Stillwater and remained until 1892, when the reservation was thrown open. During his residence at this place he was employed by W. H. Norton. In 1892 he took up his residence on the property which he now occupies, located about nine miles up the Stillwater from Columbus. He has all his land under irrigation and in a high state of cultivation, with a good herd of Hereford cattle. He is a progressive, enterprising man whose ranch shows that it is in charge of a good farmer and an excellent manager. On February 22, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Riley, a native of Indiana, who had removed with her parents, William and Jane Riley, to Missouri in her childhood. They have two children living: Gertie, the widow of Chas. Allen, and Victor; Maud Elizabeth is deceased. In politics Mr. Harrington is a Democrat, and as such served as deputy sheriff at Columbus.

W W. HARVEY, a prominent ranchman of Broadwater county and one of its leading and most respected citizens, has his home near Toston. He was born at Lafayette, Starke county, Ill., on January 10, 1852, the son of C. C. and Maria (Vincent) Harvey, both natives of Indiana. The father removed to Illinois early in life, married Miss Maria Vincent in 1849, and was long engaged in successful farming in that state. He was in California at the time of the earliest gold discoveries, and his wife had some of the first gold panned in the California mines. He returned to Illinois in 1851 and died a few years later. W. W. Harvey passed his youthful days in Lafayette county, and was educated in its schools. He went into Kansas when fifteen, en-

gaged in cattle driving two years, and then going to Texas, "whacked" cattle back to Kansas. Later he returned to the old home in Illinois, and soon started for Montana. He arrived at Fort Benton on July 5, 1871, coming up the Missouri river. He entered the employ of the Diamond R Company and made two trips from Fort Benton to Helena, then drove a team for "Red Wagon Jim," who later broke his neck in Helena. Then he was for six months engaged in farming in the Missouri valley. There was then much excitement over placer mining, and Mr. Harvey prospected in the vicinity of Deer Lodge, Virginia City and along Jefferson river. In this unsuccessful enterprise he spent two years of industrious labor. Following this came a period of ranching in the Missouri valley, but he soon went to Fort McLeod, passed one year, returned to the Missouri valley in 1878 and rented the Huston ranch, but soon removed to another ranch and remained there three years. Three years later Mr. Harvey purchased a ranch on Beaver creek, sold it in one year and secured his present homestead and has since profitably devoted himself to stock-raising and ranching. Mr. Harvey was married on February 5, 1879, to Miss Margaret Sharp. Their children are Minnie V. (Mrs. R. C. Clendenning) and William M.

An incident of life in Montana only twenty-one years ago deserves recording. One morning in 1880, John McNeil, a neighbor of Mr. Harvey, reported that one of his horses had been taken from his stable during the night. Mr. Lenhardy, who was present, said that he had noticed suspicious signs and sounds, and, while they were discussing the matter, James M. Moore dropped in and said that a saddle was missing. Then came William Morgan to report that the Indians had run off some of the company's horses, and that he and John T. Murphy had trailed them to the place where they had crossed the river. The settlers decided to organize a party to follow the savages, and Mr. Harvey and W. M. Deadwood soon gathered some men and started to overtake the thieves. They traveled eighteen miles, "picked up the trail" and followed it about fifty yards apart. They were all well mounted and at sundown overtook the Indians, thirty miles from the ranch. The pursuers were on a ridge, the Indians in a valley. Mr. Harvey and his men opened fire and the first volley crippled some of the stolen horses and the rest stampeded in two sections.

The pursuers separated in two parties and tried to head them off. The Indians returned a warm fire and Mr. Harvey advised Mr. Sharp to drop from his horse and use it as a breastwork. In dismounting Mr. Sharp was shot in the knee, but Mr. Harvey succeeded in getting him a place of safety. Three of the party came dashing up just as the savages fired half a dozen shots. The day was drawing near its close and it was growing dark. Mr. Harvey went after the Indians, and, with Mr. Morgan coming from an opposite direction, they had three Indians in the circle between them. The firing continued and the party closed in and killed two Indians and badly wounded the third. Mr. Harvey kept an Indian's gun, belt and scabbard, which he still preserves, and Mr. Morgan contented himself with a couple of scalps as souvenirs. The party recaptured all but three of the horses. Charles Cook met them with a wagon when fourteen miles from their destination and carried the wounded Mr. Sharp to his home.

JOHN C. HAUCK.—This enterprising, prosperous and highly successful ranchman is a gift of the Keystone state to Montana. He was born in Lancaster county, Pa., October 25, 1844, the third of the children now living of David and Mary C. Hauck, also natives of that state. The father was a well-to-do farmer, and a man of public spirit, always taking a deep interest and a leading part in matters affecting the welfare of his community or state. He was a colonel in the state militia at the time of the Buckshot war, when Thaddeus Stevens jumped from the window of the state house. Both father and mother were Presbyterians, and were the parents of eleven children, of whom eight are still living.

John C. Hauck received a good education in spite of the fact that at the age of twelve he began assisting in the work on the farm, and at which he continued until he was twenty. At that age he began teaching school and followed that occupation for two years. In 1867 he came to Montana, and, locating at French Bar in what is now Lewis and Clarke county, spent two years in fruitless efforts to make a strike in mining. Not succeeding, he kept moving from place to place for fourteen years, and, accumulating a modest competence thereby, thus disproving, in

one case at least, the old adage "A rolling stone gathers no moss."

In the meantime he had established a profitable business in cattleraising also, and, in 1882, desiring to give to this his whole attention, he located the ranch on which he now lives, using all his rights in taking up land, and adding to his possessions by purchase until he now has 2,500 acres of his own and 1,280 under lease on a branch of the Judith river six miles east of Philbrook. Here he has one of the most productive and best cultivated ranches in Fergus county, well improved with good buildings and completely equipped for raising large crops of grain and hay, and breeding sheep extensively, in all of which he is energetically engaged. He also raises superior vegetables in considerable quantities. Mr. Hauck is a Republican but not an office-seeker. He believes in the principles of his party, but does not care for its honors, being well occupied with his large and varied business interests. He was married July 13, 1896, to Miss DeLeo Palmer, daughter of M. A. and A. Palmer, natives of Pennsylvania (where she also was born), who emigrated to Montana in 1886 and located on Ross' Fork in Fergus county, and engaged in farming. Both her parents are members of the Methodist church, and Mr. Palmer is a Democrat in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Hauck are regarded as among the chief members in their section in matters of social life, business thrift and public affairs.

WILLIAM H. L. H. HAWSON.—Fergus county has its quota of industrious, successful business men, and prominent among them is the one of whom we now write. Mr. Hawson comes of stanch old English lineage, and was born in Lincolnshire, England, on the 8th of October, 1844, being the son of William L. and Catherine Hawson. William L. Hawson was for many years prominently engaged in the wholesale and retail meat business in Lincoln, England, and passed his entire life in his native land, where his death occurred in 1897, his wife having passed away in 1844. Both were communicants of the church of England, and Mr. Hawson was identified with the Masonic fraternity. The subject of this review was their only child. William H. L. H. Hawson at the age of twelve years began

to earn his own living and has ever since depended on his own efforts and resources. For fifteen years he devoted his attention to the vocation of an engineer, passing seven years of this time in England and the succeeding eight years as engineer on various ocean vessels. In 1871 Mr. Hawson turned his attention to the hotel business, in Bishop Auckland, England, continuing in this until 1880, when he came to America. Stopping in St. Louis, Mo., for a time, he came to Montana, and was an engineer in Butte until 1883, when he came to Fergus county and took up squatter's claims on the Cottonwood creek, twelve miles from Lewistown, which is his postoffice address. He now has a well-improved and valuable ranch of 493 acres, devoted to the raising of cattle and to general agriculture. He was also engaged in the hotel business at Cottonwood and other places in Montana, conducting for two years the large Spofford Hotel at Red Lodge, Carbon county. In politics he is a loyal Republican, and fraternally has passed the ancient-craft degrees in the Masonic order; is a member of the lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Both he and his wife are members of St. James Protestant Episcopal church, at Lewistown.

On the 8th of June, 1865, Mr. Hawson was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Frances Knight Northall, who was born in Worcestershire, England, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Northall, the former of whom was born in Wales and the latter in England. Mr. Northall was a civil engineer and both he and his wife were members of the Church of England. His death occurred in 1856 and that of Mrs. Northall in 1879. Of their ten children, William, John, Catherine, Eliza and Alfred are deceased, those surviving being Frank, Benjamin, Mary, Elizabeth and Sarah. Mr. and Mrs. Hawson became the parents of four children, Mary, Charles H. L., Jr., William and Ada K.

it be, is worthy of perpetuation in this work. Mr. Healy was born in the famed old city of Cork, Ireland, on Christmas day, 1822, the son of Morris and Katherine Healy, likewise natives of the Emerald Isle, where they passed their entire lives. They were members of the Catholic church, and known as people of sterling character. The father was a farmer by occupation. His death occurred in 1842; his widow survived him until 1848 when she too passed away.

William M. Healy received a common English education, and while still a boy the responsibilities of life devolved upon him and were assumed with courage and good will. He aided in caring for his parents from early youth until he had reached the age of twenty-two years, when he began work in a flouring mill and thoroughly learned the miller's trade. He continued to be thus engaged until 1849, when he secured a position as foreman in the butter works at Cork, where he was employed until 1863. In that year he came to Montana and located in Sun river valley, where for two years he was employed at ranch work for wages by his nephew, John J. Healy. In the year 1865 he took up a homestead claim of 160 acres in the valley, and also effected a purchase of 150 acres. Upon this excellent tract of land he energetically engaged in farming and cattleraising with excellent success.

In politics Mr. Healy gave allegiance to the Democratic party. In 1849 Mr. Healy was united in marriage to Miss Mary Collins, a native of the city of Cork and the daughter of Michael and Nora Collins, also born in the Emerald Isle, where the father died in the year 1834, the mother passing away in 1865, both being devout members of the Catholic church. To William M. and Mary Healy eight children were born, of which number three are now deceased, Morris, Katherine and Joseph. The surviving children are Michael, Anna, Mary, Thomas and John S. The devoted husband and father entered into eternal rest on October 28, 1891, secure in the esteem and confidence of his fellow men and a devout member of the Roman Catholic church.

WILLIAM M. HEALY.—The subject of this memoir has won success as one of the representative farmers and stockraisers of Cascade county, and his nature was that of buoyant, generous type so characteristic of the race from which he sprung. True in all the relations of life, the record of his career, unostentatious though

The finely improved ranch is now conducted under the charge of John S. Healy, the youngest son of the subject of this memoir. John S. Healy is a native son of Montana, having been born in a small log cabin located two miles west of the village of Sun River on July 18, 1875. He secured his educational discipline in the pub-

lic schools of the vicinity and early became familiar with the duties incidental to carrying on the work of the ranch, assisting his father, and after his death personally assuming the responsibility of conducting the ranch work. In this he has been very successful, having a thorough knowledge of all details of the work and bringing to bear the best modern and progressive methods. In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party. His genial nature has gained him a wide circle of friends in the county of his birth.

ABRAHAM HEDRICK.—The descendant of generations of farmers, on both sides of his house and himself a farmer throughout his whole life, Abraham Hedrick, of near Belt, Cascade county, Mont., may almost be said to have been born to the business, and the success he has attained in it does credit to his birthright. He is a native of Crawford county, Mo., where he came into being January 31, 1855. His parents were John and Dorcas (Turnbull) Hedrick, the former born in Indiana and the latter in Tennessee. The father followed ranch life, as his father had done before him. He died in 1860, when Abraham was only five years old, leaving the mother with a family of six children to rear and prepare for the duties of life. This good mother performed her duty faithfully until she too passed away, in 1892, at more than seventy years of age. Abraham Hedrick received a very limited education in the neighboring district schools, the exigencies at home requiring even his small services on the farm at an early age. When he was but eight he was obliged to do what he could to help along, and, in 1878, when he was twenty-three, he took charge of the place for his mother and conducted it for some years. Then he removed to Texas and there engaged in the same line of business until 1886, when he determined to make his home for the future in Montana. He got his effects together and started by teams overland on the long jaunt toward the northland, and consumed two years in the trip. He arrived at length, however, and located about eight miles from Belt, where he took up homestead and pre-emption claims on which he has since resided and made a comfortable independence. He has brought the land to a high state of productiveness for general farming, in which he has extensively en-

gaged, and has produced crops which have been the wonder and admiration of the whole country side; he has besides raised large numbers of fine cattle at gratifying profits. There has been hard work in his business but his labor has brought good returns, and he is well pleased with the state of his adoption and the opportunities it has given him for successful enterprise.

He was united in marriage March 22, 1876, to Miss Frances A. Johnson, the daughter of a Tennessee farmer, William Johnson, whose wife Louisa is also a native of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Hedrick have nine living children, namely: Isaiah, Jacob, John, Charles, Cornelius J., Henry C., Cordelia, Araminta and Frances. In religious faith, although not actively connected with any church, Mr. Hedrick leans towards the Baptist denomination, in which his father and mother were active workers. In politics he is a Democrat of the old school, helping to make up the bone and sinew of his party, but not seeking any participation in its management or official rewards. His life has passed peacefully and pleasantly among his flocks and herds on the ranch, he has redeemed from the waste and planted with beneficent fruitfulness that he can now see blooming around him. Thus he is enjoying the companionship of his family and his friends, of whom he has a large number, cordial in their regard for him and firm in their faith.

MESSRS. HILL & CONWAY, progressive, enterprising and successful merchants and ranchmen of Carbon county, have won a competence by their own energy and skill in business, and by their sterling integrity, public spirit and interest in the welfare of the community in which they live, have secured a firm and enviable place in the regard of their fellow men. The firm consists of Elias C. Hill and Patrick J. Conway.

Mr. Hill was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., August 31, 1859, the son of Miner R. and Margaret (Conklin) Hill, natives of New York state, from whence they removed to Pennsylvania and there the father was for a number of years engaged in the lumber business. When he returned to New York he located in Broome county and went to farming. His family consisted of eight children. Elias passed his school days in New York state, remaining on the homestead until

1876. When he left home he emigrated to Michigan, where he remained some time, then moved on to Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Wyoming, passing four years in these territories, engaged in mining and afterward serving for five years as inspector on the B. & M. Railroad. In 1897 he came to Montana and formed a business partnership with Mr. Conway. They erected a fine stone building in Gebo and opened a store there, conducting a successful and profitable business until 1901, when they removed to the ranches which they now occupy, three miles southeast of Gebo. In December, 1899, Mr. Hill was married to Miss Jennie Pruett, a native of Montana. They have one child, Emma.

Patrick J. Conway is a native of County Mayo, Ireland, where he was born September 20, 1865, the son of Michael and Mary (Hickey) Conway, also natives of that county. They emigrated to the United States in 1880, and locating at Elroy, Wis., made it their home, the father engaging in farming and stockraising until his death in 1897. Three sons and five daughters survive him. Patrick accompanied the family to America, and remained with them until 1889. He attended the Elroy high school and graduated from that institution in 1888. In that year he came to Montana, and after living about eighteen months at Butte, removed to Bozeman, where he remained two years and a half, employed in railroading. In 1893 he removed to Wyoming and remained until 1897, being in the employ of J. H. McShane & Co., of Omaha, having charge of their supply and commissary department. In 1897 he returned to Montana and formed the partnership with Mr. Hill which is still in operation. Both of these gentlemen are enterprising and progressive, and have been very successful in business. They now usually run from 100 to 300 head of stock, and raise large quantities of alfalfa. Their land is well irrigated and is very productive. The location of their ranches is a desirable one, they are well supplied with water and have good natural advantages which they have improved by careful and skillful farming and close attention to business.

CHARLES E. CONRAD.—The clash of resounding arms and the pomp of martial array are the methods used in acquiring popular fame, but true distinction in the busy world of affairs is won by patient and persistent industry and active

and honorable dealing. The record of a life well spent, of triumphs over obstacles, of perseverance in the face of opposing circumstances and of persistent advancement from moderate beginnings to affluence and distinction, present to young men, with their future awaiting them, an example worthy of emulation. Such a life is that of the distinguished business man and prominent citizen whose career is here but briefly outlined. Charles E. Conrad is distinctly one of the foremost business men of Montana and as a member of the largest and most important commercial and industrial firm in the west has achieved a reputation almost national. It is familiarly known in every western state and territory, and its rise and remarkable achievements form an exceedingly interesting and important chapter in the history of this great region. He is a son of James W. and Maria S. (Ashby) Conrad, and the younger brother of Hon. William G. Conrad, and was born on May 20, 1850, in Warren county, Va. He descends from old Colonial stock, tracing his family history to an early period of his native commonwealth, his ancestors on both sides having been distinguished in various spheres of life. For a succinct account of his lineage and the parts his immediate and remote progenitors bore in the Old Dominion the reader is referred to the interesting life story of Hon. William G. Conrad elsewhere in this volume.

To the early years passed in a true Virginia home under the tutelage of parents whose high ambition was to implant upon the minds of their offspring such principles as would insure lives of honor and usefulness, Mr. Conrad is indebted for those sterling traits of character that have been demonstrated in all the movements that have shown him a capable leader of great enterprises. The student of biography will have no difficulty in recalling many other instances in which proper instruction during the plastic days of youth has left its indelible impress upon some of the most exalted characters known in history. Young Conrad attained manhood in close touch with nature, in field, orchard, forest, stream and mountains, and amid such scenes developed that independence of spirit and self-reliance which has been a prominent characteristic in his life's work. In the common schools he acquired a practical knowledge of the fundamental branches of education and at the early age of sixteen severed the home ties and went to the state of New York, where for eighteen



C E Courad

months he was a clerk in a general store. The monotony and narrow limits of this life becoming irksome to his ambitious nature, he resigned his position, and, in 1868, in company with his brother, started west in quest of fortune. From Cincinnati they went to St. Louis, thence by the river route to Fort Benton, reaching their destination in safety after journeying over 4,000 miles. This trip, which presented many difficulties and privations, occupied three months' time, and is remembered by Mr. Conrad as one of the interesting experiences of his life. At Fort Benton the brothers entered the large mercantile establishment of I. G. Baker & Brother as clerks, continuing in that capacity until purchasing the interest of Geo. A. Baker, the junior partner, four years later. The business was continued four years longer as I. G. Baker & Co., when the brothers became its sole proprietors. How the enterprise continued to expand in magnitude and importance, extending farther and farther into the states and territories of the northwest and also the British possessions until its ramifications reached nearly every part of the northern Pacific region, by largely controlling its business and financial interests, is told in the sketch of the elder brother. The brothers are yet partners, mutually interested in far-reaching lines of business, banking, cattleraising, merchandising, manufacturing and real estate enterprises, their personalities touching nearly everything of an industrial nature in the great west.

In the management of his department of this immense business Charles E. Conrad has demonstrated a rare executive ability. He possesses a remarkable soundness of judgment, far-reaching sagacity, and a remarkable ability to mold circumstances to his purposes and the power to create opportunities where they do not exist. He has a capacity for large undertakings and is splendidly endowed with those practical and substantial qualities which enter into successful leadership and financiering, looking searchingly and comprehensively into the nature and probable results of all enterprises to which he addresses himself. Indefatigable and with earnestness of purpose, he easily superintends undertakings before which the man of ordinary business caliber would shrink in confusion, and, when he once addresses himself to an enterprise, he never hesitates until it is pushed to successful conclusion.

It is eminently fitting to here pay a tribute to Mr. Conrad's private record which will be readily

endorsed by all who have come in touch with him in business or socially. He is one of the most genial and companionable of men, accessible alike to rich and poor, meeting all in a truly democratic spirit. Generous to a fault, his hand is ever ready to contribute to worthy and benevolent objects, the recital of misfortune never failing to enlist his sympathy and gain his prompt assistance. He is entirely without pretense, and utterly devoid of that supercilious spirit which some in his position would take delight in exhibiting. He believes that religion is a matter of conscience, and therefore not to be interfered with and that politics is a matter of principle, upon which the wisest may honestly differ. As a citizen he is popular with all classes and in all relations of life he is an upright, honorable, broad-minded man who aims to do his whole duty and make his life conform to the right as he sees and understands it. Mr. Conrad is an unswerving Democrat and has been and is a forceful factor in his party. He was a member of the convention that framed the present constitution of Montana, and took a distinctive part in its deliberations, acting prominently for his party's interests. He has absolutely no political aspirations, and never allows his name to be used as a candidate for office, preferring private citizenship to public distinction. He is a member of the Masonic brotherhood, holding membership in the Kalispell Lodge. On January 4, 1881, Mr. Conrad wedded Miss Alicia P. Stanford, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, a daughter of James Stanford. Three children, Charles D., Catherine and Alicia, are the fruits of their marriage. The oldest, a young man of nineteen, is prosecuting his studies at Phillips Andover Academy, in Massachusetts; Catherine, a bright miss of sixteen summers, is attending the cultured schools of Boston, and the youngest, now in her tenth year, is the sunshine of the home circle. To see Mr. Conrad at his best it is necessary to meet him in the family circle where his easy dignity, generous hospitality and cordial manners show him the true gentleman.

JOHN T. HEMPSTEAD.—Among the pioneers of Montana few have lived more closely to the strenuous life of the frontier than Mr. Hempstead, now one of the extensive stockgrowers of Powell county. He has been identified with the industrial activities of this section of the Union

from the early days when he endured the manifold vicissitudes and encountered his quota of the dangers of the formative epoch of Montana. In any work purporting to accord recognition to the representative men of the state specific mention should be made of him. He was born on March 18, 1846, in St. Charles county, Mo., the son of Frank and Elizabeth (Moore) Hempstead, who were born in Maryland, where they attained maturity and their marriage was solemnized. In an early day they emigrated to what was then the far west, locating in St. Charles county, Mo., where the father engaged in farming and stockraising until his death in 1847, his widow surviving until the latter part of 1861. Of their eight children, five are supposed to be now living, John T. Hempstead being the youngest of the family and only a year old at the time of his father's death.

John T. Hempstead was reared amid the sturdy labors of the farm on the old homestead in Missouri, and his early educational advantages were limited, owing to the exigencies of time and place. During the Civil war and at the age of sixteen years he became a drummer boy for three months in a regiment of home guards, organized and commanded by Col. Krakel for the protection of the railroads of that section. After his discharge as a drummer he endeavored to enlist in another regiment, but the recruiting officers refused to accept him, by reason of physical disability. He, however, became a teamster for the government in Missouri and Arkansas until the close of the war, being stationed at Fort Smith and Fort Scott and having his headquarters at Fort Smith, Ark., for three years. Henry Hempstead, a brother and about ten years older, left home at the same time going east to enlist in the Union ranks, and no trace of him has ever since been found. The supposition is that he met death in the service of his country.

After the war Mr. Hempstead proceeded from Fort Smith to Fort Scott and thence to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he joined Hugh Kirkendall's freighting outfit and drove a mule team across the plains to Helena, Mont. They left Fort Leavenworth in May, 1866, and reached their destination in August of that year. At this time Reno was on the plains with his troops, and the new route of Bozeman and Bridger had but recently been established, and while making the trip by this route their company had some thrilling adventures in fighting the Indians away from

the corrals, the wily savages making numerous attempts to capture their horses and mules. Mr. Hempstead, our subject, after a short time passed in Helena, devoted a year to mining operations at Homestake, near Pipestone, in the Jefferson valley, about twelve miles above Jefferson Bridge, where one Miller conducted a small store, carrying general supplies. During the winter of 1866-7, while thus located in his lonely cabin at Homestake, Mr. Hempstead had some rough experiences in frontier life, as he had no money and had exhausted his credit at the little store mentioned. He had there purchased such supplies as were absolutely necessary, paying \$24 for 100 pounds of flour and packing this on his back to his cabin twelve miles distant. His resources were now so reduced that he was unable to secure more flour, save in very diminutive quantities. He thus learned in a most practical way that even the so-called necessities of life are not absolutely necessary, for he lived the greater portion of the winter with only rabbits and occasionally a little flour for his diet. His cabin was near the top of the Rocky Mountain divide, and much of the time the snow was so deep that it was impossible for him to sally forth in quest of even the rabbits. He waited his time and at last shot one of the little animals from his cabin, and then would roll himself along over the snow until he could secure his game and thus ward off starvation.

In the spring of 1869 gold was discovered in Little Dry gulch, tributary to Homestake and dry the greater portion of the time, so that water had to be brought in to carry on the placer mining. Mr. Hempstead and three others located claims in this gulch, and his was the only one that proved a paying proposition. He generously divided it with the three other men, William McDonough, William Cooper and a so-called John Britt, and they worked the claim successfully during that season, cleaning up with good profits. Mr. Hempstead passed a part of the next winter in Helena, then for two and one-half years drove a team in a freighting outfit owned by John T. Murphy. Succeeding this, Mr. Hempstead associated himself with William McDonough, Thomas Closeau and Philip DeRouche in placer mining in Last Chance gulch. They purchased a claim which soon developed great richness, and worked it during the winter of 1870-71. This claim was located on what is now Bridge street, in the city of Helena, and in August of 1871, on account

of litigation as to its ownership, they were compelled to abandon it, but during the time they did work it they developed very rich ore. From the summer of 1871 until the spring of 1875 Mr. Hempstead was employed by the Rock Creek Ditch Company, and assisted in building the dam on Rock Creek lake, about sixteen miles northwest of Deer Lodge, and thereafter was employed in measuring the water for the miners.

During the summer of 1875 Mr. Hempstead had an interest in a placer claim on Elk creek which did not yield appreciable returns. In the fall of that year he and Patrick Boyle purchased a ranch of 160 acres, located just north of the postoffice of Racetrack, in what is now Powell county, and they also bought 750 sheep. Thus commenced the extensive stock business now conducted by Hempstead & Boyle, which has been since maintained with mutual satisfaction and profit, the enterprise having largely developed and being conducted with marked ability and success. From the start Mr. Hempstead has devoted his attention to live stock, principally sheep, and the firm now owns 680 acres of fine hay land, lying along the Deer Lodge river and including the bottom and bench lands, and they also own 3,500 acres of grazing land. At the time of this writing they have 4,000 sheep on their ranch, 100 head of cattle and twenty horses. Mr. Hempstead strongly holds to the principles of the Republican party, but while he takes public-spirited interest in the prosperity and progress of his county and state, he has never been an aspirant for political preferment. On March 25, 1879, Mr. Hempstead wedded Miss Mary Peterson, who was born in Utah, the daughter of Nels and Christina (Olson) Peterson, natives of Denmark, whence they emigrated to Utah and later came to Montana as early settlers of that part of Deer Lodge county now included in Powell. They now reside on a valuable ranch five miles east of Deer Lodge, being folk of sterling character and held in high regard. Of the eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Hempstead three died in infancy, the names of the survivors being Annie, John, Mary, Austin and Joseph.

gone to the Pacific coast soon after the Civil war, in which he took an honorable part. He was born at Naugatuck, New Haven county, Conn., in September, 1844, the son of George H. and Fannie M. (Twitchell) Hoadley, both natives of Naugatuck. George H. Hoadley was a carriage maker, and later became master mechanic of the Goodyear Rubber Company, and was intimately acquainted with the eminent Charles Goodyear, the noted inventor of the wonderful process of preparing rubber which brought him wealth and fame. Both the emigrant Twitchell and Hoadley families came from England to Connecticut in its early days as a colony.

H. T. Hoadley was educated in the Connecticut schools and in 1862, while yet a schoolboy, patriotically enlisted in Company H, Fifteenth Connecticut Infantry, and served with distinction under Gen. Burnside at Fredericksburg, and was in a number of less important engagements. During the yellow fever epidemic he was on provost duty in Virginia and North Carolina. On March 8, 1865, he was captured in one of the fierce battles in North Carolina that marked the closing struggles of the Confederacy, where his regiment lost a large number in killed and wounded. Young Hoadley was sent to Salisbury prison and later transferred to the horrors of Libby prison at Richmond. Subsequently he was exchanged as a prisoner of war and owing to disability resulting from a severe wound which he had received, was mustered out of the service, June 4, 1865, having at the time the rank of orderly sergeant and one month later his company was mustered out.

On his recovery from his wound Mr. Hoadley removed to New York city and engaged in the silverware business, remaining there until 1869. In that year, at the age of twenty-five, he came west, Nevada being his first location. Here he was employed by various smelting and mining companies, and here he acquired a general knowledge of banking. He remained in Nevada until 1888, when he went to San Francisco, where he became associated with the Market Street Railway Company, with which he remained three years until 1891. He then went to Spokane, Wash., in the interests of the Brown National Bank. In the spring of 1894 he entered the service of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, of Butte, continuing there until he accepted his present position with the Basin and Bay State Mining Company as assistant secretary, with headquarters

H T. HOADLEY, of Basin, Jefferson county, is the assistant secretary of the Basin and Bay State Mining Company. He is pre-eminently a man of affairs and a western pioneer, having

at Basin, his present residence. In April, 1874, at Salt Lake City, Mr. Hoadley was united in marriage with Miss M. Jennie Mason, a native of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have two children, George Willoughby, one of the managers of Cooper's stationery store, in San Francisco, and Herman M., employed in the Crocker-Woolworth National Bank. Mr. Hoadley is a loyal and active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, a progressive man in all senses of the word, and highly esteemed among a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Though but a few years in the state he has made for himself an enviable position among its leading business men.

ARTHUR J. HILLS occupies a prominent position in connection with the business activities of Great Falls, where he has his headquarters as agent for the Continental Oil Company, his territory comprising the counties of Cascade, Ferguson and Teton. Mr. Hills was born in the parish of Swaffham Prior, Cambridgeshire, on April 24, 1867. His father, Carter Hills, was born in Burwell, England, in 1841, and followed his trade as a master blacksmith until his death in 1890. He was a son of George Hills, likewise a master blacksmith, who was born and reared in the same parish, and where he died in 1877. The maiden name of his wife was Caroline Brand, and she was born at Elmdon, Essex, England, in 1841, her parents also being natives of the same parish, where they passed their lives, the father being a farmer. She now maintains her home at Hammersmith, on the Thames, four miles west of London.

Arthur J. Hills received his education in the parish schools, and in the national school at Swaffham Bulbeck, graduating in the class of 1883. He went to London, where he was for two years salesman in the commission house of Payne-Walkden & Co., and later was with the commission house of Prince & Sons, in the same city. In 1887 Mr. Hills came to America, locating first at Aurora, Ill., where he passed eight months on the stock farm of George E. Brown & Co., and for one year was with Charles Neinstedt, an extensive stockgrower at Rudd, Iowa. In 1889 he came to Montana, locating in Helena, where he entered the employ of the Continental Oil Company, he and his brother having charge of its warehouse in the

capital city. He thus continued until 1896, when he came to Great Falls as agent for the same extensive corporation.

The company has a fireproof building on Eighth avenue and Second street, and the business controlled by Mr. Hills is extensive in its ramifications. He is recognized as one of the alert and enterprising young business men of the city, and is esteemed in both commercial and social circles. He supports the Republican party, but has taken no active part in its affairs. Mr. Hills is prominently identified with the Knights of Pythias, being time-keeper of the records and seal of Progress lodge, of Great Falls, where he is a member of the grand lodge of the order in the state. He also holds membership in the Woodmen of the World. In January, 1895, in Helena, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hills to Miss Jeanette Beaupre, of Sauk Rapids, Minn., of French origin and the daughter of Philip and Theresa Beaupre, the former of whom was a farmer and a sheriff of Stearns county, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Hills have two children, Philip and Evelyn.

SAMUEL HOBBS, who came to Montana ten years prior to its admission into the Union, is at present located near Bozeman, on Middle creek, Gallatin county, on a handsome ranch, supplied with every convenience necessary for the profitable prosecution of business. There is no family more prominent in the country than that of the Hobbs; their advent in New England dates from the middle of the eighteenth century, when they came from England. Samuel Hobbs was born in Rutland, Vt., on November 30, 1826. He is the son of Samuel and Carry Hobbs, natives of Rutland, but the paternal grandfather, also Samuel Hobbs, was a native of England. Both the father and grandfather were blacksmiths in Rutland for many years.

Samuel Hobbs, now of Montana, attended the schools of Vermont until 1844, removed to Boston at the age of eighteen and engaged in draying until 1847, when he returned to Rutland and began to learn the carriagemaking trade, when he had just attained his majority. In this business he remained eight years, until 1855, when he decided to go west to the Lake Superior district, where he was associated with the Fairbanks Company, then engaged in prospecting for timber and

mineral lands. With this company Mr. Hobbs remained one season, returned to Vermont and resumed business at his trade. In the spring of 1856 he again went to Wisconsin and worked at carriagemaking for three years. Taking his family to Boston he organized a line of drays in that city, which he conducted until 1863. Then going to California by the Panama route, Mr. Hobbs there engaged in farming until 1879, when he came to Montana and followed the same business, but added to it a sawmill which he operated successfully. In 1883 he purchased from George Nichols 160 acres of land near Middle creek, on Dry creek, Gallatin county, and here he has since been profitably engaged in ranching, wheat, barley and oats being his principal crops. The ranch is supplied with an unexcelled system of irrigation.

On January 10, 1857, Mr. Hobbs married Miss Cornelia Davis, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Reuben and Lenora were the children of this marriage, the mother passing away in 1868. His second marriage occurred August 1, 1870, when he wedded Miss Emeline Melina Gates, a native of Missouri, who died in March, 1893, without issue. His third marriage was in May, 1900, to Mrs. Emeline Green, of Kansas, the mother of two children (Harvey and Ruth Green) by her first marriage, now residing in Oregon. Mr. Hobbs is highly respected in Gallatin county, where he is well known, and is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

wore badges for marksmanship and swordsmanship. In 1881 he left the parental roof-tree, dear to him from filial associations, and went to Australia and New Zealand, following in those distant lands his trade of sheep-shearing for a period of six years. He returned home in 1887, and in the spring of 1888 came to the United States, landing at New York city, and from there made a prospecting trip to California, stopping at the principal cities on the way. Arriving on the Pacific coast in the summer of 1888 he spent about a year at his trade in California, gradually working his way into Nevada and later to Beaverhead county, Mont. In the fall of 1889 he removed to Choteau, and in 1890 purchased the Choteau Hotel, on Main street, at the same time buying an entire block of adjoining land on which he has since erected buildings which are now rented for business purposes. Among the improvements he has made are an addition to the hotel, a town hall, a large livery stable and a number of dwellings in different parts of the town. In addition to his real estate in the town he has a large amount of ranch property. He first bought a farm of 120 acres at Rawlston Gap, seven miles from Choteau, in 1892. Six years later he took up a homestead claim two miles south of Choteau, to which he has since added 720 acres by purchase; and in 1898 bought 120 acres on Muddy creek, eight miles from Choteau. All of these ranches are devoted to rearing live stock, in which he is largely interested and eminently successful.

In political affiliation our subject is a Republican, and as such was elected assessor of Teton county in 1894 for a term of two years. Fraternally he holds membership in Choteau Lodge No. 44, A. F. & A. M., and Chevalier Lodge No. 12, K. of P., of Choteau. He was married December 29, 1890, at Great Falls, to Miss Margaret Gyldenskog, a native of Norway, where she was born in 1861. They have five children, namely: Edward, aged nine; William Lawrence, seven; Ursula Caroline, five; Ruby Florence, four, and Grant Henry, two. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hodgskiss are highly esteemed by all who have the pleasure of knowing them, and enjoy the cordial regard of a large circle of intimate friends. He has been a useful citizen, aiding in the development of every good enterprise for the benefit of the community, ever holding up before his fellows the example of a high order of manliness and integrity.

WILLIAM HODGSKISS.—After wandering over a great part of the world in a life of interesting adventures and experiences, the subject of this review found a peaceful and satisfactory anchorage in the thriving little town of Choteau, Mont. He was born in Staffordshire, England, April 12, 1852, where his parents, John and Ursula (Yardley) Hodgskiss, were also born, and after a successful career as small farmers there died, the latter in 1883 and the former in 1898. Our subject attended the public schools in Horton Parish, near his home, until he was fifteen years old, and then worked on his father's farm until he reached the age of twenty-nine, during which time he was for six years a member of Leek Troop, Yeomanry Cavalry. He was lieutenant and

THOMAS HOGAN is known as one of the representative farmers and stockgrowers of Carbon county, enjoys the distinction of having served as the first sheriff, and in all the relations of life has retained the confidence and high esteem of his fellow citizens. He is a native of the old Keystone state, having been born in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1, 1852, the son of John and Mary (O'Neil) Hogan, natives of County Clare, Ireland. The father of our subject came to America when a young man and located in Pittsburgh, where his marriage to Miss O'Neil was solemnized. In 1854 he removed with his family to Manitowoc county, Wis., becoming one of the pioneers of that section of the Badger state, where he continued to devote his attention to farming and stockraising until his death in 1893; his widow now resides in St. Paul, Minn. All of their eight children are living, our subject being the eldest. Thomas Hogan grew to young manhood on the homestead farm, and secured such advantages as were afforded in the public schools. In 1878 he was married to Miss Margaret Ready, who was born in that state, the daughter of James Ready, a farmer of Manitowoc county. Mr. and Mrs. Hogan have three children: Michael, Mary and Norah, all of whom remain at the parental home.

In 1876 Mr. Hogan made a trip to Chicago, but shortly after located in Minnesota, and for six years was in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. In 1882 he became identified with construction work on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, came to Montana, remaining in its service for six years. He then located in Carbon county on his present ranch, situated ten miles west of the city of Red Lodge, on Hogan creek, named in his honor. Here he engaged in the sheep business until the year 1893, when he disposed of his stock, having met with considerable loss through adverse financial conditions then existing. He then turned his attention to the raising of cattle and horses with gratifying success, particular attention being given to the Durham and Hereford strains of cattle and Percheron horses. Mr. Hogan has a valuable and well-improved property, and is recognized as one of the able and progressive ranchmen of this section of the state. His ranch is most eligibly and attractively located, and he has control of a tract of more than 600 acres under effective irrigation which yields large crops of hay. He has a fine modern residence and substantial

farm buildings, and his home is one of the most attractive in the county.

In politics Mr. Hogan gives support to the Republican party, in whose cause he is an active local worker. Upon the organization of Carbon county, in 1895, he was chosen as its first sheriff, and administered the affairs of the office with discretion and ability for two years. He takes a deep interest in the progress and well-being of the community, and has served as a member of the board of school trustees for a number of years. Commanding the respect of the people of the county and known as a man of inflexible integrity, he well merits recognition in this work as one of Carbon county's representative citizens.

WILLIAM HOLBROOK.—A man of resolute will, ready and fruitful resources with self-reliance and courage, is superior to circumstances and makes his way over every obstacle. No danger daunts him, and he presses forward in his chosen course with a firm belief in his own powers. The truth of this is well illustrated in the career of William Holbrook, who was born in Penobscot, Me., January 27, 1852, a son of William and Caroline (Bolland) Holbrook, the former a native of New York state and the latter born on the ocean while her parents were on the way from Ireland to the United States. Our subject's parents located in Maine, where the father profitably engaged at his trade as a millwright. After a time he engaged in farming with gratifying success. For a number of years he was one of but two old-line Whigs in the town of Newport, but this never lessened his interest in the success of the party. His parents were members of the Methodist church, and when they were summoned into eternal rest they left six of their seven children surviving them, namely: Annie, Viola, William, Carrie, George and Fred P. Mr. Holbrook attended the public schools of his neighborhood until he was thirteen years old, and made good use of his time. At the age named he hired out as a farm hand at \$13 per month and his board. After spending five months in this engagement he went to work in a sawmill at \$20 per month. He spent the winter of 1865 at home, and in the spring took a contract to put logs in a pond for a sawmill. In 1870 he removed to Michigan, locating at Port Huron, where he remained until fall and then went

to the Straits of Mackinac, locating at Cheboygan, where for eight years he was in the employ of a lumber company. After that, and until 1878, he was engaged in farming, lumbering, millwrighting or sawmill work, always finding or making something profitable to do, steadily moving forward with prosperity in all his undertakings. In 1878 he came to Montana and located at Helena, where he secured employment in the sawmill conducted by Sanford & Evans; and the next spring went out with a government survey expedition on the upper Missouri. In the fall he quit the survey and spent the winter of 1879 and the summer of 1880 driving a team for Joe O'Neill, and in the fall of 1880 he started a freighting enterprise of his own, which he conducted profitably for three years. From 1883 to 1885 he teamed, and in the latter year sold his teaming outfit and gave his attention to running a bus line until 1890 when, with George W. Huffacker, was begun the profitable livery business in which they are now engaged under the firm name of Holbrook & Huffacker. This enterprise, begun on a moderate scale, has grown to large proportions and is now the leading business of its kind in Helena.

In politics Mr. Holbrook is an active Republican, and in fraternal relations is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. He was married January 13, 1883, to Miss Irmind Bartley, a native of New York state and daughter of John and Adeline Bartley, natives of Canada. They removed into New York state in early life, and the father was there successfully engaged in shoemaking. They were members of the Catholic church, and were the parents of five children, all of whom are still living: Edward, Isra, Irmind and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook have two children, namely: Eleanor A. and Maud I. Mrs. Holbrook is a valued member of the Baptist church, and both she and her husband have the cordial regard of a large circle of admiring friends and the respect and confidence of all who have the pleasure of knowing them.

BENJAMIN S. HOLLOPETER, who is recognized throughout the county of Sweet Grass as one of its most highly esteemed and successful business men, is a native of Ohio, having been born at Covington, Miami county, November 7, 1863, one of a family of six sons and one daughter.

His parents were Samuel and Catherine (Shellabarger) Hollopeter, both of them Pennsylvanians. The grandfather, John Hollopeter, was also a native of the Keystone state, and removed to Ohio in the early days as did the maternal grandfather, Jacob Shellabarger. They were successful farmers. In the excellent public schools near Covington our subject received a good, practical education, and in August, 1875, he removed to Darke county, but in six years returned to Miami county, and for nine years subsequently was employed in agricultural pursuits. He then went to Illinois, remained a year, and came to Montana in 1890. Two months were spent near Mellville at W. P. Franklin's, and then he went to the Judith Basin, where he was in the employment of Charles Severance; and a year later he removed to Big Timber, Sweet Grass county, and worked at the carpenter's trade for about one year. Five miles from Big Timber, on the Boulder river, he secured a homestead claim of 160 acres, and began the business of raising cattle. He has 100 head, principally shorthorns, and a band of 2,000 Shropshire sheep. He is also quite extensively engaged in the business of dairying, finding a profitable market for his milk in Big Timber and for cream in Butte.

The domestic life of our subject can be said to date from December 23, 1895, when he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Mary Wetzel, of Carlisle, Pa. She is the daughter of Moses and Susan (Waggoner) Wetzel, the father a native of Carlisle, and the mother of Perry county, Pa. The family removed to Covington, Ohio, in 1876, remained there twelve years and then went to Oxford, Ind., where they at present reside. Mrs. Hollopeter came to Montana in 1895. She is a descendant of Lewis Wetzel, whose father and brother were killed by the Indians on the Ohio river. Subsequently Lewis became a terror to all the Indians in the vicinity, owing to his implacable hatred of them on account of the cruel death of his relatives. In revenge for their murder he became one of the most celebrated of historical Indian fighters. Foresters, their home, is in a beautiful location, comprising 183 acres, well irrigated and provided with apple, cherry and plum orchards. The outbuildings are of the most substantial character. He is now arranging for the erection of a new stone residence which, when completed, will be one of the handsomest houses in the vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Hollopeter have no children.

HON. THOMAS C. POWER.—Among the illustrious public men of the west who have stamped the impress of their personality not only upon the communities wherein they have lived and the state at large, but upon still more far-reaching sections of the country, none are entitled to more prominent notice than that distinguished gentleman, Hon. Thomas C. Power, of Helena, Mont. Largely reared upon the frontier and with limited advantages except those wrung by his own ability and force of character from his situation, few have exhibited a greater spirit of determination in overcoming opposing obstacles and no man in Montana has been more prominent in so many lines of distinction. Eminent as an energetic and far-sighted business man and the inceptor and inaugurator of large industrial interests and public improvements, he has been equally conspicuous as a statesman, publicist and political leader, besides in an eminent degree being a director of thought and mold of opinion in many other important matters. His place in the record of Montana's eminent men is a high one, and it certainly is an assured one in the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has had relations, business, political or social. He was born in Dubuque, Iowa, on May 22, 1839. His father, Michael W. Power, was a native of Ireland, and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Catherine McLeer, was born in Hagerstown, Md. Michael W. Power came to the United States when a boy and in 1829 settled in Iowa, at that time a new and undeveloped country, and in 1836 was married to Miss McLeer in the frontier town of Peru, Iowa, a suburb of Dubuque. By occupation he was a farmer and also conducted merchandising for some years, besides giving time and attention to lead mining. He was a true type of the brave, hardy pioneer, did well his part in introducing civilization into what is now one of the most enterprising and prosperous states in the Union and died near the site of his original settlement in the fiftieth year of his age. Mrs. Power survived her husband and departed this life at the age of seventy-five. M. W. and Catherine Power were the parents of four children, J. W., of Fort Benton; Sarah E., also of Fort Benton; Mrs. T. L. Martin, of Helena, and Thomas C. Power.

The childhood and youth of Mr. Power were passed on the frontier, and, being the oldest of the family, much of the work of the farm devolved on him as soon as he was strong enough to be of prac-

tical service. In the primitive schools of those days he received his first instruction in the mysteries of education and, being of a studious mind and a natural lover of books, he afterward determined to prosecute his studies under more favorable auspices. With the laudible aim of fitting himself for a useful station in life, he entered the Sissinawa Mound (Wis.) College, in which he completed a three-years' course and gave especial attention to the sciences and civil engineering, and for some time after leaving college followed teaching. In 1860, however, Mr. Power engaged as rodman with the engineers in charge of the government survey of the Dakotas, and in that capacity traversed on foot the greater part of Iowa and Dakota, receiving at first for his services \$20 per month, which was increased with the progress of time. After passing some time on the survey he resigned his position and returned to Iowa, but in 1861 went back to Dakota and engaged in government surveys and he was also frequently employed to do engineering for private parties, in laying out town lots, surveying farm lands and other kinds of surveyor's work. Subsequently he joined an expedition that ascended the Missouri and did considerable engineering work in the northwest for the government and private parties.

Mr. Power first came to Montana in 1864, but did not long remain, going from here to Omaha, Neb., from which place in 1866 he began shipping merchandise to various points in this and other territories of the northwest. One year later he opened a general store at Fort Benton for the accommodation of the garrison and the settlers, and also traded quite extensively with the Indians. In due time he added freighting to his rapidly growing commercial business, continuing this for a number of years with encouraging success, his general trade meanwhile increasing in magnitude and importance. In 1874 Mr. Power, in company with I. G. Baker and others, built the steamer "Benton," which was used for shipping freight between Pittsburg, Pa., and various Montana points, making on an average two trips a year while in the carrying trade. The success of this enterprise encouraged him to proceed further in the same direction, and in 1876 he built the steamer "Helena" and in 1878 the "Butte" was added to his line of vessels. In 1878 also he purchased the steamer "Black Hills," which, with the others mentioned, was used for many years in the Missouri river traffic. In 1879 Mr. Power established a stage



J. D. Danner

line between Helena and Fort Benton, which proved a most successful undertaking, and about the same time greatly extended the area of his mercantile interests by opening branch stores at Helena and Bozeman. Meanwhile, in 1878, he made his home and residence in Helena, and from that year to the present time he has been actively identified with the city's material and business interests, contributing in a large measure to its growth and development. He erected some of the largest and most substantial business blocks in the city and in many other ways he has added to its importance as an industrial center and attractive place of residence. He has always had an attraction toward large undertakings and such words as discouragement and failure were eliminated from his business vocabulary. While inaugurating and carrying to successful issue the numerous lines of business referred to he has also been prominently identified with various other enterprises of a public and private character, notably, the American National Bank of Montana, in the organization of which he was a prime mover and leading spirit. Interested in everything tending to benefit the public, he has been no idle spectator of local improvements, but in a large measure has led and controlled them. He was a leading factor in originating and constructing the present water works of the city and is one of the heaviest stockholders of the company having the system in control. He is also identified with other enterprises in and about Helena and his influence has been active in the promotion of nearly every measure having for its object the material and intellectual advancement and improvement of Helena, and it has been largely instrumental in making the city one of the most thriving and progressive places of the commonwealth. In the live stock business, in which he has been quite extensively engaged for a number of years, owning at the present time 12,000 acres of valuable grazing land near Great Falls upon which are produced some of the finest herds of cattle and sheep in this region, he stands as a leader. He has realized large profits from this business and adds to its magnitude with each recurring year, and in addition to the company conducting the above-mentioned enterprise, are several other large cattle and sheep companies in which he is interested.

Mr. Power's political career and the history of Montana have been almost identical. He has long enjoyed distinctive prestige as one of the

ablest Republican leaders of the state, and during the last quarter of a century the success of the party in the state has been largely due to his untiring work and matchless leadership. In 1878 he was elected to the first territorial constitutional convention and in 1884 was chosen as a delegate to the Republican national convention. In 1888 he was nominated for governor of Montana, but, by reason of the state being normally Democratic, failed of election by a very small majority. The trend of events made him the logical candidate in 1889 for the United States senate, and when the general assembly of the state convened for the purpose of selecting a man for that distinguished position he was chosen for that office. He entered upon the discharge of his duties as a member of that eminent body in 1890 and served with distinction until the expiration of his term in 1895. His record as one of the nation's law-makers is a part of the history of the country and he earned the reputation of being an able, discreet and capable statesman. He was given places on some of the most important committees, especially on those having bearing upon the west and its industries, and was thus enabled to do effective service not only for his own state but for the entire Pacific slope. Among the committees on which he served and in which he was especially prominent were those on public lands, mines and mining, transportation and railroads and others.

On the expiration of his senatorial term Mr. Power returned to Helena and resumed the supervision of the industrial and financial operations with which his name has been so long and intimately associated. His marriage with Miss Mary G. Flanagan, of Dubuque, Iowa, was solemnized in 1867. Their son, Charles Benton Power, was finely educated and was graduated from Georgetown College, Washington, D. C., and from the Columbia College of New York city. It is proper to state in conclusion that Senator Power is, in the broadest sense of the term, a western man, having the interests of his state and people deeply at heart. His mind, strictly practical in scope and bearing, is eminently utilitarian, while energy of character, firmness of purpose and an unswerving integrity are among his more pronounced characteristics. As a business man he ranks deservedly high, and in the domain of politics the wisdom of his leadership has long been recognized and duly appreciated. Not only in the various spheres to which reference has been made

has the Senator achieved distinction, but in the common affairs of life he discharges every duty with the same conscientious fidelity that characterize his career as a politician, statesman and leader of great enterprises. Strong in his individuality, he never lacks the courage of his convictions, but a lively sympathy and an abiding charity, combined with sterling integrity and honor of character, lead him to avoid rather than seek disputes with his fellow-men. In private and social relations he is without blemish and above reproach and his generous, open nature makes him easily approachable. This hasty sketch can not fully represent the life and achievements of Senator Power; it is scarcely more than an index, pointing to years of patient toil and success, to scenes of bold daring and persistent endurance. He is one of the strong characters who stand out in bold relief on the history of the state.

JAMES S. HOPKINS.—The life story of this interesting subject is not unlike that of many others in our land of boundless opportunities, but has its own specific details and features growing out of the individual characteristics of the man. Thrown on his own resources at an early age, he neither inherited nor found his way to success and prosperity, but resolutely hewed it out of adverse circumstances by his own indomitable will, diligent application and intelligent use of the means that came his way.

He was born in Syracuse, N. Y., June 26, 1863, the son of Samuel L. and Harriet (Skinner) Hopkins, both natives of near Syracuse, where the latter is still living. The father was a farmer in Onondaga county, where he was born and there died in February, 1893. Our subject was allowed to attend the Syracuse public schools until he was seventeen years old, and then came west in search of greater opportunities than his home appeared to offer. After working two years on a sheep ranch near Denver, Colo., he made a trip to the Pacific coast, and later came to Cascade county, Mont., where he spent two years in the service of the Colorado & Montana Cattle Company, a concern that bought the Clarke and Ulm cattle interest near Great Falls in 1881. From the spring of 1883 to the fall of 1884 he was engaged in taking some of this company's cattle to Idaho and the Lost river country, and in the fall of the last-

named year he trailed his cattle to Porcupine creek in Custer county, Mont., eight miles from Forsyth, where he remained until the company retired from business in 1899, having been in its employ and connected with it for a period of eighteen years. In 1886 he engaged in the cattle business on his own account on a ranch near Helena, bordering the Big Blackfoot, in a partnership with William Denton, which lasted until 1894. In that year he became associated with Harry H. Fletcher in a partnership on a ranch of 960 acres on the Porcupine, devoted to cattle; and also in one with Thomas Alexander on a stock and hay ranch of 800 acres on the Yellowstone, eight miles west of Forsyth. In addition to these he became a partner of William W. McDonald in two ranches; one of 1,600 acres on the Rosebud, and one of 500 on the Yellowstone, at the mouth of Big Porcupine creek. But his enterprise and capital are not all consumed in ranching operations. He and Thomas Alexander own the Merchants' National Bank of Forsyth, and he has a half interest in a furniture store there, the partner being J. F. Kennedy.

In politics Mr. Hopkins is a zealous Democrat, and has rendered his party good service in the ranks and as its standard-bearer. In the fall of 1894 he was elected to represent his county in the state legislature, and in the ensuing session he was potential in securing local and general legislation of value to his constituents. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Elks, holding membership in lodges of the first two at Forsyth, and in the last in Lodge No. 537 at Miles City, of which he is a charter member. Mr. Hopkins is unmarried. He holds a high place in the regard of his fellowmen, not only locally, but throughout the state wherever he is known.

GEORGE G. HOUGH.—The duties of citizenship in our free republic lay upon the man of parts many unexpected public responsibilities for which he may have had no special training beyond a constant participation in the government in a local or general way. Thus it has come to pass that, without any direct or conscious effort on his part and without any special preparation for the function, George G. Hough, of Bridger, had thrust on him the duties and responsibilities of the mayoralty of his home city, and administered the

office from 1896 to 1898 with decided advantage to the city and credit to himself. He was born at Kirkwood, a suburb of St. Louis, Mo., August 14, 1865, the son of Henry W. and Gertrude S. (Relf) Hough, the former a native of St. Louis and the latter of Kentucky. His grandfather, Daniel Hough, was a native of New Hampshire and a graduate of Dartmouth College, who went to Kentucky in 1820. The Houghs came from England, on the Welch border, in early Colonial times, and were prominent and helpful in the Revolutionary war on the side of the colonies. In 1822 Mr. Hough's grandfather took up his residence in St. Louis, Mo., and made that city his home until his death in 1869, at the age of eighty-two. For many years before his death he was president of the Marine Insurance Company, of that city. His son, father of George G. Hough, has always resided in that beautiful suburban portion of St. Louis, known as Kirkwood. He succeeded his father in the presidency of the Marine Insurance Company, and was also president of the Life Association of America. He has been postmaster at Kirkwood, and deeply interested in the advancement and development of the place. He has been married twice, having a family of seven children by the first marriage and eight by the second. His present wife was Miss Ella C. Bodley, a native of Kentucky, and a descendant of Judge Jesse Bledsoe. George G. Hough received his preliminary education at St. Louis, attending the Washington University in that city after completing the course in the public schools. Laying aside his text-books he engaged in the insurance business for a few years and then became connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad survey between Fort Benton and Billings, from which he was transferred to the engineer's department at Helena, where he remained three years. He was then employed by the Rocky Fork Coal Company and removed to Red Lodge, where he remained five years, after which he entered the employ of the Bridger Coal Company, with which he is still connected, being its cashier.

He was married September 26, 1900, to Miss Anna D. G. Miller, a native of Missouri. They have one child, Cecil Elizabeth. While not an active partisan or seeker of political honors, he was elected mayor of Red Lodge in 1896 for a term of two years. He was also one of the organizers and the secretary of the Business Men's Club, of Red Lodge; also a member of the Order of

Elks. His grandmother, Emeline R. Robert, was a native of Kentucky and a descendant of Pierre Baptiste Robert, of Amiens, France, who was one of the early settlers in America and acquired large tracts of land in Tennessee.

ADONIS D. HOWARD.—Prominent and eminently successful as an extensive ranchman and stockraiser in Rosebud county, Mont., and well-known as a large property owner and financier in two states, Adonis D. Howard, is an impressive example of what pluck, industry and broad business capacity can accomplish in this, our land of boundless possibilities and fruitful opportunities.

He is a native of Sangerville, Me., where he was born September 28, 1842. His parents were Algernon and Almira (Chapman) Howard, the former born at Bridgewater, Mass., of English ancestry, who were among the earliest settlers in the Old Bay state, the latter a native of Dover, N. H. The father of our subject was a farmer and surveyor by occupation, and was one of the surveyors employed by the government to run the lines for the state of Pennsylvania. He died at Sangerville, Me., in 1858, and his widow followed him into eternal life forty years later at the age of ninety-six.

Mr. Howard, the immediate subject of these lines, attended the district schools of his native place until he was fourteen years old, and was then driven by the exigencies of his condition to go out into the world and seek his own advancement in life. During the next six years he was employed in the pine woods of northern Maine, and in 1862 came west and spent twenty years in farming, merchandising and mining in Idaho and Oregon, with headquarters at Boise, Idaho, and Heper, Ore., doing an extensive business over this vast new country. Among his enterprises of magnitude he whip-sawed lumber wherewith to build a store at Independence, Ore., in 1862, an undertaking of considerable proportions at any time and under any circumstances, but attended with unusual difficulties when and where he did it. He built the store, however, after prodigious efforts, and conducted a profitable business in it for a year and a half. For a number of years thereafter he ran cattle on the ranges in eastern Oregon. In 1883 he drove a flock of sheep from that section to Red Bluff, Madison county, Mont., and in 1884

located two squatter claims in the Rosebud valley, then Custer county; these his brother, Andrew McCleary Howard, pre-empted later in the year when the two brothers formed a partnership under the firm name of A. D. Howard & Co. To these original claims they have since added vast tracts of the bottom and prairie lands along the Rosebud, including the old Harris ranch, and brought their holdings up to 2,322 acres, of which 800 acres are in the fertile valley and produce enormous crops of hay and grain, while the surrounding grazing ranges are covered with their live stock, consisting of some 10,000 head of sheep, 500 cattle and from 100 to 200 horses. They make a specialty of high-grade Rambouillet sheep, and are entitled to and accorded a great deal of credit for having raised the standard of this animal in their portion of the state and increased the value of its output.

In political relations Mr. Howard is a Republican, but can not be called an active partisan. His first marriage occurred in 1883, at Carthage, Mo., when he was united with Miss Emily J. Estey, a native of Ohio. She died December 16, 1898, at Anoka, Minn., and there, on December 4, 1900, he contracted a second marriage, the bride on this occasion being Miss Josephine Cook, a native of Anoka, where she was born in 1864. By the first marriage Mr. Howard has two children, both sons and named respectively Estey A. and Adonis R.

It has been noted in this review that Mr. Howard is an extensive landowner in two states. In addition to his ranch property in Montana he owns a fine farm of 270 acres in Hennepin county, near Minneapolis, Minn., and besides this a brick store, a handsome residence and other property in the town of Anoka, Minn., where he is vice-president of the Anoka National Bank and a member of the grocery firm of Campbell & Howard. His accumulations are the legitimate results of his own untiring efforts and skillful adaptation of means to ends. He has had the keenness to see and the alertness to seize good opportunities, and the skill to make them yield up their due and full fruitage. Moreover, his successes have not made him forget his early struggles, or grow indifferent to those of other persons. For the deserving who are toiling upward he has always an encouraging word and an open hand. He is well esteemed wherever he is known as a progressive, upright, far-seeing man, a good friend and neighbor, and a useful and representative citizen.

GEORGE C. HOWARD.—Honored and esteemed by all who know him, and recognized as one of the sterling pioneers of Montana, Mr. Howard is one of the prosperous and influential farmers of beautiful Gallatin valley, his fine ranch being located seven miles southeast of the city of Bozeman, his postoffice address. Mr. Howard is a native of the old Empire state, having been born near the city of Rochester, in 1834. He was but three years of age when he was taken by his grandparents to Grass Lake, a little village in Jackson county, Mich. The father of our subject was George Howard, a farmer near Rochester, N. Y., who died there the year George C. was born. The paternal grandfather, Philip S. Howard, was a native of Germany, whence he emigrated, coming to the United States when a young man and settling in the vicinity of Ann Arbor, Mich., and followed his trade of stonemason during his active business life. The maiden name of our subject's mother was Almira Johnston, who was born in the state of New York, whence she accompanied her father on his removal to Onondago, Ingham county, Mich., where her death occurred.

George C. Howard was reared in the home of his maternal grandfather, Merritt Johnston, one of the pioneer settlers on Grand river, in Ingham county, Mich., having located midway between the cities of Jackson and Lansing, where he developed a fine farm and continued in agricultural pursuits until his death. George C. Howard received his early educational training in a subscription school in Ingham county, Mich., payment being made for each student in proportion to the number of days' attendance. He attended school in the winter season and assisted in the work of the farm in the summers until he reached the age of fourteen years, at which tender age he was sent forth to shift for himself and literally to work out his own salvation. In 1848 he went to Saginaw, Mich., and for three years was employed in teaming and sailing on the great lakes. He then went into the lumber camps of Michigan and Wisconsin, and followed the occupation of a teamster until the spring of 1860, when the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, Colo., led him to make his way to that distant section, where he arrived in the summer of 1860. He there engaged in teaming and freighting for a period of three years, and in 1863 crossed the plains to Alder gulch, Mont., where the gold excitement was at its height, and engaged

in the same line of business for two years. He arrived at the gulch (Virginia City) just in time to witness the hanging by the Vigilantes of the notorious desperado, George Ives, and not long afterward had the questionable satisfaction of viewing five more malefactors hanging side by side from ropes suspended from a long pole, which served as an impromptu gallows, they likewise being the victims of Judge Lynch and thus expiated for their many crimes. The names of four of these malefactors were Boone Helm, Hayes Lyons, "Clubfoot" George and Jack Gallagher. In 1865 Mr. Howard removed to Helena, and thereafter devoted about four years to freighting and running pack trains to the various mining camps. In the summer of 1869 he located at Bozeman, Gallatin county, and continued freighting until about the year 1881, one branch of his business being to haul supplies to the Crow Indian reservation, on the Yellowstone river. For the following nine years Mr. Howard was engaged in transporting tourists to the Yellowstone National Park and acting as their guide through this wonderland of the continent. Within this time he formed the acquaintanceship of people from all sections of the Union and from foreign lands. While a resident of Helena Mr. Howard located a squatter's claim of 160 acres of land, an unsurveyed tract at the mouth of the Bear creek canyon, near Bozeman, this original location having been made in 1867, and is now known as section 26, township 2 north, range 6 east. He began to make improvements on the place, but in the fall of 1867 the government took the land as a military reservation and thereafter held it for several years. After it was abandoned for this purpose and the survey was completed, Mr. Howard made a regular filing on his original claim, in 1891, and still holds the same, in addition to a contiguous tract of 160 acres, which he purchased from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Here he has one of the finest farms in this favored section of the state, securing prolific yields of wheat, oats and other cereals, as well as the finest grade of potatoes and other farm products. Touching his experiences in the early days, Mr. Howard relates many interesting tales. In the summer of 1867, while running a pack train for a company of Montana militia, 400 strong and under command of Capt. Neil Howey, their headquarters were established on the Yellowstone river, at a point where the city of Livingston now stands. There were bands of

hostile Indians in the neighborhood, and Capt. Howey set out with a small escort to find the remains of two men who had been killed by the savages, leaving Mr. Howard with the men and teams in the camp. The bare bones of the dead men were found and buried; meanwhile Mr. Howard rode out a mile or more from camp and was suddenly attacked by a band of about forty hostile Indians, some of whom were provided with rifles and others with only bows and arrows, and Mr. Howard became a target forthwith. He led the savages a wild chase toward the camp and had nearly reached the same when he made a sudden side movement, thus getting out of range and enabling the men in camp to turn loose a howitzer on the Indians, thus driving them back. It was a close call for Mr. Howard, and the experience is one which he would not care to repeat. The soldiers thereafter built a rock fort on Boulder river, near Big Timber, which is still standing, and may be seen on a ranch now owned by a Mr. Stubblefield.

In politics Mr. Howard is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and he maintains a public-spirited interest in all that concerns the well-being of the community and the progress of the state at large. In the city of Helena, then scarcely more than a mere mining camp, in the summer of 1869, Mr. Howard was united in marriage to Miss Martha E. Astle, who was born in Salt Lake City. They have four sons and two daughters living, namely: William C., Frederick A., Charles Edwin, Clara May, George and Florence. Clara May is the wife of William H. Monroe, a farmer near Bozeman, and Fred A. was married in 1899 to Miss Ellen Brown, of Bozeman. Two daughters are deceased: Laura Alice died at the age of four years, and Esther, who died in December, 1899, at the age of sixteen years.

WILLIAM HUDNALL.—This genial and popular gentleman, accomplished chemist and pharmacist and valued public official, was born near Lynchburg, Va., April 17, 1849. His parents were J. L. and Elizabeth (Wood) Hudnall, also natives of Virginia, who there lived and died, the former in 1881 and the latter in 1885. When Mr. Hudnall was five years old the family removed to Bedford county, and he attended the district schools until he was seventeen years old. In

1866 he came to Montana, and passed the first year after his arrival in herding cattle for A. Mussulman. After that he worked in John T. Murphy's grocery stores in Helena and at Highland gulch; and while at the latter place the Vigilantes hanged a man for stealing. On New Year's day, 1868, he engaged with R. S. Hale, of Helena, to learn the drug business, and received his first lessons in chemistry from S. W. Langhorn. In 1874 the firm of R. S. Hale & Co. was formed with Mr. Hudnall as junior partner. He was a member of the firm until 1889, when he accepted a position in the drug store of J. B. Lockwood, which he held until March 1, 1901, when he relinquished the position to accept appointment by Gov. Toole to the office of examiner of state institutions, banks, county officials, etc.

In politics Mr. Hudnall is an ardent Democrat, active in the service of the party and firm in his faith in its principles. In 1897 he was elected to the city council of Helena as alderman from the Fourth ward and served for two years. In fraternal relations he is scribe in the Ancient Order of Pyramids and a member of McRae Castle of the Order of Royal Highlanders. In October, 1882, he was married at Geneseo, Ill., to Miss Harriet M. Arnett, a native of that city, where she was born in 1858, a daughter of George Arnett, a prominent farmer and business man of the place. They have one child, Inez Arnett Hudnall. More than most men Mr. Hudnall has won the regard and cordial friendship of his fellows. He has exhibited masterful ability in every line of intellectual activity in which he has engaged; has maintained an elevated standard of manhood under all circumstances; has performed with zeal and fidelity every duty of citizenship, and has exhibited toward all men a courteous and considerate demeanor and a charming grace of manner.

of Deer Lodge, where he has maintained his home for a long term of years. Robert Gano Humber was born in Lincoln county, Ky., on March 25, 1841, the son of Newmeris and Martha (Gano) Humber, natives respectively of Lincoln and Clarke counties, Ky. Jesse Bryan, the maternal great-grandfather of the Powell county treasurer, was likewise the great-grandfather of William Jennings Bryan. Newmeris Humbert was a farmer, and at an early day he removed from his native state to Platte county, Mo., where he remained until 1854, when he made his home in Leavenworth, Kan. At the time of the Civil war he served as a member of the Kansas legislature. In 1874 he and his wife came to what is now Powell county, Montana, making their home with their son, and here the mother died in 1877, while the father was summoned from earthly scenes in February, 1889.

Robert G. Humber was reared and educated in Missouri and Kansas, having been a student in the State University of Missouri at Columbia, when occurred the Civil war. His sympathies were with the southern cause and with the institutions familiar to him from his childhood, and he was thus prompted to leave the university and enter the Confederate army, enlisting in the Second Battalion of Gen. Stein's command, with which he participated in the engagements at Carthage and Wilson's creek in Missouri, in which latter battle Gen. Lyon was killed. Later he took part in the conflicts at Lexington and Pea Ridge, and after the last battle he was detailed in other service; was in New Orleans shortly after its capture and from there proceeded to New York and thence to Missouri, where he was captured in the spring of 1864. He was soon paroled and then became identified with a freighting business between Leavenworth, Kan., and Denver, Colo.

In 1865 Mr. Humber came across the plains to Montana with about 500 head of cattle, and he located and settled in the Deer Lodge valley, about eight miles south of the present city of Deer Lodge. He also established a freighting business between Fort Benton and Helena and became identified with mining enterprises at Butte. He thus conducted a successful business for a number of years, disposing of his interests in the early 'seventies and returning to the east. After a two-years stay he came again to Montana, and has since made his home in what is now Powell county. In politics

ROBERT G. HUMBER.—The honored treasurer of the new county of Powell, in effecting whose organization he was largely instrumental, Mr. Humber, in addition to being numbered among the sterling pioneers of Montana, has rendered distinctive and valuable service in positions of public trust and responsibility, both in the territorial epoch and also since the admission of Montana as a state. He stands today as one of its representative men and one of the leading citizens

Mr. Humber has ever been an active and influential worker in the Democratic party, and during his residence in Montana has figured conspicuously in public affairs and shown himself a capable and faithful official. In 1880 he was elected to the Twelfth territorial legislature, in which he introduced an amendment to a bill for the establishing of Silver Bow county, and through the ultimate adoption of this amendment the present line between that county and Deer Lodge county was established. Mr. Humber was also accorded the distinction of having been elected to the lower house of the First legislature after the admission of Montana to statehood for the assembly of 1890-91, but owing to contests no regular business was transacted at that session. After a compromise was effected between the contending parties a session was held in 1891, in which Mr. Humber was an active worker. He was elected speaker pro tem. of the house, and from the illness of the regular incumbent he continued to serve in the chair of speaker until the close of the session, proving a tactful, discriminating and popular presiding officer.

The legislative career of Mr. Humber was farther extended, for in 1900 he was elected to represent Deer Lodge county in the Fifth legislative assembly of the state, where he did most effective work in advocacy of the bill to erect the new county of Powell from the northern part of Deer Lodge county, with the city of Deer Lodge as its county-seat, and the final passing of the bill, in February, 1901, was in large measure due to his indefatigable and well directed efforts. In 1883 Mr. Humber was elected county treasurer of Deer Lodge county, giving so excellent an administration that he was held to be the normal candidate for the office at the next election in 1885, when he was chosen as his own successor and thus served two terms. Upon the organization of Powell county, as an incidental provision of the legislative enactment creating the county, he was appointed its treasurer, and is now incumbent of the office. He is rendering valuable aid in shaping the affairs of the new county and in establishing its finances upon a substantial and conservative basis. He still retains ranching interests in this section, and also has an attractive home in the city of Deer Lodge. On January 29, 1865, Mr. Humber was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Williams, who was born in Madison county, Ky., the daughter of John A. and Lydia E. (Hart)

Williams, both of whom were native Kentuckians. Mrs. Williams, who is a niece of ex-Gov. Shelby, of Kentucky, now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Humber, her husband having died in his native state. Nine children comprise the family of Mr. and Mrs. Humber, Irvine (deceased), Mary B., Martha G., Robert Hart, Lydia (deceased), Jessie, Lillian, Newmeris (deceased) and Roland R.

ALEXANDER HUNDLEY.—After arduous service in the Civil war and occasional scraps with the Indians, and after much toil and hardship and numerous disappointments, Alexander Hundley, one of the progressive and prominent ranchmen of Carbon county, has secured a comfortable relief from the cares and apprehensions of life, and is safely fixed in the regard and esteem of his fellow men. He was born in Hawkins county, Tenn., May 27, 1838, the son of Joseph and Mary F. (Phelps) Hundley, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Virginia. His grandparents were Jordan and Betsey (Brown) Hundley, both of Irish ancestry. The Browns emigrated from the north of Ireland in Colonial days, and several members of the family distinguished themselves on the Colonial side in the war of the Revolution. An uncle of our subject, John Phelps, was conspicuous for gallantry in the Mexican war. In 1847 Mr. Hundley's father removed to Iowa, where he remained until 1858, then transferred his residence to Missouri, locating in Vernon county, and making that his home until 1865. Subsequently he went into Barry county, and there engaged in stockraising and farming until his death.

Alexander Hundley passed his school days in Iowa, and removed with his parents to Missouri, remaining at home until 1860, when he started in business for himself. On June 8, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Clinton Hunter, and was in the thick of the fights at Dugg's Springs, Wilson's creek and Prairie Grove, besides a large number of skirmishes. At Wilson's creek a passing bullet burned his face, another scorched his left shoulder, and still another plowed a furrow through his scalp. This was his nearest approach to being seriously wounded in the war. But he was twice taken prisoner—was exchanged after the first capture and escaped after the second. He

was then taken home on account of illness, but remained only a short time. On May 14, 1865, he started for Montana by a wagon train from Atchison, Kan., and arrived at Bear gulch without incident worthy of note. There he engaged in mining for a time, and later at Lincoln gulch, where he remained until 1871, then located in Madison valley, where he worked for two years. From there he removed to the Yellowstone and engaged in hunting and trapping for a time owing to poor health resulting from exposure and privation during the war which incapacitated him for hard labor. He relieved the monotony of this life by an occasional scrap with the Indians. In 1877 he located two miles above Columbus on the Yellowstone, and engaged in cattleraising for some years, and then sheep, continuing this business until the panic of 1893, during which he lost most of his property and stock, but managed to save sufficient to start again on Rocky Fork creek, locating first at Red Lodge and after a year or two selling out and purchasing his present place three miles and a half up stream from Carbonado and three quarters of a mile from the old Fort F. C. Smith crossing on Rock creek. All the land of this ranch is practically under irrigation and in a high state of cultivation. It is a well located, well sheltered and well improved property, and worthy of the pride which Mr. Hundley justly has in it.

EDWARD L. BONNER.—The sudden death of Hon. Edward L. Bonner, which occurred at the city of Missoula, where he resided, on the morning of the 10th day of July, 1902, was a shock to all the people of the state of Montana.

Few men in the state were better known, and none were respected more highly. Coming to Montana when a young man, and when the territory was practically a wilderness, he has done much to develop its resources, and to build up great industries which have contributed in no small degree to the prosperity of the people. Always an organizer and a planter of great enterprises, his foresight and judgment of men were such that he was enabled to surround himself with those who would carry to successful completion the vast schemes which his brain had conceived. His was a busy life, filled with adventure, adorned by achievements far beyond the fortune of most men, and crowned by a success as deserved as it was

splendid and exceptional. He was a progressive man, enterprising, intrepid, undaunted, quick to conceive and swift to execute.

All his life he was an argonaut, a pioneer, breaking the way for others more timid than himself. This was true of him in mercantile pursuits, as well as in the great lumber and railroad enterprises to which he turned his attention. Essentially, however, Mr. Bonner was a great merchant. He founded the mercantile establishments of Bonner & Welsh, E. L. Bonner & Co., at Deer Lodge, Mont., now the E. L. Bonner Company, incorporated, which is still doing business there under the latter name; E. L. Bonner & Co., which was afterward merged into the Bonner Mercantile Company, and now the M. J. Connell Company, of Butte City, which is still one of the leading commercial houses of that place; the house of Eddy, Hammond & Co., of Missoula, which later was merged into the Missoula Mercantile Company, which has been for many years the largest concern in the northwest and the Montana Improvement Company, afterward merged into the Big Blackfoot Milling Company, which was disposed of to the Amalgamated Copper Company. This milling company has supplied the greater portion of the mining timbers used in the mines of Silver Bow county.

Mr. Bonner was a native of the state of New York, where he was born at Orwell, Oswego county, N. Y., on the 18th day of August in the year 1834. He grew to manhood in that state, receiving only a common school education. When a boy, he accepted a clerical position in the original store of Lord & Taylor in New York city, where he remained for some years, and had charge of one of the departments. At the age of twenty-two he determined to seek his fortune on the Pacific coast. Taking a steamer for Panama, he arrived in 1857 at the Dalles, Ore., leaving there he went to Walla Walla, where he made his home until 1867, spending his summers at Bonner's Ferry on the Kootenai. At this time, the territory of Washington included both Idaho and Montana. Later he came to Montana soon after the territory had been organized. He established a ferry on the Kootenai river in Idaho at a point which still bears his name, known as Bonner's Ferry, and for many years no man has been better known from the headwaters of the Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia. During those days there were few gold stampedes in which he was not a conspicuous figure,



E. L. Bommer

but always in a commercial way. He was a man of boundless energy, and he bore a large part in the upbuilding of the commonwealth.

In later life, he turned his attention to railroad building, and in association with others he built considerable portions of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Montana, including the Bitter Root branch from Missoula to Hamilton, the branch from Drummond to Philipsburg, and the Rimini and Red Lodge branches. In the year 1893, when receivers were appointed for the Northern Pacific Railway, Mr. Bonner was one of those appointed to take charge of the operation of the property of the company in Montana.

Mr. Bonner was a man of large wealth. He had made his fortune in Montana, and had invested it here. The enterprises which he originated and in which his estate is still an owner, employ large numbers of men, distribute each month many thousands of dollars in wages, and have contributed in the largest measure to the prosperity and well being of Montana. He loved this state and made it his permanent home. Although somewhat withdrawn from active business during recent years, owing to failing health, and spending his winters mostly in New York city and in travel, he still retained his interests here, and each summer found him enjoying the ease and comfort of the beautiful home which he maintained in the city of Missoula. This handsome city, the metropolis of western Montana, and beyond question the most beautiful city of the entire state, owes its growth and present prosperity largely to business concerns which he founded, and business blocks built by his enterprise and public spirit. He has seen it grow from a straggling village to its present proportions, and has ever taken peculiar pride and pleasure in the city of his residence.

Perhaps the most striking characteristic of Mr. Bonner was his unerring judgment of men. He seldom made a mistake in that respect. He seemed to read men by a sort of intuition, and having once associated himself with them in business, he gave to them the most unbounded confidence and the most loyal support. It may be said of him that he never, under any possible circumstances, deserted a friend. The almost unparalleled successes of all his business ventures, whether at Deer Lodge, Butte City, Bonner, or Missoula, where he left the details of management almost entirely in the hands of his associates, attest the unflinching shrewdness and accuracy of his judgment. This characteristic

of his mind was a rare gift. In this respect he bore a striking resemblance to Andrew Carnegie, and had the circumstances of his life left him at the east to work out his ambition there it is not improbable that his strong and organizing mind, combined with his extraordinary judgment of men, might have resulted in a much larger measure of success than that which he achieved amid his western environment. In every respect Mr. Bonner was a remarkable man. Quiet and modest, even gentle in his manner and habits of speech, there was a reserve power, a force and strength of character which made itself felt by all who came in contact with him. He was a strong man, a man who planned large enterprises, and left the details to be worked out and carried into execution by other men. His was the inception. He was the architect. In his brain the magnificent structure took form. His name will not soon be forgotten, but long years after he has gone the enterprises which owe their origin to his thought will continue to benefit mankind. Hundreds of men today owe their fortunes to his great qualities of head and heart.

Politically, he was in recent years a member of the Republican party. He was active and foremost in the advocacy of every legitimate measure for the promotion of the principles of that party, believing that they were for the best interests of his country and his state. He was, however, tolerant of others, and some of his warmest personal friends were among the leaders of the opposite party. He was never an office seeker, desiring nothing for himself. While his name was often mentioned as a candidate for governor of the state, and for United States senator, either of which positions he would have filled with honor, he always declined political preferment, finding his pleasure in placing others in positions of public trust rather than in serving himself. But for many years he had been deeply interested in national politics, and at the time of his death was the member of the Republican national committee from Montana.

Fraternally, Mr. Bonner was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, to which he was much attached, and he was buried under the auspices of Missoula (Hellgate) Lodge No. 383. The cardinal principles of that order, "Charity, Justice, Brotherly Love and Fidelity," he often mentioned as the highest influences, according to his view, that could govern the life of the individual.

On the 27th day of January, in the year 1865, at the city of Walla Walla, Wash., Mr. Bonner was

united in marriage to Miss Carrie S. Kenyon, daughter of Mr. Derrick S. Kenyon, one of the prominent residents of that city. Their home life has been almost an ideal one. To their union have been born five children, two having died in infancy, Charles, who passed away at Dubuque, state of Iowa, on the 28th day of March, 1902, aged thirty-four years. The two daughters, Miss Lenita J. and Miss Bessie A., are residing at home with their mother in the family mansion at the city of Missoula. Mr. Bonner was a kindly and affectionate man, home-loving in his tastes, and was devoted to his family. On all his travels, which during recent years have been very extensive, he was invariably accompanied by his wife and daughters. He was very hospitable in his disposition, and nothing afforded him more pleasure than to gather his friends and the members of his family about him in his palatial home and dispense the generous and gracious cheer for which he was noted.

Mr. Bonner was a liberal man, as broad in his sympathies as in his business plans and views of life. No cause that was worthy, no individual who was deserving, ever went away with empty hand. He gave and said nothing. No one ever heard any mention of his many benefactions. He thought nothing of it; it was merely the generous expression of his kindly nature. Thousands whom he helped by the generous use of money, and thousands more whose lives he cheered by helpful word or friendly pressure of the hand, mourn his death as a personal loss. Out of his abundance he gave to those in need. Out of his wealth of heart and gracious charity he gave to every soul that hungered and despaired. His was a useful life, filled with good deeds. To many a man when hope was failing came his word of helpfulness. To many a man he has gone unsolicited and made the offer of financial assistance to bridge over the tide of misfortune, and many of these people are now living to mourn his loss.

Such a man was Edward L. Bonner. His name will live in the affectionate memory of thousands whom he knew and helped in life, and it will be honored by all the people of the state of Montana.

importance, and his life has a value in its every transition. The Montana Daily Record of September 12, 1901, said: "In the death of Mr. Huntley one of the picturesque types of the Montana pioneer has been removed. His genius for the promotion and successful management of great western enterprises was recognized throughout the broad west years before the iron horse entered as a factor in the vast transportation business of the Pacific coast." When we state that Mr. Huntley and his associates established and controlled every original stage line in Montana, some idea may be formed of the extent and importance of his business operations; but, above all this was the personality of the man, who "stood four-square to every wind that blows," and won the abiding friendship and regard of all with whom he came in contact, by the integrity and loyalty of his character, by his sympathetic and genial nature and by his inflexible honesty. He was a distinct man, a true man, and none is more worthy of a tribute of honor. Such lives as his offer both lesson and incentive.

Silas S. Huntley was born in Ellicottville, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., May 2, 1831, the son of Daniel Huntley, who was a native of New York and married a Miss Hawkins, of New England. Both represented old families of the early epoch in our national history. Daniel Huntley occupied a high position in the community, owned much real estate, and in his church, the Episcopal, held the office of senior warden. His wife was, however, a Presbyterian. This worthy couple lived useful lives and both died at their New York home. Their son Silas was a student at Springville Academy when the dark cloud of civil war rose from the national horizon. Ever responsive to the call of duty, the young man abandoned his studies to participate in the greatest internecine strife in history, enlisting in the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry. He was rapidly promoted, served on the staffs of Gens. Berry and Kearney, and was with each of these officers when he was killed. He was in service in the first and second battles of Bull Run, the conflict at Williamsburg, the sanguinary Seven Days' fight, and other early battles of the contest. At the close of the war he was mustered out of service, a valiant and loyal veteran, and returned to New York.

In 1867 Mr. Huntley came up the Missouri river to Montana, and here his initiative and progressive spirit was soon in evidence. He or-

SILAS S. HUNTLEY.—In an editorial a leading daily of the state capital referred to the death of Silas S. Huntley as a "public loss." Mr. Huntley had to do with affairs of great scope and

ganized the stage lines between Helena and Fort Benton, from Helena to Diamond City, Lincoln, Virginia City and Bannack, also from Helena to Fort Abercrombie, and those between Missoula and Walla Walla, Wash.; Virginia City to Bozeman, and from Bozeman and Helena to Tongue river. He and his cousin, Charles C. Huntley, and Bradley Barlow, then president of the Vermont Central Railroad, controlled all stage lines in Montana save that from Helena to Salt Lake City, and held all mail contracts over the great stage lines of the west, the longest being between St. Louis and Walla Walla via Boise, Idaho. The stage line between Missoula and Walla Walla was sublet to Senator W. A. Clark, and through its successful operation was created the nucleus of his immense fortune. The most important line in both passenger and freight business was the old Shasta stage line, which handled all travel between Oregon and California. These partners originated every stage line in Montana and controlled an immense business until the expiration of their mail contracts, when occurred the failure of Mr. Barlow, entailing great financial loss to the Messrs. Huntley. They were then making arrangements with the Emperor of Brazil to operate stage lines in that South American empire, but abandoned this project after their losses.

Mr. Huntley retired from the stage business in 1878, and in company with P. B. Clark, now of Helena, engaged in raising standard-bred horses near Toston, Meagher county. The Huntley and Clark ranch soon became famous for its fine grade of horses, and a number of them soon made conspicuous records on the turf in the east. When the depreciation of the horse market came, Mr. Huntley directed his great energies and executive abilities into other channels of enterprise, though he still retained his ranch property. In 1891 he became the organizer and manager of the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, which he conducted until his death. He advanced this enterprise to the important position it now holds, that of providing transportation and other accommodations for the greater portion of the tourist business in this spendid "Wonderland." Early in 1901 this company acquired from the Northern Pacific Railroad all its hotels in the park and conducted them in connection with the transportation business.

In politics Mr. Huntley was from the first a Republican, deeply attached to the principles of his

party, and believing in the beneficence of their application in the government of his country. He was a faithful follower of President McKinley, with whom his personal relations were intimate and tender, so much so, in fact, that the violent death of the President profoundly affected Mr. Huntley, it being to him a keen personal bereavement. He was also warmly interested in his soldier comrades, being a zealous member of Wadsworth Post No. 2, G. A. R., at Helena, and also of the Loyal Legion. Some twenty years before his death Mr. Huntley was united in marriage with Anna Dean, who was born in Madison, Wis., a daughter of Simeon and Ellen (Watson) Dean. Simeon Dean belonged to the prominent Dean family of Massachusetts, where he was himself born. Ellen Watson Dean was a native of New Hampshire. The eminent ancestors of both came from England.

Mr. Huntley's executive ability was almost phenomenal, and his name is indissolubly connected with Montana history from early pioneer days until death placed its seal upon his brow. He was well known and honored by many eminent public men of the nation, had a wide acquaintance in the national capital and counted among his intimate friends such men as Whitelaw Reid and Murat Halstead. His last illness was of brief duration, and his life ended at his cottage, at Mammoth Hot Springs, in the Yellowstone National Park, on September 11, 1901, from whence his remains were brought to Helena for interment. His death came as a personal bereavement to his hosts of old-time friends in Montana who deeply appreciated his noble and useful life. He had to an eminent degree the quality of making steadfast friends, and the memory of his life rests as a benediction on those nearest and dearest to him.

JUDSON WARD HUSE.—At the opening of the twentieth century we find, to a greater extent than ever before in the history of the world, that the young man is a dominating factor in all fields of human activity. This is peculiarly true of America, where cognizance is taken of ability and no depreciation is made on the score of youth. Given a province in which to manifest his power, the young man has not failed, and his influence is a most potent one. Recognized as one of the representative young business men of Fort Benton,

Mr. Huse is prominently concerned in industrial undertakings of importance in connection with the natural and acquired resources of the vigorous young state of Montana. Through his own efforts he has advanced step by step, and has not flagged in energy. Such men lend vitality and strength to the state, and upon them her future in large measure depends. Mr. Huse is primarily the general manager of the local interests at Fort Benton of the well-known firm of T. C. Power & Brother, whose operations rank among the most important business concerns in this section of the Union, their operations including mercantile, banking, stockgrowing and other industries, with headquarters maintained in various towns and cities throughout the state.

Mr. Huse is a native of Michigan, having been born in the beautiful little river city of St. Clair, October 10, 1869, the son of Charles B. and Helen Huse, the latter being the daughter of Judson Woodbury, who was born in Illinois. Charles B. Huse was born in New Hampshire, whence he removed to Michigan, locating in St. Clair. He was for many years a sailor on the great lakes, and was well known in maritime circles. Our subject received his educational training in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of seventeen years, April 1, 1886, went to the lumbering town of Oscoda, located at the mouth of the Au Sable river, in Iosco county, Mich., where he entered the employ of Pack, Woods & Co. as a porter, one of the most extensive lumbering firms in the state, with whom he remained until July 1, 1890, having advanced through faithful and capable service to the position of bookkeeper. He then accepted a position as bookkeeper and salesman in the great wholesale grocery establishment of Sprague, Warner & Co., of Chicago, where he remained until April 1, 1892, when he came to Montana and entered the employ of T. C. Power & Brother as bookkeeper in their office at Lewistown. On January 1, 1893, Mr. Huse was transferred to the firm's main offices at Fort Benton, in the capacity of bookkeeper, and in May, 1898, he was advanced to the responsible position of manager, in which capacity he is still retained. He is also personally engaged in sheep and cattle raising, is a stockholder of the Benton Sheep Company, one of the most extensive establishments in the state, and of which he is secretary and treasurer. His executive ability is pronounced, and his capacity for the handling of man-

ifold details and the management of large interests has been put to practical test and never found wanting, which assures still farther progress in legitimate industrial activities.

In politics Mr. Huse gives support to the principles of the Republican party, in whose ranks he has been an active worker since coming to Montana. He was called upon to serve as secretary of the Republican state convention in the fall of 1900, and discharged his duties with characteristic ability and efficiency. He is always ready to lend his influence and aid to any enterprise or project tending to conserve the interests of his town and state, and is held in the highest esteem in local business circles. Fraternally he holds membership in Helena Lodge No. 193, B. O. P. E., and in Benton Lodge No. 25, A. F. & A. M. On September 11, 1895, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Huse to Miss Fay Aline Turner, daughter of the late Dr. N. E. Turner, one of the eminent members of the medical fraternity in the state. Of this union one child has been born, Irene F., a winsome lassie, whose life began on March 29, 1897. Mr. Huse was reared in the Protestant Episcopal church, at the services of which he is a regular attendant, though not a communicant. He and his wife occupy a prominent position in the social circles of Fort Benton, and their pleasant home is a center of refined hospitality.

GEORGE E. HUY.—Born and reared in the great Empire state, spending a few years in her imperial city, removing to the west in his young manhood and stopping for a period in Minnesota, sawing lumber on the site of Minneapolis for homes wherein to house the growing population, rafting the logs for his business down the river himself, serving the people of the county in a civil capacity and aiding in developing their material interests for more than a quarter of a century, then moving westward with the tide of emigration, which in this country never stops, and finding at last a permanent home at Great Falls, George E. Huy has seen many phases of American life, and profited by the lessons of his extensive and varied experience. He was born in Steuben county, N. Y., on December 19, 1819, the son of John and Susan (Minier) Huy, both Pennsylvanians, who were taken to New York by their parents in early life. The paternal grandfather,

Abram Huy, was a rich landholder of Pennsylvania, owning the ground on which stands the city of Harrisburg. The father was a prosperous farmer of Steuben county, where both he and his wife passed their lives. He was killed by a railroad train.

Mr. Huy was reared in New York and educated in its primitive country schools. After passing his youth and some years of his manhood on a farm, he was in business for two years in New York city. In 1851 he determined to come west, and left at once for Minnesota. He went first to the Winnebago Indian agency at Long Prairie, Minn., where he was employed by A. M. Fridley, the agent, with whom he remained one year and then returned to New York. The following year he came again to Minnesota, and to the site of Minneapolis, and engaged in rafting logs down the Mississippi and manufacturing them into lumber. This he continued very profitably for two years, and made himself so strong in the community that he was elected register of deeds for the county, and held the office for four years. He then became part owner in the Minneapolis Mill Company, which built the river dam in 1857, and was occupied with its affairs until the Civil war. In 1865 he engaged with others in building and running the large stone planing mill still in operation at Minneapolis, and later built the Dakota Flouring mill, which he operated for a number of years, residing in Minneapolis until 1879, when he went to the Black Hills and operated a stamp mill at Central City, selling his interest after a few years' successful operation.

Mr. Huy first appeared as a resident of Montana in 1884, when he located at Great Falls, taking up a claim which is now within the city limits and which he has platted as Huy's addition. He is one of the fortunate men in America who expected to quietly enjoy a rural home and soon found an unexpected city growing up around them.

Mr. Huy was early married to Miss Mary E. Ticknor, a native of Connecticut. They had one daughter, who is now the mother of a prosperous family at Deadwood, S. D. Mrs. Huy died after a few years of wedded life and in 1858 he married with Miss Coralene Taylor, a native of Painesville, Ohio. They have five sons, all now in profitable vocations, and showing that they have inherited the admirable business traits of their sire. George T. is the general western freight agent of the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Frank is mining near

Lewistown, Mont.; Albert, one of twin sons, and Douglas are in Mexico, the former growing coffee and the latter railroading; Arthur, the other twin, is manager of the Electric Vehicle Company, of New York, Hartford and Elizabethport. Mr. Huy is a firm believer in the Democratic party, and as a representative of that party he was the first police justice of Great Falls, administering the duties of the office in a highly creditable manner. He has been a member of the Masonic order for many years. He was also a charter member of the Corning (N. Y.) Lodge of Odd Fellows. Mr. Huy has outlived the allotted existence of man and is still robust and vigorous. His life has been a busy and productive one. He has used his time in useful labor, and has won for himself a warm place in the affectionate veneration of the people. One of the patriarchs of the city which he helped to found, he can look back over his long connection with it with pleasure unmarred by the recollection of any interest neglected, any duty slighted or any wrong done consciously to any person.

CHARLES C. HUYCK.—The magnitude of the sheep industry in Montana is little appreciated or understood by the average residents of eastern states, and the extent of the various enterprises in this line would prove a matter of astonishment to those who look upon Montana as a practically barren waste of land. Among the representative men identified with this important industry in Carbon county is Mr. Huyck, one of the progressive and successful young business men of this section of the state.

Mr. Huyck is a native of the state of Iowa, having been born in West Union, Fayette county, on March 5, 1863, the son of William and Nancy (McMasters) Huyck, the former of whom was born in Bradford county, Pa., and the latter in Bellefonte, Center county. The Huyck family has long been settled in the old Keystone state, and there was born Isaac Huyck, the grandfather of our subject, the original ancestors in America having emigrated from Germany, and were sterling representatives of Pennsylvania Dutch stock. After his marriage William Huyck removed to Iowa, locating in West Union, where he devoted his early years to the vocation of a carpenter and builder, and where he is still living, having attained the venerable age of seventy-five years, re-

taining much of his physical and mental vigor. His cherished and devoted wife is still living. They became the parents of two children: Charles C., the subject of this review, and Carrie E., who is married and resides at Red Lodge, Mont. Charles C. Huyck secured his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town and supplemented the same by a course of study in Slack's Business College, at Decorah, Iowa. He prepared himself for the practical duties of life by learning the trade of carpenter and builder under the effective direction of his honored father, and after leaving the business college he devoted his attention to work in this line for a few months and then accepted the position of assistant bookkeeper of the Fayette County National Bank, at West Union, where he remained two and one-half years. He then went to St. Paul, Minn., and was employed in a sash and door factory about four months, but securing a position with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in the construction of bridges on its line, he came to Montana and began work on the Rocky Fork and Cooke City division. He only remained a month, however, and then located in Red Lodge, Carbon county, and engaged in contracting and building for a period of four years, erecting many of the early public and private buildings in the town. In the meanwhile Mr. Huyck had taken up a tract of land seventeen miles north of Red Lodge, and here he now has a fine ranch property of about 1,200 acres, improved with an attractive and substantial residence and other excellent buildings. Devoting his attention to the raising of sheep, he has been signally prosperous, averaging about 5,000 head. His ranch is one of the finest in this locality, and his progressive methods have brought him abundant success. He has an immense and well-equipped sheep barn, with a large dipping vat, and all lambing takes place within this structure, its shelter and accommodations advancing this period fully a month earlier than when the stock is exposed to the elements. Three creeks traverse the ranch, affording exceptional facilities for irrigation, so that a large portion of the land may be made very productive when desired.

In politics Mr. Huyck supports the Republican party; fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. On February 3, 1890, Mr. Huyck was united in marriage to Miss Estella Tinkham, who was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., the daughter of William F. Tinkham, now engaged in the

blacksmithing business in Red Lodge. Our subject and his wife are the parents of three interesting children, Mabel, Ellsworth and Marie, all of whom are attending school.

JOHN T. INGRAM, secretary of the Gallatin County Pioneers' Society, has practically made his home in the city of Bozeman since 1864, and is well and favorably known as one of Montana's earliest pioneer settlers. In reviewing his life from boyhood it is shown that his early dependence upon his own exertions and a strict adherence to honorable methods are the only means of securing success in the accumulation of worldly goods and, what is far greater, the esteem and confidence of his fellow-men. He was born in the picturesque old sea-girt county of Cornwall, England, on February 28, 1840, the son of Thomas and Jane (Uren) Ingram, natives of the same county. The mining industry in County Cornwall is known the world over as being its chief line of enterprise, and Thomas Ingram, like the average youth of that section, was early employed in the mines, and was thus engaged until he immigrated with his family to the United States in 1843. Intending to follow the vocation to which he had been reared he first located in the mining districts of Pennsylvania, establishing his home in the village of Pottsville, where he was for a short time employed in the mines; removed thence to the mining district in the vicinity of Galena, Ill., and eventually secured a farm in Wisconsin. While the family were still in Illinois the father started overland with ox teams for California, by the way of Salt Lake, but died en route on Humboldt river, being at the time in the prime of life, aged about thirty-seven. This was during the memorable gold excitement in 1849. Upon starting for the west Thomas Ingram left his family on the homestead farm in Wisconsin, and when the sad news of his father's untimely demise was received in the little home our subject, the eldest of the children, realized that he must aid in the support of his mother and the other children, though himself but a mere boy. The only education he then secured was in occasional attendance at the primitive district schools, but he assisted his mother with true filial solicitude until the time of her death, at the age of seventy-seven years, and was performing a man's work at the age of fifteen. At the age of nineteen he joined a party of his neighbors and

made the long overland trip to Colorado for the purpose of engaging in mining. Upon arriving there his first work was in the old Gregory mine, in Blackhawk county, where he remained until 1862, returning home early in that year and remaining until May, when he again went to Colorado and engaged in mining until August. He then went to Virginia City, Nev., and engaged in mining, but in June, 1864, started for the new mining camp at Alder gulch, Mont., the present site of Virginia City, arriving there in the latter part of July. While a youth he had learned the trade of a carpenter, and after locating in Montana, he worked in this line and also at mining in various sections of the state, though his home was practically in or near Bozeman from the fall of 1864. From 1866 to 1868, inclusive, he gave his attention almost exclusively to work at his trade; but mining has figured as his chief vocation during the long years of his residence in Montana. After his marriage he worked as a carpenter and builder, and constructed his present residence in Bozeman.

In politics Mr. Ingram is a Republican and an active worker in its cause. His first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. He was the candidate of his party for county assessor at the election of November, 1900, but owing to the disruption of the party in the state on the question of free silver he met defeat. He was one of the prime factors in effecting the organization of the Gallatin County Pioneer Society, and was elected president of the same in 1897, while in 1899 he was chosen secretary, an office he still holds. He has been identified with the Knights of Pythias for sixteen years; is a member of the grand lodge of the order in Montana and of the Uniform Rank. In 1860, while in Colorado, Mr. Ingram formed the acquaintance of Judge Cornelius Hedges, one of Montana's most distinguished citizens and now a resident of the city of Helena. The friendship thus formed has remained inviolate during all the intervening years; and Mr. Ingram possesses a document which he prizes very highly, the same being the first legal instrument drawn by Judge Hedges in Montana—a deed to a mining claim. On July 4, 1882, John T. Ingram was united in marriage to Miss Minerva Wykel, who was born in Indiana, the daughter of Henry and Luvina Wykel, who removed from the Hoosier state to Michigan, becoming early settlers of the latter commonwealth. Our subject and his wife became the parents of two children, now dead.

WILLIAM B. JONES.—That the advantages of personal advancement in connection with the industrial life of Montana do not lack for appreciation is shown in many ways, and not the least pronounced is that manifested when persons of foreign birth come to the state, change their line of occupation entirely, and reach a measure of success which cannot be other than gratifying. One of the pioneer settlers of Fergus county, William B. Jones, was born in the south of Wales, on August 26, 1841. His parents, Benjamin and Anna N. Jones, were likewise born in Wales, where they passed their lives, the father being a farmer, while both he and his wife were communicants of the church of England. His death occurred in 1848 and Mrs. Jones is still living. Of their eight children Thomas and David are deceased, the survivors being William B., Richard, Jane, Margaret, Ann and Sarah, none living in this country but William B.

Mr. Jones remained at the parental home until he had attained the age of twenty years, and was employed in coal mining until he was twenty-six years of age, when he came to the United States, locating first at Belleville, Ill., where he was a coal miner for twelve years. He then made a trip through Colorado, worked in gold and silver mines in various localities and prospected and mined for himself. In 1879 he came to Boulder, Mont., and was there engaged in successful mining for four years. In 1883 he came to Fergus county and took up a homestead claim on Cottonwood creek, eight miles south of the village of Cottonwood, and here he now lives and has an aggregate area of 419 acres. One hundred and fifty acres are well adapted for cultivation, and in addition to raising cattle Mr. Jones carries on profitable ranching. He is well pleased with the outlook of this section of the state, and feels that he has established himself in a home whose value is certain to be cumulative. In politics Mr. Jones belongs to the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with Judith Lodge No. 30, I. O. O. F., at Lewistown. September 26, 1864, stands as the date of his marriage to Miss Mary George, who was likewise born in Wales, a daughter of William and Ann George, both of whom passed their lives in Wales, where the father was a farmer until his death in 1862. His wife survived him many years, being called from earth in 1899. Both were members of the church of England. Of their seven children, William, Ann and Mar-

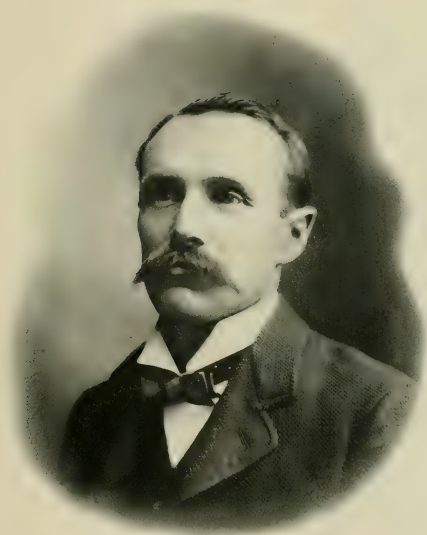
garet are deceased, the others being Elizabeth, David, John and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have one child, Benjamin, an energetic agriculturist on an adjoining ranch to his father's.

BENJAMIN JONES.—On another page of this work will be found individual mention of William B. Jones, the father of the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph, and to that we refer the reader for family details. Benjamin Jones was born in the south of Wales on November 26, 1865, but he was educated in Illinois and at the age of eleven began assisting his father in his coal mining. After two years of this labor he came to Montana, and worked on the homestead ranch of his father on Cottonwood creek until he had attained the age of twenty-four years, when he took up pre-emption and homestead claims on lands adjoined to his father's ranch on the south and east, and thirteen miles south of Lewistown. To this property he has added 160 acres, and has now 485 acres of land. He has made good improvements, and is successfully engaged in the raising of cattle, horses, hay and grain, a considerable portion of his land being under effective irrigation and very prolific. For eight years Mr. Jones conducted freighting in this section of the state, and he is now concerned in the operation of a threshing outfit. His energy and progressive methods have brought him success and he is one of the prosperous young ranchmen of his section. In politics he gives his support to the Republican party. On December 16, 1888, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Effie M. Smith, a native of California, the daughter of Thomas and Emma Smith. Her father is dead and her mother remarried to George Williams, and they reside in Fergus county. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have had seven children, one of whom, Roy, died when ten years old. The others are Mary, William, Emma, Maggie, Agnes and Hazel.

HARRY C. BURGESS, who, with his brother, Starratt J. Burgess, is engaged in one of the most prominent dairy enterprises in Montana, is a resident of Lewis and Clarke county, near Helena. He was born in Hants county, Cheverie, Nova

Scotia, in 1861. His parents were Charles H. and Hannah Burgess, natives of Nova Scotia. Henry Burgess, until he was eighteen, remained in Nova Scotia, receiving his education in Ellershouse, Hants county, whither the family had removed in 1873. In 1879 he came to the United States and located at Boston, Mass., engaging in the carpenter business for two years. The attractions of the far west then claimed him, and he journeyed to Portland, Ore., where for two-years he worked at the carpenter's trade, thence returning to Boston where he continued that business for two years more. In 1885 Mr. Burgess first came to Helena, Mont. Here he was employed for three years by Thornburg & Appleton, contractors and builders, then the heaviest contracting firm in the state. Mr. Burgess was foreman of the carpenter work during the construction of the elaborate Broadwater Hotel, west of Helena. In 1893 he abandoned his trade and engaged in dairying with his brother, Starratt J. Burgess, and in this he has since continued.

On November 11, 1886, Mr. Burgess was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Arnold, of Bartlett, Ohio, a daughter of Benjamin F. Arnold, a farmer. They have one child, Ralph Henry, four years of age. Mr. Burgess has three brothers in Montana, Charles Percy, of Philipsburg, a carpenter; Eastcourt N., of Helena, also a carpenter, and Starratt J., his partner in dairying. He has one sister married to Mr. E. Carter, a stockman, of Wolf Creek. Mr. Burgess is a member of the First Baptist church, of Helena, and he has sung tenor in its choir during his entire residence in the city. Mr. Burgess has always affiliated with the Republican party, in whose campaigns he takes a lively interest. Fraternally he is a Freemason, being a member of Helena Lodge No. 3; a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Capital Lodge No. 2; also is connected with the Woodmen of the World, in Camp Broadwater. Mr. Burgess is one of the successful business men of Montana. During his long residence in the west he has seen it grow from a land in which the hostile Indian was largely in evidence into one of the fairest lands. In the making of its history Mr. Burgess certainly has had a share. By industry and business sagacity he has achieved a no small measure of financial success. He has established a reputation for honesty and fair dealing second to none in the state, and has a large circle of acquaintances by whom he is highly esteemed.



Harry C. Burgess.

ROBERT S. TINGLEY.—A native son of Montana and a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of the state, the subject of this review has personally shown himself to be a young man of progressive spirit and business ability, has gained the confidence and esteem of the community in which he has practically passed his entire life; and is recognized as one of the able and enterprising farmers and stockgrowers of Choteau county.

Mr. Tingley was born in Choteau county, Mont., when it included the present county of Teton, on October 24, 1872, the son of Robert S. and Louise (Campbell) Tingley. The father was born in Clark county, Ill., in the year 1841, and came to Montana as a pioneer in 1862. To him must be accorded the distinction of having been the first to strike gold at Bannack. He was well known to the old-timers of the state, having for many years conducted a hotel at Twenty-eight-mile Springs. In 1876 he removed to Fort Benton, where he conducted a meat market until the spring of 1888, when he took up a ranch on Big Sandy Flat, where he died in the summer of the following year. His widow now makes her home with her son, the subject of this review. She was born at Fort Benton in 1851, her father having been one of the very first to become identified with the history of this section of the Union. Robert S. Tingley received his preliminary education in the public schools of Fort Benton, supplemented with a course of study in the Engelhorn Business College, at Helena. He left school in 1885 and for the following two years was engaged in herding cattle in the Moccasin mountain district, while during the next two years he was identified with the same line of enterprise in the vicinity of Big Sandy, Choteau county. In 1895 he became foreman of the home ranch, near the village of Big Sandy, which was then under the management of his uncle, Clark Tingley, who died in 1899, since which time our subject has been general manager of the ranch, which comprises 3,000 acres located two miles east of the town of Big Sandy. The ranch is devoted to the raising of high grade cattle and horses, while a considerable portion is under effective irrigation and annually yields large crops of grain and hay. Mr. Tingley has shown marked executive ability and discrimination since assuming the management of the property, and is esteemed as one of the reliable and enterprising young men of this section of the state.

In politics he exercises his franchise in support of the Republican party and its principles; fraternally he is identified with Big Sandy Lodge No. 85, A. O. U. W. On October 5, 1898, Mr. Tingley was united in marriage to Miss Jeanette Rutan, who was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1876, the daughter of Charles F. Rutan, living now at Seattle, Wash. Our subject and his estimable wife are the parents of two children: Lorain, born August 7, 1899; and Orville, born October 11, 1900.

JOHN J. TINGLEY.—As a native son of Montana and a worthy representative of one of its pioneer families, it is proper that Mr. Tingley finds consideration in this volume, and the propriety is heightened in view of his personal standing as one of the able and progressive young business men of the state and as one identified with industrial activities of wide scope and importance. Concerning his honored father, the late Robert S. Tingley, detailed mention is made in the sketch of his son, Robert S., Jr., appearing on another page of this work. John J. Tingley was born on April 14, 1867, in the old town of Fort Benton, Mont., where, in the public schools, he received his educational training until he attained the age of eighteen years, since which time he has been actively identified with the live stock and ranching interests of the family, the estate being as yet undivided and the various members of the family thus owning equal interests therein.

The enterprises of the Tingleys cover a long period of years and the interests involved are of wide scope and importance. From 1887 until 1889, both dates inclusive, the father was engaged in stockraising in the Moccasin mountains, Fergus county, and in 1889 the cattle were brought to the present ranch at the Bear Paw range in Choteau county, which had been located the preceding year. This fine property adjoins the town of Big Sandy on the Great Northern Railroad, so that shipping facilities are exceptionally good. To the original homestead claim additions have been made by the purchase of contiguous tracts until the property now has an aggregate area of fully 3,000 acres, which are devoted to the raising of high-grade cattle and to diversified farming. Upon the death of the late Robert S. Tingley, in 1889, the ranch became the joint property of his children: John J., Oliver, Robert S., Jr., Lizzie (wife of H. R. Mudd), Moses C. and David, and of the father's brother.

Clark Tingley, who continued the management of the estate until his death, which occurred in 1899 in Great Falls. Since that time the interests of the estate have been in charge of the brothers, with Robert S. as manager. John J. Tingley is an earnest supporter of the Republican party, and fraternally is identified with Big Sandy Lodge No. 85, A. O. of U. W., in whose affairs he takes lively interest. He is one of the popular young men of the county, in whose social life the family occupy a position of distinctive prominence.

F. M. TINSLEY.—Commingleing in his ancestry the blood of noted families of South Carolina and Kentucky, and himself a native of Missouri, Francis M. Tinsley, of Hyde, Gallatin county, Mont., has many of the best traits of our southern civilization, and much of the energy, resourcefulness and hardihood of the western frontier. He was born in Grundy county, Mo., August 12, 1856. He lived on his father's farm and attended the schools of his native county until he was eight years old, when he came with the family to Montana, making the journey overland with ox teams. From the time of his arrival at his new home until 1882 he remained with the family, his life passing as that of country boys generally in this section, at which time he bought a farm for himself on Willow creek, six miles west of Pony, and began operations on his own account. The tract consisted of 200 acres, which he cultivated for three years with fair success. He then sold it and purchased of W. D. Dunn his present homestead of 160 acres, to which he has added by purchases until he now has about 1,000 acres and is profitably engaged in stockraising, usually carrying from 150 to 200 head, thoroughbred Herefords being his preference. He is a wide-awake, energetic man, and pushes his business for all it is worth; and in consequence has one of the most promising farms in his part of the county. It yields annually abundant crops of hay from the older grasses, to which he has recently added alfalfa with a view to increasing his annual product. The farm is provided with good barns, sheds, fencing and other necessary appliances for its purposes, including a commodious and comfortable dwelling, well shaded and surrounded with grounds tastefully arranged and adorned with attractive shrubbery and flowers.

Mr. Tinsley was married January 1, 1883, to

Miss May Dunn, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Dr. William Dunn, who was born in Kentucky, but removed to Brazil, Ind., when a young man, and there acquired a lucrative practice. In 1879 he came to Montana and remained until 1895. He then started to return to his former home, but died on the way, deeply regretted by numerous friends, and highly respected throughout his useful and honorable life. The Tinsleys have two children: Walter I., born March 9, 1885, and Francis Marion, born January 13, 1895. Mr. Tinsley has been a school trustee for many years, and has shown intelligent activity in all public affairs of the county. He is well esteemed as a thoughtful and progressive man, and his counsel is much sought by his friends and neighbors. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and renders good service to his lodge as he has opportunity.

JOSEPH H. TINSLEY, father of the foregoing, was born in Hopkins county, Ky., September 12, 1834. He was a son of Basil Tinsley, of South Carolina, and Mary Henry, of Kentucky. His father was married in Kentucky, lived there ten years and then removed to Missouri, locating in Grundy county, where he spent the rest of his life in farming—raising corn and tobacco. Mr. Tinsley remained at home until 1851, then started farming on his own account, which he continued in that state until 1864, when he left and came overland by ox teams to Montana, and took up a homestead on Willow creek, where he is still living. He has about 500 acres of fine productive land on which he annually raises good crops of hay and grain, and regularly feeds a herd of some 100 or more head of cattle. His ranch is well improved and in a high state of cultivation. He was married in March, 1855, to Miss Martha Thompson, of Kentucky, and their union has been blessed with six children, one of whom is deceased. Mr. Tinsley is a man of high standing and generally well esteemed in the community.

CLAUDIUS B. TOOLE is one of the pioneers of the state of Montana, prominently identified with the industrial life of this section of the Union, and is a representative of a family that has been most conspicuously concerned in the history of this

commonwealth. Mr. Toole is a native of the state of Missouri, having been born in Savannah, Andrew county, on October 16, 1844. His father, Edwin Toole, was born in Kentucky, February 23, 1808, and in his youth removed to Missouri, where he eventually engaged in the practice of the law in Savannah and St. Joseph, winning marked prestige at the bar of that state, where he continued to make his home until 1885, when he removed to Helena, Mont., and lived in practical retirement until the time of his death in 1898. He attained the patriarchal age of ninety-one years. Edwin Toole married Miss Lucinda Shepherd Porter, who was born in Shelby county, Ky., in 1811, and was a member of the celebrated Porter family so prominent in the annals of Kentucky history. She died at Troy, Kan., in 1879, and of her ten children five are living. As to the conspicuous part taken by members of the Toole family in the industrial development and public history of Montana, we need only refer to the sketches of the lives of Hon. Joseph K. Toole, the present governor of the state, and E. W. Toole, a representative member of the bar of the state, appearing on other pages of this work, the gentlemen mentioned being brothers of the subject of this review, as is also B. W. Toole, a leading merchant in the city of Billings.

Claudius B. Toole received his educational training in the public schools of Savannah and St. Joseph, Mo., and in private schools in the interior of that state. Soon after the Civil war was inaugurated, Mr. Toole enlisted for service in the Confederate army in 1862, becoming a member of the Missouri State Guards, at St. Joseph. He was in the command of Gen. Sterling Price for a period of two years. In 1864 he was captured at Iuka, Miss., while inside the Federal lines, but as he was attired in a civilian's suit of blue he managed to make good his escape, though not without much difficulty and hazard. On his return to Missouri Mr. Toole began the reading of law at St. Joseph, this being a profession in which the family has distinguished itself, and he continued his studies until he became eligible for admission to the bar of the state, of which he became a member in 1866. In the winter of that year he came to Helena, Mont., and thus gained title to being a pioneer. He remained in Helena for a period of two years, and in 1868 he removed to Kansas, and engaged in farming and stockraising for ten years and also operated a ranch near Helena, Mont., from 1875 to

1878. From 1881 to 1885 Mr. Toole was chief clerk at the Blackfeet Indian agency, under Maj. Allen and Baldwin, and thereafter served until 1889 as deputy collector of customs, under D. G. Brown, being stationed at Sweet Grass, on the Canadian line. At the present time Mr. Toole is a member of the state board of sheep commissioners, which has supervision of the sheep industry in the state and through the interposition of which much has been done to protect and foster this great industry. In 1889 Mr. Toole located on Willow creek, in the Sweet Grass Hills district, Choteau county, where, with government claims purchased and with leased lands he now has a ranch of 5,000 acres, the same being known as the Diamond Willow Ranch, by reason of the handsome grove of willows which surround and beautify the homestead site. Mr. Toole controls Willow creek for a distance of ten miles, and through this source and the water supplies from numerous springs in the surrounding hills the ranch is most effectively irrigated at all seasons when needed. For the first three years after locating in Choteau county he devoted his attention principally to the raising of cattle, but since 1892 he has made the sheep industry his principal field of enterprise, running an average of about 6,000 head, while his herd of high-grade cattle usually numbers about 400 head. In addition to his extensive stock interests Mr. Toole also harvests large quantities of hay each season, and devotes some attention to general farming and gardening.

In politics Mr. Toole gives allegiance to the Democratic party, and has been active in forwarding its cause. He is a man of marked individuality, is progressive in his methods, of genial personality, and has gained the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He maintains a public-spirited attitude and is ever ready to lend his influence and aid to every cause or project tending to conserve the material prosperity and advancement of his county and state. At Albia, Iowa, in 1876, Mr. Toole was united in marriage to Miss Belle Hazlett Mullen, who was born in Ohio, the daughter of James Mullen, who was one of the pioneers of Iowa, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Toole have three children: Claudia, who is the wife of Cornelius E. Price, a successful stockgrower of Choteau county; Edwin Bruce, who assists in conducting the home ranch; and Claudius Lucien, who acts as his father's private secretary.

WILLIAM P. TODD has no reason to regret locating in the beautiful Gallatin valley, Mont. His home is equipped with every comfort and convenience necessary to a successful prosecution of agriculture and its various lines, and surrounding his farm residence are commodious barns and other outbuildings. He was born in Macon county, Mo., January 5, 1863. His parents, Hiram W. and Nancy A. (Mitchell) Todd, were natives of eastern Tennessee. The paternal grandfather, Preston Todd, also a Tennessean, removed with his family to Missouri many years ago, and became one of the prominent pioneers of the state. He was by occupation a farmer. Hiram W. Todd, the father, followed the same line of business until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he served some years in the army, returned to Missouri and re-engaged in farm work. On May 7, 1879, he left for Montana, by mule team, and was seventy-five days on the road. No trouble was experienced from Indians, but it was a serious matter to supply the mules with feed. He went direct to Gallatin county, and settled near the mouth of West Gallatin canyon, where for a number of years he engaged in farming, later removing to Elk Grove, nine miles west of Bozeman, where he remained until his death in 1893. A family of eleven children survived him.

The education of William P. Todd, our subject, was begun in Missouri and completed in the district schools of Gallatin county. Until 1885 he remained industriously at work on the homestead, and at that date engaged in business on his own account. In 1893 he secured a homestead in the Gallatin valley, section 22, township 2, south of range 4, east, and for five years operated this property successfully. In the year 1899 he disposed of this, and the following season purchased the "Jack Lane" ranch, one and one-half miles southeast of Salesville, comprising 240 acres, well irrigated and very productive for all kinds of cereals.

United in marriage on December 5, 1889, to Miss Addie A. Lemons, of Adair county, Mo., they became the parents of four interesting children: Hiram Lester, Ethel A., Thomas Baird and Carrie M. Mrs. Todd is the daughter of T. G. Lemons, who came to Montana in 1879 and settled at the mouth of Spanish creek, Gallatin valley. For a number of years Mr. Todd served efficiently as school trustee. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Yeo-

men. Of the latter order Mrs. Todd is also a member. He is one of the most substantial citizens of Gallatin county.

JOSIAH H. TRERISE, assistant superintendent of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, and recognized as one of the representative young business men of the city of Butte, is a native of the upper peninsula of Michigan, having been born at Central Mine, Keweenaw county, on July 26, 1869, the son of Edward H. and Emma Trerise, natives respectively of England and the state of Illinois. Edward H. Trerise came to the United States at the age of nineteen years and located in the great mining district of northern Michigan, where he found employment in the mines and eventually became superintendent of the Central mine. He continued his residence in Keweenaw county for several years, and there was solemnized his marriage. In 1878 he came west to Leadville, Colo., being among the first to reach that mining camp, and there he was installed as foreman of the Iron Silver mine four years, removing thence to New Mexico and locating at Georgetown, where he had charge of the Naiad Queen Mining Company's interests. In 1890 he came to Montana and took up his residence in Helena, where his wife now makes her home. He was in the employ of L. Z. Leiter, the well-known Chicago capitalist, as a mining expert, having charge of the Madisonian mine, in Madison county, until his death in September, 1901. It may be stated that he was a representative of Mr. Leiter's interests ever since locating in Leadville.

Josiah Henry Trerise, the immediate subject of this review, accompanied his parents upon their several removals, being the eldest in a family of six children, and was ten years of age at the time of the family's locating in Leadville, Colo., then a primitive mining camp. There he attended a log-cabin school, walking two miles over the hills each day to con his studies in the modest little institution of learning. After the removal of the family to New Mexico our subject was with his father much of the time in the mines, and thus he gained that intimate and practical knowledge of the details of the mining industry that has so greatly conserved his success and advancement in later years. In 1887 he went to Dixon, Ill., where he entered a commercial college, completing a

course, and later a thorough course in civil engineering, remaining in the college for a period of two years. Being thoroughly prepared by specific and theoretical study and by previous practical experience, Mr. Trerise returned to New Mexico and became identified with the mining industry as a surveyor for his father. Incidentally, to perfect himself for the work to which he had chosen to direct his attention as a vocation, he took up practical mining in all its details, without remuneration, and thus became an expert in the line. In 1891 Mr. Trerise came to Montana, locating in Butte, where he entered the employ of the Boston & Montana Mining Company under the able management of the late Thomas Couch, in the capacity of chief mining engineer. In this position he continued in the employ of Mr. Couch until 1897, and within this time he did some phenomenal work in connection with the development of the Commanche mine. In the year last mentioned he became associated with F. Augustus Heinze, with whose mining interests he has since been consecutively identified, being now assistant superintendent of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, the important corporation at whose head Mr. Heinze stands. He is a man of marked executive ability and this, with his technical and practical knowledge, has made him a valuable factor in the gigantic operations of the company, while he enjoys the confidence and esteem of both the officials of his corporation and those who are employed under his management.

Mr. Trerise has always taken a lively interest in political matters and has given strict allegiance to the Republican party, whose principles and policies he ardently advocates. Fraternally he is a member of Silver Bow Lodge No. 24, B. P. O. E., in Butte. On February 22, 1895, was consummated the marriage of Mr. Trerise and Miss Anna Kingsbury, who was born in Sterling, Ill., the daughter of Asa and Margaret Kingsbury, natives respectively of Massachusetts and New York. Our subject and his wife enjoy a distinctive popularity in the social circles of Butte, and their home is one in which the refined amenities are ever in evidence.

WILLIAM TROTTER.—One of the worthy pioneers of the west and conspicuously identified with an industry that was one of the most important in the early days, that of staging, in which

he operated extensively and successfully for many years, Mr. Trotter is a native of Washington county, Pa., born on November 20, 1836. His parents were William and Mary (Duncan) Trotter, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Ohio. They removed from Pennsylvania to Steubenville, Ohio, remained ten years, after which they located at Bentonsport, Iowa, which was their home for many years. He was a tailor and the father of six sons. William Trotter received educational training in private schools in Ohio, and in 1854 became identified with stage driving, continuing at this for many years. He first began his operations by driving a stage between Keokuk and Des Moines, later driving between Leavenworth, Kan., and the western part of Missouri. In 1859 he joined Johnston's army, and drove an ambulance from Leavenworth to Fort Laramie, making the return trip four months later with government teams. In 1860, as teamster for Stebbins & Porter, he took a load of bacon and whisky to Pike's Peak, Colo., where he remained and again for twelve years was identified with stage driving at a time when it was attended with no little excitement and peril. While Mr. Trotter always carried a gun, he says that he preferred running to shooting, resorting to fire arms only when absolutely necessary. For two years, from 1855, Mr. Trotter was a teamster with the famous Van Amberg circus. In 1872 he removed to Idaho, and engaged in driving stage between Boise and Kelton, Utah. This stage line covered 500 miles, each driver driving fifty miles.

In 1876 Mr. Trotter came to Montana and located in Boulder valley in the hotel business, conducting the hotel at Boulder Springs for six years. The equipments of the baths were then unpretentious. Mr. Trotter had a spray bath, made from a gunny sack, and later improvements were made, a drygoods box being used as a bath tub, and it was fenced in for protection, no building being utilized. Some of the patrons took their baths without removing their "chaps" or spurs, so that a tub of porcelain or marble was hardly appropriate. Mr. Trotter later, and until 1890, conducted the Boulder House, formerly a stage station but which had been remodeled into an attractive hotel. After remaining out of business three months he again took the hotel and, re-naming it the Windsor House, conducted it until June 1, 1901.

Mr. Trotter was particularly fortunate in his stage driving experience of thirty-five years. His

routes were for the most part in wild sections, where desperadoes were in abundance and hold-ups of frequent occurrence. But in all his long experience his stage was molested on only one or two occasions, when his passengers were robbed by the road agents, but no one was injured. Once when his stage was held up, a Chinese passenger dropped his "poke" in the straw on the bottom of the stage and thus saved its contents of four hundred dollars in gold dust. Mr. Trotter still maintains his residence in Boulder, where he is held in the highest esteem. In politics he gives his support to the Republican party, while fraternally he is identified with the United Workmen. In June, 1877, he was united in marriage to Mrs. George Stafford, whose maiden name was Sarah Harris, and who was born in Covington, Ky.

HENRY W. TURNER.—The new potency, electricity, or rather the old potency which has assumed such Protean characteristics within a few years, has laid the human mind under tribute for a new field of activities and has enriched our language with an entire new class of words. Among its devotees who have achieved distinction in that line is Henry W. Turner, of Butte, manager of the Butte Electric & Power Company. He was born at Madison, Wis., September 27, 1863, a son of Henry W. and Sarah (Noland) Turner, the former born in New York in 1836 and the latter in Michigan in 1837. The father graduated as an M. D., and served four years as a surgeon in the field during the Civil war. In 1865 he located at Osage, Iowa, where he practiced his profession until his death, in 1876. His widow died at Butte, Mont., April 14, 1900. Mr. Turner was educated at the public schools of Osage, Iowa, and the Shattuck Military School at Faribault, Minn. In 1879 he settled at Ashton, Dak., and engaged in farming for eight years. In 1885 he took a course in shorthand at Yankton, and for a year was stenographer in the United States land office at Huron, S. D. In 1887 he went to St. Paul with the Thomson-Huston Electric Company. He remained there two years and then went to Portland, Ore., as the North Pacific coast agent for the company. In June, 1891, he was transferred to Helena, Mont., in the same capacity, and in September, 1892, came to Butte to take the management of the Butte General Electric Com-

pany, a consolidation of the Silver Bow and Butte Electric Light & Power Companies, now known as the Butte Electric & Power Company. He is a prominent Freemason, holding membership in Butte Lodge, Deer Lodge Chapter, Montana Commandery, Butte, and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Helena. He was married at St. Paul, Minn., in 1891, to Miss Mary N. Le Beau, a native of Chicago, Ill. They have one child, Frances Marie, born July 15, 1892.

HENRY C. TURNER.—A product and one of its typical representatives, Henry C. Turner was born near Roseburg, in Douglas county, Ore., March 17, 1857, the son of James S. and Rachel A. Turner, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Indiana. They were among the heroic pioneers who crossed the plains in 1853, and located in Douglas county, where the father, in partnership with his uncle, J. M. Eberline, built and operated the first sawmill. The partnership was profitable and continued until 1858, when Mr. Turner purchased Mr. Eberline's interest. Mr. Eberline then gave attention to running the leading flouring mill of the county, better known as South Umpque mills. He was a very good friend to all the emigrants and for that reason is widely known. James Turner continued in the sawmill business until 1872, then disposed of it at a good profit and removed to Coos county, and there spent six years in the meat business. In 1878 he sold this and removed to eastern Oregon where he turned his attention to stockraising. In politics he was a Republican, in church affiliation a Methodist, and in fraternal relations a prominent Mason of high degree. He was an enthusiastic member of the order, rendered valuable assistance in spreading its influence in this far western country, and was instrumental in organizing lodges in Oregon at Brownsville and Oakland. He had ten children, and eight are still living: Elizabeth, David N., Joseph L., John F., Henry C., Phoebe H., Ida M. and James A.

Henry C. Turner remained with his parents until he reached his eighteenth year, and then began to make his own living. He learned the carpenter's trade and soon took contracts in building. This line he continued until 1878, when he became purchasing agent for a California stockman, with whom he remained until 1881. In that year he

joined the stampede to eastern Oregon, and, securing control of 1,000 acres of land, passed the next ten years in farming with good results. In 1891 he removed to Harney county, Ore., and engaged in stockraising, which he followed until 1899, when he sold out and began trailing horses, going to Idaho, where he remained through the winter and well into the next year. Not finding a location that suited him he drove his horses into Montana, arriving September 24, 1900. In the spring of 1901 he sold his horses, purchased cattle and his present ranch of 160 acres, to which he has added 640 acres of leased railroad land. A good part of his ranch is yielding excellent crops of hay, grain and vegetables. He depends principally, however, on cattle for his revenue, and in raising and handling them is quite successful. His ranch is located near the Beartooth mountains, on Willow creek, twenty-six miles northeast of Helena. Here he conducts a ferry across the Missouri river which is a great convenience to the neighborhood and the traveling public. He was also influential in getting the Beartooth and Chestnut valley road located and built. Politically he is an ardent Republican.

On November 15, 1883, Mr. Turner was united in marriage with Miss Elmira B. McKinney, a native of North Carolina and daughter of William and Hulda McKinney, also natives of the Old North state, who moved to Oregon in 1881. While in the south her father was engaged in stock dealing and merchandising. He was active in Republican politics, and was sheriff of the county in his old home. Since 1882 he has been a successful Oregon farmer, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. They have eight children, all living: Jessie O., Moses M., Elmira B., James D., Huldah M., William, Robert and Edith. Mr. and Mrs. Turner have two children: Clyde E. and Leta M. They have lived useful lives and are highly esteemed.

Denver, Colo., by ox teams, and from there to Humboldt by mule train. One incident of the trip was the fortunate escape of one of the party who permitted his team to lag and was cut off by Indians. The frightened mules stampeded and carried the driver safely to the camp. Going from Denver to Stockton, Cal., Mr. Tuttle remained there for the winter and in the spring he started for Montana with California horses, but at Salt Lake City traded his team for cattle, with which he made the journey to Alder gulch, where he arrived on July 8, 1864, and remained until the fall of 1866. Here he prospected and mined to a considerable extent, then removed to Fish creek, took up government land and engaged in dairying, which he conducted until his death in 1870.

S. F. Tuttle and his brother purchased the old homestead which they conducted until 1896, when they disposed of it and removed to Whitehall, Mont., and engaged in the stock and mercantile business. Mr. Tuttle was also interested largely in the Jefferson Valley Trading Company, and one of its directors. He continued at Whitehall until 1900, when he purchased the Belcher ranch at Boulder, and made that the family residence. He still retains his interest in the trading company. He has an elegant residence, fine and commodious barns and a most valuable ranch of 320 acres, thoroughly equipped for the profitable pursuit of the industry in which he is engaged. At present his principal crop is hay, but he purposes shortly to raise blooded cattle. In 1873 Mr. Tuttle was one of the masculine principals of a double wedding, W. W. McCall being the other. Mr. Tuttle was united to Miss Derinda J. Butts, of Jackson county, Mo., the daughter of Jonas and Lowanna (Gist) Butts, natives of Jasper county, Miss. Mr. Butts was a planter and in 1863 removed to Nebraska and later to Colorado and Montana, reaching Alder gulch in June, 1864. He resided at Helena for five years, from 1865, and followed mining. He then went to Pleasant Valley in Jefferson county and followed ranching, exchanging his mining property for cattle, and in this business he continued until his death in 1873. His wife survived him ten years, dying in 1883, leaving three daughters. Ten children have come to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle: Arthur, on the ranch at Pleasant Valley; Frank W., killed by a frightened horse that fell upon him, crushing out his life; Cora, now Mrs. William Kincaid; an infant, deceased; Sherman F., attending the Wes-

S. F. TUTTLE is the present county treasurer of Jefferson county, and was born in Noble county, Ind., on July 21, 1848, one of a family of eight sons and four daughters. His father removed from Indiana to Marion and Warren county, Iowa, in 1849, where he remained engaged in farming and also conducting a saw mill until the spring of 1863. He then crossed the plains to

Iteyan University at Helena; Claude, Earl, Ada, Lulu and Errett, all at present attending school. For a number of years Mr. Tuttle has been a trustee and clerk of the school board. Politically he is a loyal Democrat, frequently representing his party as a delegate to state and county conventions, and in 1900 he was elected county treasurer of Jefferson county, in which office of high trust he is efficiently serving. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. There is a prosperous appearance everywhere around the beautiful ranch of Mr. Tuttle. It is evident he has found his highest degree of prosperity in Jefferson county, and in the community he is a highly valued citizen.

RICHARD LOCKEY.—It is as a man of affairs that Mr. Lockey takes pre-eminence in the commercial and political history of Montana, with which he has been closely identified since 1866. He was born in Yorkshire, England, on June 11, 1845, the third of the nine children of John and Mary Lockey. His parents emigrated to the United States in 1846, locating at Dubuque, Iowa. Here their children were reared, and young Richard had such advantages for an education as were afforded by the schools of a frontier town. Meager as those advantages then were, by diligence and close application he laid a foundation for a business life which has stood him in good stead throughout his active and successful career. Leaving school at the age of twelve he clerked for three years in a country store, after which he worked in the lead mines of Dubuque, with brief intermissions, until the breaking out the Civil war. In 1862, though only seventeen years of age, he offered himself for enlistment and was twice refused on account of his youth. He was finally accepted in a clerical capacity, and at Patterson, Mo., was attached to the Fremont Hussars, which, by consolidation with the Benton Hussars, later formed the Fourth Missouri Cavalry. In November, 1862, his command accompanied that of Gen. Davidson's on an expedition into southeastern Missouri and Arkansas. In 1863 he was with Gen. Asboth at Columbus, Ky., and with Col. Geo. E. Waring's cavalry command in Kentucky and Tennessee. Early in 1864 he accompanied Gen. Sherman's army from Vicksburg in its march

across Mississippi into Alabama, and, returning to Vicksburg, he joined Gen. Banks' famous Red river expedition. Mr. Lockey then was in charge of the commissary and quartermaster departments of Gen. A. J. Smith's command, the Sixteenth Army Corps. In the fall of 1864 he fell a victim to the unhealthful climate of the south and the exposure of army life, and, after recovery from a dangerous illness at Memphis, he returned to Dubuque, where he entered Bayliss' Commercial College, from which he was graduated. During the winter of 1865-6 he was engaged at St. Louis in settling up the quartermaster's books and accounts of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry and Sixteenth Army Corps. In the spring of 1866 he made the hazardous journey across the plains, traveling by team from Dubuque to Helena, and from the Platte river over the Bozeman cutoff, reaching Confederate gulch on July 4, and arriving in Helena July 7, 1866. Here he located and here he was first employed in the building of the Truitt and Plaisted ditch. He then became a clerk in a store, where he remained for three years. He subsequently read law in the offices of Col. W. F. Sanders and Chumaseo & Chadwick for eighteen months. On June 5, 1870, he was united in marriage at Helena to Miss Emily E. Jeffrey, of Leavenworth, Kan. They have had five children, two of whom, Mary Isabella and Richard, Jr., are living.

In 1871 Mr. Lockey engaged in merchandising at Helena and, in 1876, opened a branch store at Bozeman, where he manufactured under contract large quantities of hard bread for the United States military and Indian departments. In 1881 he sold the Bozeman store to his brothers, John and George W., who continued the business as Lockey Brothers, and the Helena store was sold to William H. Ulm. He then turned his attention to real estate, insurance and abstracts, and is now among the leaders in that line in Montana. He has large real estate holdings, mines and other enterprises, was one of the organizers and is a director of the American National Bank of Helena, is president of the Lockey Investment Company, and was president of the Helena Trust Company and Helena Rapid Transit Railway, and at present holds important positions in other corporations. His undertakings have been characterized by a knowledge of organization and such zeal and energy that success was assured. Of a mental organization highly deliberative, his plans are never



Richard Loekey.

quickly conceived or chimerical in character, but always the emanation of a deductive analysis peculiar to the trained thinker. Mr. Lockey is prominently and actively identified with the various branches of Masonic character, including Knights Templar, Scottish Rite and Mystic Shrine, and he has officiated in many of their higher offices. He is an active member of the Odd Fellows, Sons of St. George and other societies. He has served three years as grand receiver of the grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Montana. In 1868 he assisted in the organization of the Good Templars' order in Helena, and officiated in all of its higher offices.

He is one of the largest contributors to the Montana Wesleyan University, and is vice-president of its board of trustees. He is justly esteemed for his public spirit in the gift of Lockey Avenue park to the city of Helena, and he was one of the principal owners of the land which was donated to the state of Montana for the capitol building site. Recently he was the largest contributor to the fund for enlarging the Lewis and Clarke county courthouse square or park. A lifelong Republican, in 1892 he was elected a member of the Montana legislature, where he distinguished himself as a man of patriotism, breadth of mind and progressive ideas. He has also served in the city council of Helena, has been twice a member of the city board of education and has furthered the interests of the community in other important positions. He is known throughout the state as the Duke of Last Chance, from the fact that he has for nearly a quarter of a century been the presiding officer of the "House of Lords," a burlesque legislative assembly which was organized in Virginia City many years ago and removed to Helena when the capital was transferred thither. His natural adaptation for presiding over such an assembly is marked. Nature made him a humorist of a quaint type, and, possessing thorough knowledge of parliamentary law, he is quick and incisive in his rulings. His assumed gravity is never disturbed by the mirth and hilarity of this assembly, and by his serious demeanor he gives a grave dignity to the scenes enacted in this mock tribunal, in which no objectionable features have ever been permitted by him. It has given him a reputation in the northwest and the influence of this body upon real legislation has been wholesome and salutary.

P D. TWOHY.—In his origin but one generation removed from the Emerald Isle, Patrick D. Twohy, the captivating, conscientious and accomplished treasurer of Deer Lodge county, bears ever about him the evergreen of good-fellowship and the fragrance of sincere and hearty manhood which are so suggestive of all that is best in old Ireland's contributions to American citizenship. His useful life began something less than half a century ago at Copper Harbor in northern Michigan, where his father, Dennis, and his mother, Margaret (Casey) Twohy, had settled after their marriage in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1850. They were both natives of Ireland, who had emigrated to America at the first opportunity that came to them after they grew up, the father arriving in New York about the year 1846. They sought the promised chance to win Dame Fortune's smile in the comparatively untrodden fields of the west, removing to Michigan about 1851, and there prospering and raising a family of five children, of whom the Treasurer was the eldest. He secured what school advantages were available under the circumstances, in the winter months of his boyhood years, and when he was nearly grown adopted the vocation of his father and farmed for a short time. When he was twenty years old he located in St. Paul, Minn., where he entered the employ of the old St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, now the Great Northern. He was so faithful and strict in his attention to business, and so intelligent and skillful in the discharge of his duties, that he was soon promoted to the position of foreman of the freight department of the road. In this new responsibility he won the esteem of the men who worked under him and the increased confidence of his employers. For seven years he served them with zeal and fidelity, and then resigned the post in order to engage in the retail grocery business with his brothers. In 1892 the persuasive voice of Montana, calling for men of force and capacity to come and aid in the development of her resources, and promising good rewards for faithful service, reached his ear and moved him to seek the guerdon at her hands. He reached Butte in November of that year, and within a short time secured a contract for constructing a part of the grade of the B. A. & P. Railway. He completed this in two years, and then assumed the management of the Warm Springs livery stable in Anaconda. This business occupied him profitably until he was elected

county treasurer in November, 1898, receiving a majority of 1,400 votes. He bore himself so modestly in this office, and withal discharged its duties with such conspicuous fairness, intelligence and consideration for all interests, individual and general, that at the end of his term he was unanimously re-nominated by his own party and endorsed by every other in the field except the Republican, and was triumphantly re-elected by a good majority, which in the general upheaval of the time and disintegration of parties was a very gratifying tribute to his course as an official and his worth as a man.

Mr. Twohy' is unmarried, but is by no means devoid of admirable social qualities which find expression in part in the good-fellowship engendered by the fraternal orders. He is a member of the order of Elks and of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, in both of which he takes great interest. There is a dash of sporting blood in him also, which makes him fond of good horses, and a keen and discriminating judge of their merits. It is safe to say that no man in Anaconda has more friends than P. D. Twohy, and that no man deserves friends better.

HENRY UTLEY.—One of the successful and highly-honored ranchers of Madison county is Henry Utley, who was born in Wayne county, Mich., on September 25, 1833, the son of Ephraim H. Utley, who was a native of Vermont and a practical New England farmer. He went to Michigan in 1821, and there was principally engaged in looking up lands for eastern investors and there he made his home until his death in 1861. Henry Utley when only fourteen years old assumed his individual connection with the responsibilities of life, and worked at lumbering until he was twenty-six years old. At the time of the Civil war his patriotism was enkindled, and he three times enlisted for service in the Union ranks, but on each occasion was rejected on account of impaired health. He removed with his family to Montana, and in 1880 located on his present ranch, which is situated just north of Pageville, Madison county. Here he has a finely improved property and has been successful in his ranching operations. Politically Mr. Utley has ever been a staunch Republican, and, while a resident of Michigan, served as deputy sheriff and as

highway commissioner. For nineteen years, from the time of the establishing of the school district of Pageville, he has been school trustee, taking a deep interest in educational affairs and in all else that tends to aid the welfare of the community, and, with his wife, belongs to the Baptist church. On July 22, 1855, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Utley to Miss Elmina C. Page, who was born in Ellington, Chautauqua county, N. Y. She is a sister of Hon. J. M. Page, of Twin Bridges. Mr. and Mrs. Utley are the parents of four children, Charles Leslie, born in 1858, is married and has a ranch near the homestead of his father; Blanche died at the age of seven years; Maytie R., born in 1868, is engaged in teaching, and Belle, born in 1875, is the wife of T. C. Mills, of Helena.

MRS. ELIZA J. VAN BROCKLIN.—The noble pioneer women of Montana have borne bravely the privations and vicissitudes of life on the frontier, enduring dangers with courage and fortitude and contributing to a greater degree than is often appreciated, to the establishment of a great commonwealth, for the center of true national greatness and prosperity is the home, and of the home the true woman is the presiding genius. One of this number is Mrs. Van Brocklin, who was born on November 3, 1830, in Canton, Ohio, which was so long the home of President McKinley. Her parents, Louis and Sarah (Snyder) Kyle, were natives of Pennsylvania. They removed to Ohio in 1829, the father there following the carpenter's trade and farming. In the family were nine children, of whom six are living, Mrs. Van Brocklin having been the third in order of birth. She attended the public schools of Ohio, and there, in 1851, was solemnized her marriage to Jerome Neely, who was born in Pennsylvania. They took up their residence in Illinois, but failing health compelled Mr. Neely to go to California, where his death occurred in 1852, only one year after his marriage. He left one son, James, who has ever been the companion and mainstay of his mother, of whose fine ranch property he now has entire supervision.

Mrs. Van Brocklin, after the death of her husband, removed to Iowa, where she resided with her uncle on his farm for over ten years. She removed to Denver, Colo., in 1863, and in the fall was united in marriage with Adam Van Brocklin,

who was born in New York, and whom she accompanied to Montana in the spring of 1864. They located in Nevada City, Alder gulch, remained five years, and then came to her present home, taking up government land in the Ruby valley, at a point two miles south of the village of Laurin. The ranch comprises 360 acres of fertile land, is thoroughly equipped with the best of improvements and is practically all available for cultivation. Mr. Van Brocklin was summoned from earth in 1881, but his widow and her son have continued to reside on the old homestead. Mr. Van Brocklin was a Republican in politics, and James Neely, the son of Mrs. Van Brocklin, gives his support to the principles of the same party. He has never married, but devotes to his mother filial care and solicitude. Mrs. Van Brocklin has a wide circle of friends in the community where she has lived so many years. Her religious faith is that of the Society of Friends, in which she is a birthright member.

JOHN VANDERBILT.—Much of romance lingers about the pioneer epoch in Montana, and, in retrospect, this element preponderates over the hardships and privations endured by the sturdy, true-hearted men who laid the foundations for our great commonwealth, building better than they realized at the time. The life history of none of these sterling pioneers should fail of perpetual record, and among them John Vanderbilt has a prominent place as one of Montana's honored pioneers. Mr. Vanderbilt comes of Knickerbocker stock, and of the well-known Holland family of which Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt was a most conspicuous member, Abraham H. Vanderbilt, father of our Montana Vanderbilt, being an own cousin of that able business man.

John Vanderbilt was born in Wayne county, N. Y., on June 1, 1837, the fifth of the ten children born to Abraham H. and Julia (Paton) Vanderbilt. His father, a native of New Jersey, was for years a resident and a farmer in western New York. John Vanderbilt was identified with farming and educated in the common schools in New York until he had attained his legal majority, when, in 1858, he came to the west, locating in Kansas, where he learned the carpenter trade and remained until 1860, when he joined the throng of gold-seekers making their way westward. He

visited the sites of Pueblo and Colorado Springs and thence went to Denver, then a primitive mining camp, and on to Central City, where he remained two years. In April, 1862, Mr. Vanderbilt started across the plains and over the mountains to Oregon. His party made its way into Idaho territory, of which Montana was then a part, and stopped about twenty-five miles from where Boise now stands. Here he and his fifteen companions manufactured pack saddles and started for the Florence mines. They employed a guide who agreed to pilot them through in three days. On the 4th of July the party encamped on top of the Salmon mountains, then covered with snow, and there cooked and ate their dinner under somewhat extraordinary conditions. They continued their journey to a small stream and here they lost their guide who mysteriously disappeared; they, however, went on to the Salmon river and thence up the Big Hole river, where they met Judge M. H. Lott and his brother John, the well-known pioneers. The party exhausted their provisions, and proceeded to Fort Owens, from which Mr. Vanderbilt made his way to the Bitter Root valley, and worked at cradling wheat. In December, 1862, he crossed the Mullan pass on his way to Bannack in deep snow, standing guard at night to keep the wolves at bay while his companions slept. He reached Bannack on December 27, and there followed placer mining for a time and then engaged in cutting timber during the remainder of the winter.

In the spring of 1863, in company with Gov. Hauser, James Stuart and thirteen others, Mr. Vanderbilt started for the Wind river, and this expedition has been fully described by Gov. Hauser in published articles. It is sufficient here to recall the fact that the party had a sharp fight with Indians on the Big Horn river, two of the number being killed and another shot by accident, while Mr. Vanderbilt received a slight wound. After this battle the party went east across the Big Horn mountains up the Wind river to the South pass, where they struck the emigrant road. Provisions came to a low point on the way and they had to eat raw buffalo meat. They returned to Bannack by Lander's cutoff, and soon afterward received the news of the rich gold discoveries in Alder gulch. Mr. Vanderbilt at once went to Virginia City and was very successful in his mining operations there, as were the majority of those who worked placer claims. In 1866

he took up his residence on a ranch in the Jefferson valley, but the grasshoppers destroyed his crops, and in the fall he worked in the erection of buildings for the Midas Mining Company, receiving \$10 per day for mason work. In 1868 he mined in Norwegian gulch and in 1869 devoted much of his time to prospecting. In 1870 Mr. Vanderbilt did the stone work on the Heyman mill on Ruby river, and in 1871 he was engaged in successful freighting from Fort Benton to the mining towns. In December, 1871, he returned to his home in New York and for two years was in the east, passing a portion of the time in Missouri and Indiana. He has never married, and now resides in the pleasant little village of Norris, where he still works at his trade of a carpenter and builder and where he is held in the highest esteem by old and young. In politics he supports the Democratic party, and his religious faith is Presbyterian.

ATTANAS VIAUX, leaving the peaceful shades of St. Martine, near Montreal, Canada, the home of his childhood and youth, where he was born May 2, 1847, and remained until he was nineteen years old, in obedience to the loud voice of the far western territory of the American Union for volunteers in her great army of conquest over nature, plunged into the midst of hardships, dangers and toil to which he was not accustomed, confronting savage beasts and still more savage men in deadly combat, Attanas Viaux, our subject, had he not been made of stern stuff and possessed the real grit of true manliness, would have faltered in his course and returned to the home of his youth. But he persevered in his determination to win a home and a name among this new people at whatever cost of personal peril and sacrifice, and has succeeded beyond his expectations.

His father was Ernstine Viaux, an amiable and prosperous farmer at St. Martine from early life to the end of his days, which came in 1875. Attanas was reared and educated on the homestead, and in 1866, when he was nineteen years old, he started with a freighting outfit for Colorado. The outfits which preceded his had trouble with the Indians and had men killed in fights with them. This fact determined his party to change its destination and go to Montana, which they did by way of the Bozeman cutoff, arriving at the city of Bozeman

September 25. Mr. Viaux remained there a short time, and on Christmas day, 1866, he went over to the Yellowstone and began herding cattle, following this occupation until April 16, 1867. That night and the night previous, Col. Bozeman, who had promised to take one Tom Coover over to the Big Horn Fort, lodged at the Viaux cabin, in company with C. L. Smith. On the morning of the 17th they left the cabin about eight o'clock to proceed on their journey, and the herders hooked up their horses and started to Bozeman. They traveled about six miles, and then camped for the night. The next morning Mr. Viaux rose early and went back over the road they had traveled the day before to bring up some cattle that were too poor to keep in line. On the way he met a man who proved to be Coover, who fired his gun into the air to show that he was not hostile, and when he came up said that while he and Bozeman were camping for dinner on Bridger creek three Indians came up and made signs for a conference with them. Coover did not wish to let them come to the cabin, but Bozeman said he knew one of them and permitted him to approach. Bozeman soon saw that he was mistaken, and Coover started for the horses, two of which were saddle horses and one a packhorse. At this juncture the Indian who was talking to Col. Bozeman stepped aside, and one of the others shot at the Colonel, striking him in the breast. He shouted to Coover, "I'm shot," and raised his gun to shoot the Indian, but before he could do it another shot struck him within two inches of the first, and he died within a few minutes. The Indians then shot at Coover, grazing his left shoulder, but he escaped into the brush, remaining hidden until after the Indians had looted the camp and left. They took nearly everything of value, including the horses, the ammunition and Col. Bozeman's gun, which they afterward threw into the creek. When they had gone Coover returned to the camp and found that Col. Bozeman was dead. He took from the body a watch and some little money which the Indians had left and started for the camp where they had spent the previous night to get help for burying the Colonel's remains. He struck the wrong place for fording the river and had a narrow escape from drowning. Mr. Kinzie loaned him a horse on which he rode into Bozeman and obtained a party who went back and buried the Colonel near where he was killed. Some years after the body was removed to Bozeman and buried in a manner commensurate with

the standing of the man in the community and the service he had rendered to this whole section of the country.

After this tragic event Mr. Viaux put in four years at saw milling, and then engaged in freighting for several months with a fair degree of success. He followed this with eight years of prosperous farming, and then went to the mouth of Gallatin canyon and took up a homestead on which he has since lived. He has increased his ranch to 853 acres, on which he erected, in 1897, a fine stone residence and a full complement of barns and other outbuildings. The residence is built in modern style and equipped with all desirable conveniences. The buildings are well located, and the place is altogether a very attractive and pleasing one. It shows evidence of the most progressive spirit in its owner, and marks him as one of the leading men in his line in the neighborhood. He has been engaged mainly in raising superior breeds of horses and cattle, preferring Norman horses and shorthorn cattle. He is well thought of by his associates, and has contributed his share to the growth and development of the county and that portion of the state.

RUDOLF VOGEL, the interesting subject of this review, is a native of Switzerland, where he was born May 13, 1852, the son of Fredoline and Anna (Stauffacher) Vogel, natives of the little Alpine republic, where their ancestors had lived for many generations. His grandfather, Jasper Vogel, would often quicken and color the childish fancies of our subject with tales of the Napoleonic wars, in which both he and his father had personal experiences of an unpleasant character. The elder Vogel, great-grandfather of Rudolf, was, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, a mail carrier in Switzerland, and used his teams as a means of distributing groceries and other articles of merchandise through the rural districts along his route. He was harassed by the French soldiers in their passage through the country on the way to or from Italy, and on one occasion, in 1807, when our subject's grandfather Jasper was in charge of the wagon, a body of the French intercepted him and took everything he was carrying except the mail. The frequent and extensive losses during these troublous times caused them to give up carrying the mails and turn their attention to farming, an occupa-

tion at which the father of our subject spent his life.

Rudolf Vogel remained in his native land until he was sixteen years old, attending school and assisting his father on the farm. In 1868 he came to America, landing at New Orleans, where he had relatives with whom he expected to live for a time. But owing to the devastations of the Civil war in this country, then but recently closed, his relatives were in straightened circumstances and could offer him no inducements to remain with them. They, however, secured him a place in the United States navy, in which he enlisted in 1870, and placed on the ship Delaware. He remained aboard the ship two years, and in 1872, on her arrival in California, left the service and engaged in various occupations—mining, storekeeping, farming and whatever else he could find to do. In 1881 he moved into Montana and opened a hotel in Bozeman, called the Tivoli, which he kept until 1893, and was very successful. In 1883 he purchased the ranch on which he now lives, and also had bought a small farm near by, which he rented as long as he lived in town. In 1893, having grown tired of keeping the hotel, he sold out and removed to his farm, on which he has continued to reside since that time. It is situated two miles north of Bozeman, consists of 240 acres, a large part of which is under irrigation, and rewards his labor and skill in cultivation with generous crops of wheat, timothy and other staples. He also breeds Norman and Percheron horses extensively, and devotes a good deal of attention to poultry and dairy products, strawberries and other small fruits. In this connection his large and well equipped poultry house should be mentioned. It is 75x30 feet in size, and affords good accommodation for 600 or 700 chickens, the number he usually has in stock, Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks being the preferred breeds. In 1898 he made a visit to his old home in Switzerland, and on his return brought a number of plants and shrubs indigenous to that country, in the hope of having them around him here. But all except a wild rose died.

Mr. Vogel has been twice married, on the first occasion, May 28, 1882, to Miss Paulina Goetz, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, who came to America in 1880 and located in Bozeman. Her father, David Goetz, immigrated to the United States when he was twenty years old, and settled in Philadelphia, but after some years returned to Ger-

many and spent the remainder of his life there. Mrs. Vogel died in 1889, four children surviving her, namely: Rudolph, David, Anna and Paulina. Another son, named Frederick Bozeman, who was the first child born in Bozeman after its incorporation as a city, passed away prior to her death. In 1891 Mr. Vogel was married to the sister of his first wife, Eugenia Goetz. They have four children living, Frederick, Karl Eugene, Rosa Juliana, Edward Henry, and one dead, Emma.

Mr. Vogel has not mingled much in the turmoil and strife of active politics. He is a man of strong convictions, but not an ardent partisan in the ordinary sense. He is a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a very estimable citizen, devoted to his county, his state and his adopted country, and deeply interested in the welfare of his family. He has a very desirable residence, which is a center of generous hospitality, and his ranch is beautifully located at the mouth of Bridger valley. He is a progressive and enterprising man and is highly respected by everybody.

ALEXANDER M. WALKER.—The descendant of two families distinguished in the earlier history of Virginia, a native of the great state of Iowa, where he was born January 14, 1839, comfortably settled in an inviting home after many wanderings, prominent in the regard of his fellow citizens at home and having won the respect of men throughout the state who know him, holding high office of great responsibility for a number of successive terms, Alexander M. Walker, of Anaconda, having now passed the meridian of life, can find in the retrospect of his career much that is pleasing and but little, if anything, to regret.

His father was David Walker, a native of Virginia, who emigrated to Iowa about the year 1836. He was of Revolutionary stock, a successful farmer, an active member and elder in the Presbyterian church, an ardent Democrat in politics, devoted to the interests of his party, and a man of high character and correct deportment in all the relations of life.

His mother was Nancy Davis Patterson, also a native of the Old Dominion, who removed with her parents to Iowa when she was young. They were married in Kentucky, and had eight children. Alexander was the sixth. He grew to manhood in his native state, received his education

in the public schools and at Des Moines College, which he attended four years, pursuing a full academic course therein. After leaving college he began business as a farmer, and kept at it until he concluded to go west, which he did in the spring of 1863, arriving in Montana in the summer of that year. He traveled as far as Atchinson by rail, and from there proceeded overland by stage to Denver where he remained three days. He with others then bought a wagon and four mules, and drove to Bannack, Mont., reaching that place June 2, 1863. The first night he spent in Bannack was one of great excitement. Fabulous accounts of rich finds at Alder gulch had just reached the town, and everybody was talking about the matter. Mr. Walker caught the fever, determined to go to Alder gulch and lost no time in doing so. He found there a great dearth of lumber and other facilities for work, and returned without unnecessary delay to Bannack. After mining there for a month, concluding that the facilities at Alder gulch must have improved, he went back to that point and remained eighteen months, not engaged principally in mining, however, but in lumbering. He and his partners bought a horse power sawmill and two shifts of horses to run it, twelve horses in each shift. While one was working the other was turned out to grass, the only food available. The capacity of the mill was 1,200 feet a day. In September, 1864, he went back to Iowa to spend the winter. The next spring, accompanied by his brother, he returned to Montana, stopping at Virginia City a few months, but spent the winter of 1865-66 at Deer Lodge. In the spring of 1866 he and his brother went to Elk creek and started a store. They were there two or three months and then took a sawmill into Helena and established it on Ten Mile creek. They remained in Helena twelve or fifteen years, spending the time pleasantly and profitably. In the meantime, in 1873, our subject made a trip to Nevada to look at the country. In 1881 he went into the lumber business at Butte and continued it until 1887, then went to Empire for a year and furnished lumber for a number of buildings, among them the Empire mill. In July, 1888, he took up his residence at Anaconda, and conducted a large boarding house at the copper works for five years. He has also, at times, engaged in raising sheep for market and for the wool. At one time he started with 2,500 head, which in three years increased to 4,500, besides the large quantities of

mutton which were sold. The fleece brought him a comfortable income, the last clipping netting the sum of \$4,600.

Mr. Walker is a man of considerable property. He owns valuable real estate in the cities of Anaconda and Butte, and much outside. He is a Democrat in politics, and has been chosen by his party as its nominee for county commissioner several times in succession, always being elected. He began this service in 1894, and is still in the office, having been there continuously since his first election. This alone were sufficient evidence of a vigorous and capable discharge of his official duties if the matter were not one of universal comment. He is chairman of the board, and has had some very important enterprises in charge during his incumbency. He was a principal factor in the building of the new court house, which cost \$105,000, and is given up as a marvel of cheapness. When he first went into office there was no system of keeping the tax rolls, and many persons were paying taxes on lands which were wrongly described. He and the other members of the board had a set of ownership books made, and has seen that they were carefully kept. They have been very valuable to the county. He was married April 25, 1871, to Miss Abbie B. Creel, a native of Keokuk, Iowa, and has one son, David C., who is a chemist and metallurgist, a graduate of the Montana College located at Deer Lodge and is engaged at present in the newspaper illustrating business at Butte.

JOSEPH S. WALKER, of Highwood, Choteau county, Mont., has won success through the business of cattle ranching. He was born in Grant county, Wis., December 28, 1862, the son of John Walker, a native of England who came to the United States in 1835 and followed the occupation of a miner throughout his life. In 1850 he went to California, but returned to Wisconsin, and in 1865 went to Pike's Peak, where he was very successful in his mining operations, making a rich strike, and was en route for home to enjoy the deserved profits of his lifelong industry when he died. James S. Walker, the subject of our sketch, was seven years of age when this heavy bereavement fell upon him. At that time he removed with his mother to Palo Alto, Iowa, where they remained sixteen years, and where he was educated

in the public schools, working on a farm during the summer months.

On August 28, 1886, he was married to Miss Esther I. Pugsley, daughter of Merrill Pugsley, a prominent farmer residing in Palo Alto county. Soon following his marriage Mr. Walker came to Montana and located at Great Falls, Cascade county. Subsequently he pre-empted land for ranch purposes in the vicinity of Rainbow Falls; later he filed on a tract twenty-five miles south of Great Falls, and for thirteen years he there farmed and raised stock quite successfully. When the country began to be too thickly settled for this business, or the profitable extension of it, Mr. Walker moved, in June, 1899, to Highwood creek. He is there at present, and prosecuting the business of stockraising with every evidence of success. He has land to the amount of 320 acres. Mr. Walker has one son, Floyd Merrill, aged eleven years. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and, although not a seeker after office, he takes an active interest in the trend of political events, and is a patriotic, conscientious and enterprising citizen, having the respect and confidence of all.

GEORGE K. VAUGHN.—One of the honored pioneers of Montana, and also having the distinction of being the first settler in the beautiful Camas prairie district of Missoula county, where he still maintains his home, Mr. Vaughn comes of stanch old southern lineage, and is a native of Osage county, Mo., where he was born on May 10, 1838. His father, Judge Daniel Vaughn, was born in Virginia, whence he emigrated to Osage county, Mo., in 1837, and there resided until 1855, when he removed to Hunt county, Tex., where his death occurred in 1886. For the greater portion of his active life he was a successful farmer, and in politics was a zealous and effective advocate of the Democratic party, having been prominent and influential in public affairs in both Virginia and Missouri. In the latter state he served with distinction as sheriff and as county judge of Osage county. He married Martha Bishop, who was born in Tennessee, whose death occurred in 1884 in Texas.

George K. Vaughn was reared on the homestead farm in Missouri, and his educational advantages were afforded by the public schools. When the Civil war was inaugurated he espoused the cause of the Confederacy, and in 1861 enlisted in Com-

pany H, Eleventh Texas Cavalry (having accompanied his parents on their removal to the Pine Tree state), and was assigned to the command of Col. Young, and he was in active service for two years in Texas, Louisiana and Tennessee, passing most of this time in arduous scouting duty. After leaving the army Mr. Vaughn removed to Colorado, and two years later went to Salt Lake City, whence he came to Montana in 1866, thus becoming one of the early pioneers of the territory. He had many typical experiences of life on the frontier, when civilization was striving to gain a definite foothold. He first located at Helena, then a mere mining camp, and thereafter was variously engaged until 1881, when he took up a claim on Camas prairie in Missoula county, the first settler in this favored section. He has devoted his attention to general farming and stockgrowing, and has been duly successful, while he has noted with pride and satisfaction the development and progress of this section from its primitive condition when he located here as the original settler. In politics Mr. Vaughn has ever been an active worker in the cause of the Democratic party. In 1884 Mr. Vaughn was united in marriage to Miss Melinda E. Neal, who was born in Oregon, their marriage having been solemnized in Missoula county, Mont. Their five children are Wilbur, Bertha M., Bert, George and Raymond.

CHARLES D. LADD.—Few men in the state have experienced a more exciting and at the same time successful career than Mr. Ladd. He is a resident of Great Falls and was born in Franklin, Merrimack county, N. H., on August 13, 1847. His parents were Dudley and Amanda (Palmer) Ladd, both natives of New Hampshire. During the war of 1812 the father served in the army, and was present at the battle of Sacketts Harbor. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Ladd was also Dudley Ladd. He was born in Massachusetts and was a volunteer in the Continental army, serving through the Revolutionary war.

Charles D. Ladd was an only son. Up to the age of seventeen he was reared in his native state, receiving his education in the public schools of Franklin and at St. Paul's school at Concord, where he was graduated. Following this event he removed to Massachusetts, and in the spring of 1866, determined to see the great west, he and a companion conceived the plan of enlisting in the

army as a means of accomplishing this end. They joined the Thirteenth United States Infantry, which was ordered to the frontier, and came with it up the Missouri river from Leavenworth to the mouth of the Judith river, whence they arrived in July. His regiment was stationed at Camp Cook and Fort Shaw, where it assisted in building those frontier defenses against the Indians. The soldiers were actively engaged in scouting parties which scoured the country, scattering the various bands of hostile Indians, keeping them in motion and too busy to plan attacks. The absolute necessity of the presence of soldiers in those troublous times can only be appreciated by those who were then on the ground. Ranchmen and their families were in continual danger from marauding savages and many a poor fellow was discovered in the cold embrace of death by these scouting parties, with their scalps torn from their heads.

In 1869 Mr. Ladd engaged in wood-cutting on the Missouri below the mouth of the Judith. Continuing in this occupation for one year, annoyed considerably by Indians, but suffering no fatalities, he removed to Fort Benton and began freighting and trading with the Indians, these combined occupations being quite remunerative. Large herds of buffalo were roaming at will in the valleys and on the benches. In 1872, he and his two companions were attacked by Indians on Eagle creek, and after acting on the defensive from daylight until noon of the next day, the Indians withdrew, having succeeded in capturing their horses and killing their oxen. In the summer of 1873 a squad of Indians from Canada stole some of their horses and ran them safely across the line. In a short time a party of eleven white men and one halfbreed was organized at Fort Benton to rescue the property, and they followed the Indians' trail for five days, overtaking them at Farwell's trading post. From the post the pursuing party proceeded directly to the Indian camp and began to talk with them. The Indians soon exhibited hostility and were about to attack them when the party opened fire and killed between thirty and forty of the savages. The Fort Benton party lost one member, Edward Grace. After the Indians fled, the successful whites followed the trail for some distance but were compelled to return. The horses were never recovered but the punishment administered by Mr. Ladd and his brave companions ended the Indian raids into that country.



Chas. D. Ladd

In 1878 Mr. Ladd went to the Yogo placer mining district, on the Judith river, where he located claims and worked them unavailingly for one year. He then took some quartz claims at Barker's and in 1881 went to Neihart. Here he located the Galt mine, very rich in silver, which is being worked and paying regular dividends. He also owns other claims near there which gave promise of considerable profit, and from that time he has devoted his time almost exclusively to mining. He was one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank of Neihart and was its second vice-president. When the state bank was organized he was made vice-president, but sold his interest in it in 1897. Mr. Ladd, formerly a Republican, is a strong silver advocate. He takes an active interest in political affairs, and is an earnest worker in campaigns. In 1893 he was married in Colorado to Miss Valberga C. Klein, a native of Minnesota. Fraternally Mr. Ladd belongs to the Odd Fellows, United Workmen and the Maccabees. He has seen much, endured much and accomplished much during his thirty-five years residence in the territory and state of Montana. But he has won both financial and social success and he has a wide circle of personal friends in all parts of the state.

THEODORE M. WALKER.—At the corner of Montana and Greenwood streets and opposite Mount Moriah cemetery in Butte, are located the extensive granite and marble works of Mr. Walker, one of the progressive young business men of this alert and vigorous city and who controls a large and successful business. He is a native son of the great German empire, from which the United States has drawn so largely in recruiting its best citizenship, the date of his birth being March 7, 1869. His father, George Walker, was born in Germany, on May 14, 1846, and he was there engaged in farming and in a sandstone quarry until 1886, when he emigrated to America, locating first in Kansas, where he was contracting and building until 1890, when he removed to Portland, Ore., where he devoted his attention to stone cutting for the erection of the city hall. In 1895 he came to Montana and engaged in contracting stone work, and quarrying and building, and this enterprise he still follows, also having mining interests in the state. He makes his home at Butte. The maiden name of his wife was Anna M. Buerne, and she was born in Germany, on October 7,

1850, her father having been a successful agriculturist in the fatherland. In the family are three sons and two daughters.

Theodore M. Walker, the eldest of his father's family, as a boy attended the excellent schools of his native land, and later prosecuted a line of technical study in an architectural school at Nuremburg, Bavaria, where he remained four years. In 1886, before he had completed his course, he accompanied his parents to the United States, and having learned stone and marble cutting while attending school, he assisted his father in his contracting work in Kansas, and had charge of the brick laying and stone cutting. After the family came to Portland he was employed in marble works until October, 1895. In that year he came to Montana, and engaged in contracting and building for a time and then established his present enterprise, which was an outgrowth of his previous operations as a builder. The undertaking was successful from the time of its inception and has shown satisfactory growth and expansion, being the most extensive in the state. Mr. Walker has the only steam marble and granite works in Montana and furnished the highest class of products, dealing in and manufacturing both foreign and domestic granite and marble, and executing special designs of any description desired. The works manufacture monuments, headstones, crosses, curbing and all lines of cemetery and general stone work, while iron and wire fences are also handled and put up. In politics Mr. Walker gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Sons of Hermann, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Foresters of America.

TIMOTHY C. WARD.—This venerable and sturdy pioneer of Montana has been identified with much of the strenuous life typical of frontier days, and his experience in mining was similar to that of many others who came in the early days, braving the hardships and dangers in the effort to wrest success from so uncertain a source. Mr. Ward finally turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and he is now one of the honored citizens and representative farmers of Gallatin county, and is peculiarly worthy of mention in this volume.

Mr. Ward is a native of Maine, having been born in Etna, Penobscot county, December 30, 1828, and is a fine type of that sturdy manhood of the

Pine Tree state. His parents were Enoch M. and Martha (Carter) Ward, the former a native of Hampden and the latter of Sedgwick, that state, where the father was engaged in farming until his death. An uncle of our subject, on the paternal side, was an active participant in the war of 1812. Timothy C. Ward grew up under the sturdy discipline of the old homestead farm, receiving such educational privileges as were afforded in the public schools of the place and period, and contributed in the work of the parental farm. In 1850 he was employed on the Penobscot river; went to the state of New York in the fall, remaining but a few months, going thence to Pennsylvania, where he remained one year. Mr. Ward next turned his face westward, going to Minnesota. Ambitious to better his condition he joined a party of gold-seekers on their way to Colorado in the spring of 1860, then known as Jefferson territory, remaining there for three years, devoting his attention to prospecting and mining with varying success. In 1863 he started for Montana, making the trip with ox teams, having no trouble with the Indians while en route, the party of which he was a member being more fortunate in this respect than many which had preceded and many which came later. He arrived in Bannack in July, 1863, thence proceeded to Alder gulch, the scene of the most extensive placer mining in this section, remaining until the spring of 1864, when he joined the stampede to Kootenai, British Columbia, and passed the summer in prospecting and mining, returning to Alder gulch for the winter. In the spring of 1865 he started on a prospecting expedition into the Blackfoot country, where he worked during the summer, passing the ensuing winter at the head of McClellan creek. His next venture was at placer mining in Uncle Johnny's gulch, where he "went broke." In the fall of 1866 Mr. Ward came to the Gallatin valley and engaged in farming; but the report of new gold discoveries could not be resisted, and he joined the rush to the new fields on the Salmon river, in what is now Idaho. There he remained until July, 1867, returning to Alder gulch for the following winter. In the spring he went to Bannack, and after a year's experience found his financial resources exhausted. He next went to Deer Lodge county, putting in the summer at Pilgrim bar, and the winter in Emigrant gulch, and the following summer worked for wages in the mines of Deer Lodge county, but wintered in the Gallatin valley. In the spring

he again tried mining, but impaired health forced his return to the valley, but later joining an expedition to the Black Hills, returning to Gallatin valley he remained three or four years, and in 1880 purchased his present ranch property of 320 acres, all under effective irrigation and devoted principally to the raising of barley and oats. He has made good improvements on the place, having a comfortable home where he enjoys a life of "single blessedness." His ranch is located three miles west of Bozeman, the county seat, which is his postoffice address, and is one of the valuable and prolific farms of this favored section of the state. In politics Mr. Ward gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and he takes a lively interest in the questions and issues of the day. A man of strong mental force and distinct individuality, he is uniformly esteemed for his many excellent qualities by all who know him, and is one of Montana's honored pioneers.

JUDGE DORIC G. WARNER, of Boulder, the representative of his county in the senate of the Montana legislature, where he is now serving his second term, was born in Chenango county, N. Y., on April 29, 1827. In the early days of the Connecticut colony his Welsh ancestors located at New Haven, where his grandfather, Richard P. Warner, was born. The family has ever stood high in America in scholarly and professional lines and strongly loyal to its patriotism. Several of its members have been Presbyterian clergymen and authors. They are a long-lived people, many of them being monogenarians, one of them, Ada Warner, having died in 1891 of the grip, at the age of ninety-nine. The father of Judge Warner was born in Connecticut in 1797, and in 1823 he married Miss Lucia Carter, a Massachusetts lady and a successful teacher in New York city. All of their six children are living. Mrs. Lucia Warner attained the age of eighty-six years and her husband that of eighty-seven.

Judge Warner, the second child of his parents, was reared on the New York farm, working industriously except when in attendance at the district schools. This early schooling was supplemented by a course at the Oneida Seminary, from which he was graduated with honors. Then two years were passed as a clerk at Mount Morris in Livingston county. In 1848 gold was discovered in Cal-

ifornia and by 1851 the excitement was at fever heat. Going by the Isthmus of Panama, in that year, Mr. Warner made his way to San Francisco, and from there went to Sacramento and to the placer mines below Coloma on the south fork of the American river. Satisfied that the river bed was rich in auriferous deposits, sixteen men flumed it for one mile, the work costing \$80,000. Until the rainy season prevented labor they took gold out very rapidly, securing over \$100,000. While crossing the isthmus Mr. Warner had an attack of fever from which he never fully recovered. Advised by a physician to return east, with great reluctance he abandoned California and returned to his home. In 1854 he accepted a clerkship in the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad office in Chicago, and was later station agent at Henry, Marshall county. In that city, on September 4, 1855, Mr. Warner was united in marriage to Miss Helen J. Cook, born in Erie county, Pa., in 1836. Her parents later removed to Ohio, and in 1847 to Illinois, where they were among the earliest settlers. Her father, Washington E. Cook, was a prominent Democrat, and was a delegate to the famous Democratic national convention held at Charleston, S. C., in 1860, and he was county clerk of Marshall county for sixteen years. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Warner has been graced by three children, Burton C., George E. and Lottie R., now Mrs. Ralph L. Moore, of Missoula. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have one son, Glenn.

Mr. and Mrs. Warner made their home in Illinois, with the exception of one year passed in New Orleans, until 1868, when Mr. Warner came to Montana, leaving his wife and only surviving child with friends. He came on the Union Pacific Railway to Cheyenne, Wyo., and thence by stage to Utah and Helena, Mont. On this trip he paid twenty-five cents a pound for his freight. He engaged in mining for about one year in Jefferson gulch, Deer Lodge county, after which he opened a hotel at that place, and there he was soon after joined by his wife and son, Burton Cook Warner, now residing in Washington. The next year they removed to Blackfoot City, still continuing hotel keeping, and when the White Pine excitement stampeded the people from that locality Mr. Warner's family returned east. Mr. Warner then located at Radersburg, the county seat of Jefferson county. Here he pre-empted land, on which he made valuable improvements, and in 1880 he was elected probate judge of Jefferson county. His wife and

son rejoined him and they resided here until 1883. Then, having been re-elected in 1882 to the judgeship, he removed to Boulder, the new county seat. Before his first election as probate judge Mr. Warner was undersheriff with Sheriff Easterly for a number of years.

Soon after his removal to Boulder, Judge Warner purchased 200 acres of land on the east of the town and later forty acres south of the town. He then engaged in real estate operations and in the improvement of the city. He plotted a portion of each tract and donated the city the site of the brick schoolhouse, and he also owned a portion of the land on which the court house was built. In 1885 he built the elegant house east of Boulder where he at present resides. In early life Mr. Warner was a Whig, and when that party ceased to exist he became a Democrat. While a resident of Marshall county, Ill., he was elected county clerk. In 1898 he was elected state senator from Jefferson county, Mont., on the Democratic ticket, and as senator is still in service. From March, 1899, to June, 1901, Mr. Warner made two extended visits to California, one of three and the other of six months. When the office of probate judge was abolished he was appointed justice of the peace and held that office until his election as state senator. He has mounted the Masonic stairway to the Royal Arch degree, and by his intelligence and upright bearing, his mastery of difficult life problems, his wonderful grasp and treatment of all official positions, as well as by his winning personal traits of character, Judge Warner is rounding out a long life of useful activities, and is quietly and unostentatiously doing his share as a private citizen toward the advancement of the city's best interests.

CHRISTOPHER H. WATERMAN.—In the old Green Mountain state of Vermont was born this sterling old Montana pioneer, and both he and his devoted wife lived up to the full tension of the strenuous life on the frontier in the early days, and their names may well appear on record, for they were assigned active roles in the great drama enacted by the brave men and noble women who gathered about the cradle of the infant Montana and assisted in rearing it to a foremost position among the great states of the Pacific northwest. Mr. Waterman has had an eventful career, even aside from his association with Montana, and though the province of this pub-

lication is necessarily circumscribed, yet it is permitted us to enter a brief resume of his life history. He was born in Rutland county, Vt., on January 24, 1826, the son of John and Caroline (Hilliard) Waterman, both of whom were Vermonters by birth, but who eventually removed to the Holland purchase in western New York, where they peacefully closed their lives, the former, a farmer, having passed away at the age of forty-five and the latter at the age of eighty-one. Four of their eight children are living.

Christopher H. Waterman was but one year old at the removal to New York and there he was reared to maturity on the pioneer farmstead, his education being acquired in the district and select schools. At the age of twenty years he left the parental home for Michigan, but after one year he returned east, soon afterward adopting a seafaring life, which vocation he continued for fourteen years. Within this time he served as first mate on some of the finest vessels afloat, and for seven years was captain of smaller craft. In 1851 Mr. Waterman went to California, and for two years sailed on vessels running out of San Francisco. He then with others obtained control of an island lying to the west of San Francisco, where they engaged in securing seal oil, eggs, furs, etc., and within two months they marketed 10,000 dozen of eggs at \$1.00 per dozen and sold \$3,000 worth of seal oil, the venture netting them a neat profit. Mr. Waterman then returned to New York, and as first mate of a large vessel started for Havre, France, and at the New London hotel in that city he met and married Miss Catherine Boyle, a sister of the landlady of the hotel. She was born in Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, on June 13, 1835, the daughter of John and Catherine (Devlin) Boyle, both natives of the Emerald Isle. Her father was employed for many years at the gas works at Paisley and Glasgow, Scotland, and died on March 1, 1842, at the age of forty-seven. His wife long survived him, coming to the United States with her children and dying on November 21, 1887, at the venerable age of eighty-six, being then an inmate of the home of her daughter, Mrs. Henry Monforton, in Bozeman. Mrs. Waterman is the only survivor of her nine children. Mr. and Mrs. Waterman are the parents of three children, all married and well established in life, and all residents of Gallatin county: Jerome B. married Miss Dora Sales, and they have one son; Catherine L.,

married William L. McDonnell, and they have three children: Charles R. married Miss Mary Arnold and they have two children. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Waterman was solemnized on November 30, 1859, Chaplain E. N. Sawtelle, United States navy officiating at the ceremony. After reaching the United States the ceremony was repeated by Rev. Father Van Gorp, of the Catholic church.

After his marriage Mr. Waterman returned to New York, where he settled his maritime affairs and then he was in business at Havre, France, until the outbreak of the American Civil war, when he settled in Saginaw, Mich., and was in the cooperage business until 1864, when he started for Montana, leaving his wife to stay at the home of her mother in Brooklyn, N. Y., as she was not in sufficiently robust health to endure the trip. At St. Joseph, Mo., Mr. Waterman secured an ox team and wagon, and on May 4, 1864, left that city on the journey across the plains, one of a party comprising about 200 emigrants. The trip consumed about three months, and Mr. Waterman came at once to the Gallatin valley, where he forthwith took up a government claim of 160 acres, and to this original homestead he has added until he now has a magnificent landed estate of about 1,800 acres, including the ranches which he has provided for his sons. Upon his original little farm Mr. Waterman built a primitive log cabin of the regulation frontier type, and made every possible preparation for the comfort of his wife, who was to join him as soon as expedient. The next year Mrs. Waterman started, alone with her infant child, to join her husband, and one can but admire the strength and fortitude of this noble woman, bred in a city and hitherto surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries, who would essay to make a journey to such a wild section. She made the trip by the water route, crossing the Isthmus of Panama and thence proceeding to San Francisco, from which city she was compelled to travel by stage for the remainder of her journey, one of exceeding peril and discomfort.

On every hand she heard tales of the hazardous nature of the long and weary overland journey, and she was admonished not to continue her way without more effective protection, being assured that she could scarcely hope to escape death at the hands of the Indians. But her woman heart was strong and unflinching and the ordeal

could not daunt her courage. When the stage was ready to start she found that she was the only woman who was to make the trip. At one station where the stage stopped for a change of horses, disquieting reports were heard as to the hostility of Indians along the route farther on, and all the other travelers decided to proceed no further. But the one woman was more dauntless than were the men, and realizing that her supply of money was about exhausted and that it was imperative for her to reach her destination, she informed the driver that she would accompany him and take his chances to the end of the journey. So, clasping her child to her breast, she resumed her seat in the lumbering old vehicle, whereupon the men, shamed by the courage of the lone woman, decided to go on also. At the very next relay station were unmistakable evidences of the dangers that really threatened, for the coach which had preceded them, was found in flames, kindled by the Indians, who had murdered and robbed the passengers. The coach in which Mrs. Waterman was traveling finally reached Virginia City without experiencing any trouble from the Indians, and here the brave woman heard news which would have made even a stouter heart quail, for she was informed that the Indians had gone through the valley where her husband was located and had killed every settler. The blow almost prostrated her, but the next day brought the glad news that Mr. Waterman was alive and well, and within a few days he came for his wife and child, and it is needless to say that the reunion was a most affecting one.

Mr. Waterman paid \$82 for the few days' accommodations his wife had secured in Virginia City, and they then proceeded to the little cabin home. Here there was still great cause for anxiety, for there they were overshadowed by the constant menace of the Indians, who might attack and murder the isolated settlers at any moment. On one occasion the commanding officer at Fort Ellis sent word to Mr. Waterman to be armed and ready, for the Indians were coming and he could not leave the post. The few settlers kept an outpost to warn them so that they might flee to the refuges which they had prepared, if the Indians approached, and all of the women went into Bozeman for greater safety, with the exception of Mrs. Waterman, who insisted on remaining with her husband at the little home. Here they lived for eleven years, peace and prosperity succeed-

ing the alarms of the early days, when the health of all the family became impaired, and Mr. Waterman rented the ranch and removed to Maryland, and purchased a farm, where was their home for a few years, after which they returned to their old home in Montana. This farm is under high cultivation with the best of improvements, including a fine country residence, a marked contrast to the early cabin home. In 1899 Mr. Waterman purchased an attractive residence property in Bozeman, and here they pass the winter months, and in 1901 Mr. Waterman visited his old home in New York, meeting two of his sisters, whom he had not seen for thirty-seven years. In politics Mr. Waterman is a Republican, and he served for several years as justice of the peace, and in 1868 he was the candidate of his party for representative in the territorial legislature, but was defeated by two votes. He became identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows many years ago, while a resident in the east. He had the distinction of being the first president of the reorganized Gallatin County Pioneers' Society. Mrs. Waterman is a member of the Catholic church, in which faith she was reared. The family occupy a prominent place in the social life of the community, and incidentally it may be in order to here mention that Mr. Waterman possesses documents demonstrating that his grandfather, David Waterman, enlisted at the age of seventeen, in 1877, in the Continental army, serving faithfully in the Revolution. The youngest brother of Mrs. Waterman, Capt. Peter T. Boyle, served gallantly in the Sixty-third New York Infantry in the Civil war, and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness on May 5, 1864.

SAMUEL F. WAY, the leading dentist of Livingston, Park county, Mont., is one of the most successful practitioners in the state. He was born in Waynesville, Ohio, on June 6, 1862, the son of Dr. S. J. and Etta (Fishburn) Way, both natives of Bradford county, Pa. The paternal grandfather, James Way, of Welsh ancestry, was also a native of Pennsylvania. The maternal grandfather, James Fishburn, was born of Irish lineage in South Carolina. His father had come to America in an official relation and was long a magistrate in the Carolinas under George III. Dr. Way's later forebears were active participants

in the wars of the Revolution and 1812, the love of liberty being a marked characteristic of his race. Dr. S. J. Way was a personal friend of John Brown, the historic "Ossawatimie" Brown, of Kansas and of Harper's Ferry. He also was noted for his activity in breaking the fetters of the oppressed, and took a lively interest in the underground railway. He had the greatest love for his country, and was much chagrined that a serious accident disabled him from taking a soldier's place in the Union ranks of the great Civil war. In numerous other ways, however, his patriotism was prominently manifested.

Dr. Samuel F. Way, one of a family of two sons and two daughters, passed his early days in Waynesville, Ohio, where he was in attendance on the public schools until the failure of his health caused him to seek the balmy air of the south, where he spent a few years. Subsequently he entered the Ohio College of Dental Surgery at Cincinnati, thoroughly qualifying himself by diligent study and application, both in the theory and the technical branches of his responsible profession of dentistry, and for some years followed his profession in the south. On his return he located in Minnesota, practicing in the southeastern portion of the state. Later he came to Montana, settling in Livingston, Park county, where he has built up a large and representative practice in comparatively a few years time. He has elegant dental parlors in the new postoffice block, and is thoroughly equipped with all of the latest accessories of a complete outfit in his line. On June 6, 1894, Dr. Way wedded Miss Cora Rafferty, of Spring Valley, Minn., the daughter of Francis Rafferty, who was long engaged in ranching and stockraising in that state. She died on June 21, 1894. Dr. Way is a member of Livingston Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M., Livingston Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., St. Bernard Commandery No. 6, Zurah Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., at Minneapolis, Livingston Consistory, thirty-second degree, Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

Not to all, however, has it been given to sever the home ties in early youth and come to America and face the problem of life practically alone and among strangers; and it is certain that not all have shown their allegiance to their adopted country and have defended her essential institutions on the field of battle as has the honored Montana pioneer whose name introduces this paragraph, and who is one of the representative citizens and successful agriculturists of Gallatin county, where the fullest meed of confidence and respect is not denied him by those who have known him so long and well.

Mr. Weaver was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in the month of May, 1842, being the son of Christopher Weaver, who was born in the same kingdom, where he allowed the shoemaking business until his death. In his family were five children, of whom Mr. Weaver is the only living representative. To the excellent schools of the fatherland he is indebted for the educational privileges which were his in youth, and he was but a lad of thirteen years when he bade adieu to home and native land and set sail for America. He disembarked in the city of New Orleans and thence came up the Mississippi river to Cairo, whence he continued his voyage up the Ohio river to Lawrenceburg, Ind., where a brother of his mother was located. He soon afterward removed to Fountain county, Ind., where he was residing at the outbreak of the Civil war. In August, 1861, in response to the call for volunteers, Mr. Weaver enlisted as a member of Company H, Second New York Light Cavalry, Col. Kilpatrick commanding. He was mustered in at Washington, D. C., where the regiment devoted about three months to the necessary tactical drill, after which it crossed the Potomac to Arlington, Va., where it was stationed until March, when it went to Manassas. Returning thence to Arlington, the regiment continued there until April, when it started for Fredericksburg, unexpectedly falling in with the Union forces at Falmouth and participating in an unsuccessful engagement with the enemy. They remained in that vicinity until July, when they joined Gen. Pope's forces, at Culpeper Court House, being in the command of Gen. McDowell. They had several skirmishes with the Confederates, and then returned to the national capital, and in October were sent to Warrenton, Va., where Gen. Burnside assumed command, and passed the winter at Fredericksburg. In May,

JOHN G. WEAVER.—The great German empire has contributed in no small measure to the sterling citizenship of the United States, and in all sections of our national domain may be found those who claim the Fatherland as the place of their

1863, Gen. Hooker having taken command, they started on a raid through Virginia, moving toward Richmond and proceeding as far as Gloucester, rejoining the main army after the expiration of a fortnight and thence proceeding to Gettysburg, participating in the ever memorable battle at that point, and thereafter being in the command of Gen. Mead, having almost daily skirmishes with the enemy. They passed the winter at Stevensburg, Culpeper county, Va., doing scouting and picket duty, and in the spring of 1864 joined Gen. Grant's forces, participating in a hard fight at Parker's Store and in the battle at Spottsylvania Court House on the 10th of May. The Second New York Light Cavalry then joined in Gen. Sheridan's raid to Richmond. The regiment went to James river for supplies, rejoined the main army, having had a sharp fight at Haws' Shop. Thereafter they were in numerous skirmishes, took part in the engagement at Stony creek, and then continued up the Shenandoah valley. They participated in the engagement at Winchester, on the 19th of September, and at Cedar creek on the 19th of the following month, Col. Hall being killed November 12th. They passed the winter in the vicinity of Winchester, and February 26, 1865, joined Grant's forces, with which they participated in the engagements at Stony creek, Five Forks, Sailors' creek and Appomattox station. On the 25th of June, 1865, Mr. Weaver was honorably discharged, at the Federal capital, as quartermaster of his regiment. After the grand review of the victorious armies he returned to Indiana, where he remained until February of the following year. On the 6th of that month Mr. Weaver started for Montana, which was then a portion of the territory of Idaho, and came on one of Ben Holliday's stage coaches as far as Salt Lake City, where he remained a month; joined Col. Foster's party and came on to Montana. He located in the Gallatin valley, where he followed farming until 1873, when he purchased a tract of land near Middle creek, where he continued to reside until 1876, the year of the general financial panic in this section of the country. He then turned his attention to mining, which line of enterprise he followed with varying success until 1880, when he purchased a portion of his present fine ranch property, located on Middle creek, about eight miles west of the city of Bozeman and about the same distance from Belgrade, the former being his postoffice address.

Here he now has an estate of 160 acres of fine land, the same being supplied with an effective system of irrigation and all being available for cultivation. The principal crop raised is oats, though other cereals and hay give prolific yields. The homestead has excellent improvements of a permanent nature, and on every hand are evidences of the success which has attended the well directed efforts of our subject, who is recognized as one of the energetic and progressive citizens of the county and as one worthy of all esteem.

In politics Mr. Weaver is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party; fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and Wm. English Post, G. A. R., at Bozeman. He is a member of the board of school trustees and takes an active interest in educational affairs and all else that conserves the advancement and well being of the community.

On the 11th of December, 1881, Mr. Weaver was united in marriage to Miss Mary Lewallan, who was born in Madison county, Mo., the daughter of William Lewallan, a native of Tennessee, who became an influential farmer in Missouri, where his death occurred. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver have two children: Thomas J. and Ida May.

FRANK S. WEBSTER.—Three brothers of the name of Webster came from Wales to America in very early times and settled in different parts of the country, and from them the great Webster family is descended. The one who settled in New England was the progenitor of Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, and also of Frank S. Webster, of near Winnecock, Mont. Mr. Webster was born July 21, 1857, at Unity, Me., the son of Daniel and Rebecca (Libby) Webster, also natives of Maine, where the family had lived for generations. His great-grandfather was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, his grandfather a captain in the war of 1812. On the Captain's return home, being a pioneer in the wilds of Maine where supplies and facilities were scarce, he was obliged to break up the sword he had worn with honor and make butcher knives of it for use on his farm. Mr. Webster's father was a farmer in early life but later learned the trade of a shipwright, and in partnership with his brothers, David and Benjamin Franklin, was engaged for a number of years in ship-building at Bath, Me. During the

Civil war he was occupied at Rondout, N. Y., in building barges for the government. His later years were passed on his farm in Maine. His son, Frank S. Webster, received a public school education in his native town, and when he was twenty-one years old came west and passed two years in Colorado, at the end of which time he returned home and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1883 and practiced two years and a half, but his health becoming impaired, he was unable to continue office work and abandoned the profession. In the spring of 1886 he started for Montana, and on his arrival located on the Musselshell and engaged in the sheep industry. The next year he acquired an interest with Ralph Berry and continued the partnership until 1894, when he located on his present ranch, fourteen miles east of Harlowton on the Musselshell, where he has about 20,000 acres of land, a good portion of which is well irrigated and under cultivation. Merino and Cotswold sheep have been his favorites, but of late he has introduced Rambouillets, and runs in all about 15,000 head. His place is particularly well adapted to sheep, being abundantly supplied with water and fine groves for protection. In 1890 his brother, Daniel C., joined him, and since then they have worked together. In 1892 Daniel took a band of sheep to Dawson county and remained until the fall of 1900, when he returned to the home ranch.

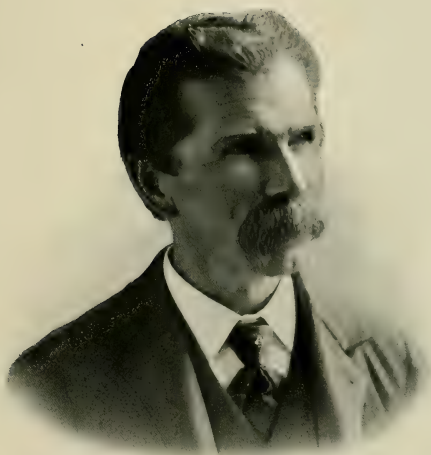
On November 9, 1888, Mr. Webster was united in marriage with Miss Sadie A. Lord, a native of Portland, Me., and a daughter of Maj. Lord, of that state. They have three children: Ralph D., Frances and Lucile. Mr. Webster takes great interest in public affairs. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1898 was the choice of his party for the legislature, but it was impossible to overcome the large adverse majority. Fraternally he is a Freemason. Daniel C. Webster is a progressive and enterprising young man, whose future is full of promise. He has sagacity, industry and quick perception in business, a genial and pleasing manner in social life and nerve and self-reliance for any emergency. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

served in positions of public trust and responsibility, there is signal propriety in offering a resume of the life history of Mr. Hollensteiner, who is at present a county commissioner of Missoula county, and whose finely-equipped and attractive fruit and dairy farm is located two and a half miles west of Lolo, his postoffice address. Mr. Hollensteiner is a native son of the German empire, having been born there on March 11, 1850. His parents, Francis H. and Wilhelmina (Depping) Hollensteiner, were born in northern Germany, whence they emigrated with their family to the United states in 1855, locating in Wisconsin, where they now reside. There the father for many years engaged in milling, having acquired the trade in Germany. In their family were five sons and one daughter, and four of the sons and the daughter are now residents of Montana, while the other son dwells in California.

August Hollensteiner was reared and educated in Wisconsin, where he had the privileges afforded by the public schools and Franklin College. He put his scholastic acquirements to the practical test by engaging in teaching school for a time near Sheboygan, but his business life had inception in his learning the miller's trade in the establishment of his father, and he followed this vocation for eleven years. In 1879 Mr. Hollensteiner went to Kansas, later removed to Iowa, and in 1881 he came to Montana, making the trip by way of Ogden and Salt Lake City, thence to Dillon and on to Missoula county, where he took up a claim of land on Lolo creek, two miles below where Capt. Rawn erected barricades to repel the dusky Chief Joseph and his band of Nez Perce Indians. Here he has now a fine ranch of 800 acres, improved with a commodious and attractive dwelling of modern design and conveniences, with all other needed buildings for the work of the place, which is devoted to fruit culture and to dairying. The place is one of the most valuable in this beautiful valley, and Mr. Hollensteiner has directed his efforts with such excellent judgment that a marked success has resulted, and he is known as one of the representative men of the community.

Mr. Hollensteiner has been an ardent supporter of the Republican party, and in 1894 he was elected a member of the lower house of the state legislature, while in the fall of 1900 he was chosen one of the board of county commissioners for Missoula county, his eligibility for this important office being generally recognized and naturally

AUGUST HOLLENSTEINER.—In entering a record touching the careers of those representative citizens of the state who are conspicuously identified with her industrial life and who have



August Hollensteiner.

leading to his nomination and subsequent election. He has held other offices of minor importance, and has at all times shown a deep interest in the best interests of the county and state. Fraternally he is identified with the order of Foresters, and he and his family are members of the Presbyterian church of Missoula, in which he is superintendent of the Sunday school, taking an active part in forwarding the work of the church in its various avenues of useful and beneficent activity. In 1879, in Wisconsin, Mr. Hollensteiner was united in marriage to Miss Wilhelmina Krause, who was born in Germany, whence her parents came to the United States and were among the early settlers in Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Hollensteiner are the parents of six children, Armin W., Arno G., Aury F., Anna, Edna and Neola.

NICHOLAS WEINGART, a progressive and prosperous ranchman of Madison county, resides near Jefferson island, Mont. He was born at Berne, Switzerland, on January 7, 1859, the son of Jacob and Barbara (Bieri) Weingart, both natives of Switzerland. Having received his education in Berne, at the age of twenty-two years, he came from Switzerland to the United States in 1881, first locating at Litchfield, Conn., where he engaged in farming for two years. In 1883 he came to Montana, and to Fish creek, Jefferson county. Here he was employed in farming for one year, after which he took employment with his uncle, Benjamin Weingart, a wealthy and successful rancher, further mention of whom appears in another portion of this volume.

Eighteen months later he took up government land, purchased more acreage, and established himself as a rancher on Fish creek. He passed ten years there and was very successful. Then the Butte Water Company bought his property at a good figure, and he purchased the Price ranch of 320 acres near Jefferson island, and 160 acres adjoining, making a handsome and valuable property. Here Mr. Weingart is engaged in cattle raising, usually wintering 100 head of stock. He is yearly adding to his herd and some seasons he sells several hundred tons of hay. His property is in a fine location, well adapted for the business, and he will, if the promise be followed by fulfillment, become one of the largest cattle men in Montana, as he is in the prime of life, industrious, sagacious, honest and progressive.

L EVI B. WELLS.—There is scarcely a more pleasing task to the annalist of human events than to record the life story of a good man and useful student, he who performs with diligence and fidelity the daily duties of life without ambitious effort "to shine or rule." Such a task is involved in the duty of recording the fruitful services to his fellow men rendered by the active, energetic and creditable career of Levi B. Wells, whose untimely and universally lamented death occurred on July 23, 1890, when he was less than fifty years old and in the full vigor of his mature powers.

Mr. Wells was a native of Livingston county, N. Y., where he was born May 10, 1842. His father was a prosperous farmer, and in work on the farm our subject acquired much of the taste and skill in horticulture which distinguished him later in life. He was the second of their four children. Mr. Wells received a good education, attending both the academic schools and a medical college. He was also active in assisting his father on the farm, making himself proficient in practical details of agricultural work and acquiring from the exercise vigor of body and breadth and clearness of mind. When the Civil war broke out he secured a contract for feeding three regiments of soldiers, and also kept a separate boarding house for officers at Grand Rapids, Mich. After the war he conducted a prosperous grocery business; but in 1868 he sold this out and came to Montana, locating at Helena, where he engaged in the millinery business for twelve years, finding it profitable and agreeable. In the meantime he began operations as a horticulturist, and gradually drifted from the millinery business into that line, winning reputation as a skillful landscape gardener and architect, and achieving success as a florist that was really remarkable.

In politics Mr. Wells was an ardent Republican, and while not an active party worker he was always interested in the welfare of his party. Fraternally he was connected with the Order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and took an active and intelligent interest in the proceedings of his lodge. He was united in marriage on June 4, 1863, to Miss Laura J. Gordon, a native of Kent county, Mich., and daughter of George W. and Elizabeth Gordon, the former born in Massachusetts and the latter in Maine. Her father devoted his time to teaching the Indians how to grind corn, and also conducted a sawmill. He was

moderately successful in business, was a zealous Democrat in politics, and was the father of seven children, of whom only four are living, namely: Lucy, Mary, Laura and George. He died March 4, 1844, and his widow followed him into eternal rest on May 20, 1877. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Wells has carried on business as a florist with excellent success. She is well sustaining the reputation of the house for good taste in the arrangement of floral tributes, and for the superior quality of goods offered for sale. She has also won many friends by her genial manner and strict attention to orders, as well as by her fair and honorable methods of dealing with all who seek her wares.

CHARLES A. SHORTHILL, one of the popular and progressive young stockgrowers of Park county, where he is associated with Calvin West, was born in Center county, Pa., on October 18, 1873, the son of John Shorthill, to whom individual reference is made on another page, and to which article we refer the reader for family details. Mr. Shorthill secured his educational discipline in the public schools of Colorado and Montana, remaining at the parental home until 1887, when he became associated with Mr. West in ranching. On January 27, 1897, Mr. Shorthill was united in marriage to Miss Emma E. Allen, born in Essex county, N. Y., the daughter of Thomas and Jane (Boyd) Allen, who were born and married in the north of Ireland, whence they removed to America in 1850, locating in Essex county, N. Y., where the father followed mining and engineering, later removing to Clinton county, where he established a homestead and engaged in agricultural pursuits. His large family embraced seven sons and six daughters, and the father passed away on May 21, 1899, while the mother still resides in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Shorthill have two children, Hazel Bernice and Charles Harold.

ARTHUR HARVEY WETHEY was born in Bristol, England, March 2, 1862. His father, Edward Canes Wethey, was one of the chief clerks in Stuckey's Banking Company, of that city, his father before him having been also engaged in banking for many years, being manager of one of

the branches of the National Provincial Bank of England, with which institution his family has been connected for the greater part of the last century. His mother, Phoebe Harvey, was the eighth daughter of Malachi Harvey, of Shaldon, Devonshire, whose family for generations was engaged in seafaring enterprises, and especially in the Newfoundland trade, in which adventurous business all the direct male members of the family lost their lives. Three houses erected by Malachi Harvey's father for his three sons, over 100 years ago, are still comfortable residences, and one of them is occupied by E. C. Wethey, the father of the subject of this sketch.

A. H. Wethey was educated in private schools until he reached the age of thirteen, when he entered the office of H. R. Harvey, secretary of the Ashton Gate Brewery, Bristol, where he took his first instruction in practical bookkeeping. After a year in this office he entered the employ of Henry L. Worth & Co., wholesale wine and spirit merchants, with whom he remained five years, learning the business in all its branches and becoming an expert accountant. At the age of nineteen he returned to the Ashton Gate Brewery and studied practical brewing and malting under the personal supervision of John Marriott, at that time considered to be at the head of his profession in that part of the country. During this time young Wethey studied chemistry at the School of Mines, taking both practical and theoretical instruction in organic and inorganic chemistry, but making a specialty of the first, as being more important to him in his profession. After remaining under Marriott's care for about sixteen months young Wethey took a position with Wm. Warne, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, as brewer and manager, and remained with him two years, when he accepted a position of brewer and manager for the Torquay Brewing Company, at Torquay, Devonshire. This was a corporation owning considerable hotel and other property, and employed a large number of men. In this responsible position young Wethey came in contact with all sorts and conditions of men, and the thought as to whether his occupation was one to be proud of often occurred to him. After two years, during which time his company prospered greatly, young Wethey resigned his position, and after doing some expert work in Cardiff he decided to give up the profession entirely. He spent a few months in England seeking other employment, and came to the United States in August, 1886,

landing in New York. He brought with him letters to prominent men in his own profession, but these he determined not to use if other employment could be found, and the letters referred to were never made use of. On reaching New York young Wethey went at once to the Young Men's Christian Association rooms at East Twenty-third street, where he met Mr. R. R. McBurney, its secretary, to whom he presented letters of introduction. Mr. McBurney received him with the greatest kindness, told him where he could find suitable quarters, and made him feel at home in his new surroundings. A day or two later Wethey met Mr. W. F. Lee at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, and presented a letter of introduction he had brought for him. Mr. Lee received him kindly and gave him a note to Dr. Albert R. Ledoux, who carried on an assay office and laboratory at 10 Cedar street. This interview led to an immediate engagement, and Wethey remained with Ledoux until October, 1887, when he left New York for the west. During the summer of 1887 Dr. Ledoux went to Europe and spent several weeks, leaving his office in Wethey's charge. In this position Wethey frequently met W. A. Clark, of Butte, Mont., as Clark was shipping considerable quantities of argenteiferous copper matte to Liverpool, and payments were made in New York on Ledoux's weights, samples and assays. When Wethey left New York for the west he visited friends in Minneapolis, and found a position with the Northwestern Fuel Company, of St. Paul. He was only there a few weeks, however, when a better position was offered him by W. A. Clark in his Butte office. Wethey accepted this offer and arrived in Butte December 19, 1887, and has remained with Senator Clark ever since. In July, 1888, he became superintendent of the Butte reduction works, and has since been closely identified with it. The works have greatly improved and increased under his care, and his patent roasting furnace for the desulphurization of ores has proved a great success and been widely adopted.

At the present writing, March, 1902, Wethey is Senator Clark's general manager for his Montana enterprises. He is vice-president of the Western Lumber Company, secretary of the Bridger Coal Company, Original Mining Company, Colusa-Parrot Mining & Smelting Company, and an officer in several other companies owned or controlled by Senator Clark. The only office of a public nature that Wethey has held was in 1895, when he was a

member of the state board of education under Gov. Rickards.

When Wethey gave up his profession as brewer, etc., in 1886, he determined not only to stop manufacturing liquor for others to drink, but to stop drinking intoxicating liquors himself. He also gave up the use of tobacco at the same time. He has ever since remained a consistent teetotaler and non-smoker, and has endeavored to lead a quiet, Christian life, and in this he has been greatly assisted by his good wife.

Wethey became engaged in the summer of 1887 to Miss Katherine Mason Brown, third daughter of Rev. Samuel Gilman Brown, the only son of Rev. Francis Brown, a former president of Dartmouth College; and himself subsequently a professor there, and for fourteen years president of Hamilton College, New York state. Her brother, Rev. Francis Brown, is at this writing the acting president of the Union Theological Seminary of New York. Wethey returned in May, 1888, to New York to claim his bride, and the marriage ceremony was performed by her brother, Rev. F. Brown, assisted by Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, of Madison Square church. The result of the marriage has been a son, Gilman Brown Wethey, born July 2, 1889, who died in the following November; also Phoebe Harvey Wethey, born May 17, 1890; Arthur Harvey Wethey, born March 15, 1892, and Francis Van Vechten Wethey, born July 10, 1893.

BENEDICT WEINGART.—Claiming the fair land of Switzerland as the place of his nativity, and now one of the representative farmers and stockgrowers of Madison county, and one of the sterling pioneers of the state, Benedict Weingart was born in canton Berne, Switzerland, on February 12, 1832, the eldest of the ten children of Benedict and Mary (Mercer) Weingart, who were lifelong residents of Switzerland. Attending the schools of his canton in his youth, Mr. Weingart also learned the trade of shoemaking from his father, who followed that occupation. Upon attaining his majority he set forth to try his fortunes in America, among strangers, without any knowledge of their language. This action demands courage, fortitude and earnestness of purpose. He first located in Ohio, and worked at his trade until 1860, when he secured a contract for carrying the United States mails between Findlay and Paris-

burg, Ohio, which he carried out until 1864, when he became one of the pioneers of Montana.

He made the long journey across the plains with three yoke of cattle and a wagon. On arriving in Virginia City he engaged in freighting until the spring of 1866, when he went to Fort Benton to meet his wife, who had made her western trip by the Missouri river. Making the family home at Spring gulch, Mr. Weingart engaged in handling ore and supplies for the quartz mines. In 1869 he came to Silver Star, and found profitable employment in hauling quartz for the Green Camel lead mine. While thus engaged he took time to locate a portion of his present fine ranch property, which comprises about 800 acres in one body and is located three miles north of Silver Star. It was not long before his ranching demanded all of his attention, and he has ever since continued in its cultivation and improvement, and has developed an attractive home and a well improved property. He raises large crops of hay and grain and fattens cattle for the Butte market. His success has been gratifying, and he is now one of the prosperous and substantial men of the community in which he has made his home for more than three decades. He is also the owner of two quartz mines at Silver Star, and these properties are very promising ones. In politics Mr. Weingart adheres to the Republican party, and he and his wife are consistent members of the Lutheran church. On May 20, 1858, in Ohio, Mr. Weingart was married with Miss Elizabeth Kurt, who like himself was born in Switzerland. Of their two children a son survives, Alfred, who assists in the management of the homestead ranch.

W G. WHETSTONE, general manager and secretary of the Gaffney Mercantile Company, at Boulder, Mont., is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the place. He was born in Michigan on April 13, 1877, the son of Charles and Mattie (Forler) Whetstone, the latter a daughter of George K. Forler, a prominent Niles merchant. Charles Whetstone conducted a popular hotel in Michigan, and W. G. remained at home attending the public schools until 1893, when, at the age of sixteen years, he removed to Chicago and engaged in the grocery business, first with Forler & Spensail, and later with a Mr. Meyers. For the latter house Mr. Whetstone was head clerk and manager.

In 1898 he returned to Michigan and became associated with his father as general manager of the hotel.

As a hotel man he was more than usually successful. The business was very much run down and by superior business sagacity, energy and rare executive ability, and infusing new life into it, he soon built it to a fine paying basis.

In 1900 Mr. Whetstone located in Boulder, Mont., where he at once became connected with the Gaffney Mercantile Company. His untiring and faithful efforts in their behalf soon won their esteem, and secured his rapid advancement. In January, 1901, he was made general manager and secretary of the concern, which position he still retains, and in the duties of which he affords the utmost satisfaction. In 1901, Mr. Whetstone was made a Mason in Boulder Lodge No. 41. Politically he is a Democrat. Mr. Whetstone is a young man of excellent judgment and keen business sagacity, and he is extremely popular.

CALVIN WEST.—It is a well recognized fact that Park county offers exceptionable advantages for agriculture and stockgrowing, which industries constitute a vital element in the development which has given Montana a foremost place. Mr. West had sufficient appreciation of this fact to prompt him to relinquish effective pedagogic work and identify himself with them. He was born in Knox county, Ohio, on October 11, 1856, one of the five children, four sons and one daughter, of Alexander C. and Mary (Williams) West, natives of Washington county, Pa. His grandfather in the agnatic line was Samuel West, who resided in Virginia, the original American ancestor who came from England as one of William Penn's colony having been his grandfather. Alexander C. West removed to Ohio in 1830, becoming one of the pioneer farmers of Knox county. In his earlier years he had successfully taught school in Mississippi and in 1869 he removed to Henry county, Mo., and was one of the prosperous and influential farmers of the state until his death in 1876.

Calvin West received his preliminary education in the public schools of Missouri, after which he entered the Sedalia (Mo.) Collegiate Institute, and completed a course in the commercial department, graduating in the class of 1879, then remain-

ing on the old homestead until the spring of 1881, where he journeyed to Gallatin county, Mont. Here he was successfully engaged in pedagogic work until 1893, when he located on Fall creek, a tributary of the Yellowstone, and became a rancher in partnership with Charles A. Shorthill, to whom individual reference is made hereafter. The firm now has 760 acres of arable land, 200 acres under effective cultivation, excellent crops of hay and grain being secured. They raise both cattle and hogs, giving preference to shorthorn cattle and wintering from sixty to 100 head. The ranch is eligibly situated fifteen miles south of Livingston and is finely supplied with water for irrigation. Mr. West is a young man of intellectuality and executive ability, progressive in his methods and retaining the respect of all who know him. He manifests lively interest in religious and educational work and the advancement and well-being of his county.

ANDREW J. WHITE.—Coming from staunch old Colonial stock, meriting consideration as a pioneer of Montana, holding a position of distinction in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in other fraternal associations, Andrew J. White has led a life of marked activity and usefulness, and is one of the representative citizens of Montana's metropolis. He was born in Calais, Washington county, Vt., on January 18, 1832. His father, Jacob White, born in Boscawen, Merrimack county, N. H., was a carpenter and bridge builder and prominently identified with railroad bridge construction in various sections of the Union. His father, John White, was born in Londonderry, N. H., and he had a brother who was actively engaged in the war of 1812. The maiden name of the mother of Andrew J. White was Clara Porter, and she was born in Danvers, Mass., the daughter of Israel Porter, whose first American ancestors settled in historic old Salem, Mass. Jacob and Clara (Porter) White had six children, two of whom are now living, Andrew Jackson White being the second.

The early education of Andrew J. White was received in public schools and he continued his studies until he was twenty years old, paying particular attention to civil engineering. After his school days Mr. White was associated with his father in the construction of railroad bridges and thus con-

tinued until he was twenty-eight years old, his operations being principally in Vermont and New Hampshire for the first two years of his practical work, in which he became an individual contractor. In 1856 he removed to Illinois and engaged in contracting and here he was elected county surveyor of McDonough county. There Mr. White made his home until 1864, when he started forth on that journey across the plains which gave him title to be one of the pioneers of Montana. He drove an ox-team and experienced no trouble from the Indians. Mr. White arrived in Virginia City on July 27 and was engaged in contracting and building for two years, after which he was prospecting for some time. In 1868, as foreman, he built the old court house in Deer Lodge, then the capital of Deer Lodge county, which included the present counties of Silver Bow and Powell. In 1868 Mr. White made the voyage down the Missouri river from Jefferson island to Sioux City, with a flatboat. From Sioux City he went to Ohio, where his family then resided. In that state he was employed to take charge of the construction of a tram road at a coal mine, and became superintendent of the mine. In 1870 Mr. White removed with his family to Afton, Iowa, and carried on contracting and bridge building until 1879. In 1873 he was elected county surveyor of Union county and did important work for some years. He located in Butte, Mont., where he has since maintained his home, in 1879, and he was a prominent contractor here until 1890, at which time he practically retired from active business, though his official positions in fraternal organizations have demanded his attention and the exercise of his marked executive ability.

Mr. White is one of the prominent and popular members of the Odd Fellows, with which order he has been identified for twenty-six years. In 1886 he was elected grand secretary and grand scribe of the grand lodge of Montana, and in this dual office he has since served consecutively. When twenty-one years of age Mr. White became a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, to the advancement of whose interests he has contributed in a large measure. He is now the chief of records and collector of wampum of this order. In politics he gives allegiance to the Democratic party. On March 8, 1855, Mr. White was united in marriage to Miss Kate Day, who was born in Ohio. Their children are: Clara, born January 16, 1856; Nellie, born December 29, 1857, died October 19, 1860; Flora, born October 4, 1860, died April 3, 1890;

Seymour, born May 31, 1863; Clarence, February 26, 1870; Mortimer A., August 25, 1874. None of them are married.

GEORGE F. WHITE.—Among the pioneers of Montana and one of the native sons of the northwest, Mr. George F. White is recognized as one of the leading citizens and business men of Madison county, which he has represented with distinction in the legislature. He was born at Spanish Fork, Utah, on November 29, 1858, the son of Peter White, a native of Pennsylvania. A blacksmith by trade, he removed from his native state to Ohio, where he enlisted as a soldier in the war with Mexico, and served in the command of Gen. Zachariah Taylor. Returning to Ohio after the war, he returned to Pennsylvania, and remained there until 1849, when he started as one of the historic band of "Forty-niners" that opened up the gold fields of California. He came overland to Salt Lake City, Utah, arrived there early in 1850, and then abandoned his westward journey and continued his residence in Utah until 1863. In 1864 he came to Montana, locating at Nevada City, where he engaged in mining, and also followed his trade and operated a sawmill. In his later years he gave entire attention to mining. He died in Madison county, an honored pioneer, in 1884. In Salt Lake City he was known to Brigham Young and other prominent Latter-Day Saints, as the "little Gentile blacksmith." He was a fine workman and the year before the memorable Mountain Meadow massacre he made more than \$2,000 worth of spades, plowshares, saws, etc., for the unfortunate victims of that tragic event. In 1854, at Draperville, Utah, he married Miss Susan Terry, born in Canada, whither both her father and grandfather had emigrated from the United States, where they were born. While in Canada they were converted to Mormonism and removed to Nauvoo, Ill., where Joseph Smith first established the Mormon headquarters, and the maternal grandfather of Mr. White was one of those who crossed the plains to Utah and assisted in founding Zion, or Salt Lake City. Peter and Susan White had five sons and three daughters, of whom George was second.

George F. White was a typical child of the plains, and without school advantages in his youth, he learned the alphabet by rudely marking the let-

ters with charcoal on the hearthstone of his cabin home. He has been one of the world's workers, and has gained a broad fund of information by observation which effectively supplements his meagre education. He was but ten years old when his parents removed to Montana, and when thirteen years old he began trapping in the Madison valley, later manufacturing charcoal and cutting timber and wood for the Heckley Company, at Glendale. In 1881 he engaged in freighting with an outfit of two four-horse teams, and freighted to the various mining districts in this section for one year, after which he took up a ranch which he conducted for a year. In 1883 he built an arastra at Rochester, the plant having a thirty-two-foot over-shot wheel. In 1885 he sold this property and erected another arastra four miles farther up the gulch which, in company with his brother, he still owns.

In 1888 Mr. White and William Owsley erected a quartz mill, later selling his interest to his partner. He then traveled in different sections in search of a location for nearly a year, but returned to Twin Bridges, where he bought the store of Lott Brothers and also that of the Pomona Company, and here he has since conducted a large mercantile business. In 1895 Mr. White erected a fine brick store, undoubtedly the finest business block in the county. In 1897 he erected a similar building on an adjoining lot, and the upper floor of both buildings is a commodious and attractive public hall, 26x102 feet in size, one of the best auditoriums in the state. He owns other valuable realty, improved and unimproved, and is one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Twin Bridges. He owns valuable mining claims, and is now making a specialty of the handling of mining properties and promoting their development. He sold the Thistle mine to Butte capitalists, as did he also the Bobtail, while he now holds an option on the Noble mine, which has already yielded half a million dollars.

In politics Mr. White has been an unswerving Democrat, and his qualifications for office gained recognition in 1900, when he was nominated as a representative of Madison county in the Seventh legislature of Montana. He was successful at the polls and proved himself a wise and conservative legislator. He was chairman of the printing committee and held membership on the important committees of appropriations, internal improvements, state boards and officers, and state insti-

tutions. Largely through his influence an appropriation of \$60,500 was secured for the state orphans' home at Twin Bridges. In the legislative dead-lock in the election of United States senator, Mr. White, as a Democrat, vigorously supported H. L. Frank, and he had the distinction of casting the deciding vote which conferred the senatorial toga on Hon. Paris Gibson, his vote being transferred to Mr. Gibson upon Mr. Frank's withdrawal from the contest. At Butte, Mont., in 1891, Mr. White was married to Miss Annie Miles, born in Litchfield, Ill., but who was reared and educated in Kansas City, where she was graduated from the St. Theresa convent. Through a collateral line she is connected with the old Jameson family of Boston, the original representatives of which settled there in 1647. On the maternal side she is a cousin of Gen. Lew Wallace, the distinguished author and diplomat. Mr. and Mrs. White have three sons,—George M., born in 1893; Erving, born in 1897, and Clair, born in 1899.

JOHN F. WHITE.—Among the native sons of Montana who have become prominently identified with her industrial activities is Mr. White, whose father is one of the honored pioneers of the state and one to whom individual reference is consistently made on other pages of this work, in a sketch to which we would direct attention in this connection for data concerning the genealogy of our subject. John F. White was born in Gallatin county, one of the most beautiful sections of the state, on August 27, 1869. His parents are John and Pamley (Roberts) White. His early scholastic advantages were such as were afforded in the somewhat primitive, but none the less effective, pioneer schools, and he continued to assist in the work of the homestead ranch until 1890, when he bought a tract of 160 acres, which is now a part of his present fine ranch property of 550 acres the accretions having been made by the purchase of adjoining tracts. The entire ranch is under effective irrigation, and Mr. White secures large yields of wheat, oats, barley and hay, while he also raises fine road horses, though not on an extensive scale. He is essentially alert and progressive in his methods, which are directed with discrimination and judgment, and has not been denied that success which is his just due.

He has made excellent improvements on his ranch, and is held in the highest esteem in the

community which has represented the field of his energetic labors. His pleasant home is located two and one-fourth miles south of the village of Manhattan, which is his postoffice address. The water used in the irrigation of his farm is secured from the West Gallatin river and the supply is ever adequate to meet emergencies and regular demands. His attractive residence is surrounded by fine shade trees and substantial barns, a fine new granary and other well equipped outbuildings all indicate the success which has attended his efforts. Mr. White takes a deep interest in all that concerns the general welfare of the community and has served for three years as a member of the board of school trustees. His political proclivities are strongly in favor of the Republican party, of whose cause he is an active supporter. In addition to his ranching industry he has a fine threshing machine, of the most modern and approved design, and has operated this in seasons since 1890, the outfit being in demand over a quite extensive radius of country, for he has threshed as high as 70,000 bushels of grain in one season. On February 1, 1894, Mr. White was united in marriage to Miss Icy May Lemon, born in Missouri, the daughter of James and Texana (Hamblett) Lemon, likewise natives of Missouri, whence they came to Montana in 1878, locating near Salesville, Gallatin county, where the father has since been extensively engaged in farming, and one of the representative men of the county. In his family are seven children, of whom Mrs. White was the second. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. White died in infancy.

JOHN WESTON.—Incumbent of the office of county clerk and recorder of Silver Bow county and standing as one of the progressive men identified with the industrial life of Montana, John Weston merits consideration. He is a native of the good old Hoosier state, born in Harrison county, Ind., on February 1, 1848, the second of the seven children of Willison and Phoebe (Wright) Weston, both of whom were born in Indiana, where they passed their lives, the father being there engaged in merchandising and milling for many years. He was a son of Jacob Weston, who removed from Lancaster county, Pa., to Indiana in the early days, as one of its pioneers. John Weston supplemented the education received in the public schools by a course of

study in the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, and after technical training in law he was admitted to the bar of the state in 1867, when but nineteen years of age. He was thereafter identified with the abstracting business, connected with a firm of extensive operations. In 1882 Mr. Weston removed to Manitoba, where he was variously engaged until June 13, 1887, when he came to Montana, locating in Butte, where he was for some time retained in various capacities in railroad work. Later he was five years the chief clerk of the Lexington Mining Company. He then went to the Kootenai mining district for a time, but returned to Butte and entered the employ of the Anaconda Company. He was also engaged in mining operations at Camp creek, and, by the kindness of the late Marcus Daly, was enabled to attain gratifying success, but by unusual hard luck eventually lost all he had thus acquired. He has since made large investments in mining properties, and is one-half owner of the Pappoose mine, in Silver Bow county.

Mr. Weston was a Populist. In 1896 he was elected to the office of clerk and recorder of Silver Bow county, and served during 1897-8, and, after an interregnum of two years, was again elected in November, 1900, for a term of two years. His religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal church, and fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. On August 10, 1886, at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Mr. Weston was united in marriage to Miss Clara E. Cox, who was born in Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England. In their family are four children: Marian Cox Weston, Catherine Cox Weston, John Cox Weston and Clare Cox Weston.

THOMAS KENT is a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., where he was born January 3, 1842. He is one of the eleven children, five sons and six daughters, of Samuel Kent, of Pennsylvania, where his mother, Mary Brown, was also born. His grandfather was Jacob Kent, a native of Germany, who came to America in early life with his father. His maternal grandfather was Thomas Brown, of Maryland, who removed from that state into Pennsylvania, taking with him about sixty negro slaves, all of whom he set free in the early 'twenties. One of them, however, refused to accept his freedom and remained with Mr. Brown until his death.

In 1852 Mr. Kent's father removed with his family to Iowa, and made that state his home until his death in 1860, conducting successfully a large farm and extensive speculations in cattle, horses and sheep. Mr. Kent himself spent his early life in Iowa, attending the public schools and working on the farm. In 1860 he removed to Nebraska, where he remained two years trading and carrying on various kinds of business. He then returned to Iowa and remained until the spring of 1864. March 24 of that year he started with a four-horse team for Montana. He found the trip full of adventure and enjoyment. Arriving at North Platte he intended to go up White Tail Deer creek, but hearing that the Indians were bad in that district he took another course, and after traveling about 120 miles around, came up the Dry Fork of Powder river and by Big Horn mountains. As the country was covered with buffalo he frequently found it necessary to turn his cattle and horses into a corral made of the wagons to prevent the buffalo from stampeding his train. There were 125 wagons, with James Bozeman as captain. Mr. Bozeman took charge at North Platte, and said at the start: "I want none but brave men, as we are going through a hard country, and the cowards had better stay back." After crossing the Big Horn Mr. Kent saw a number of Crow Indians, and met two Frenchmen with whom the Indians had made an exchange of outfits, very much to the advantage of the Indians, the Frenchmen, in fact, not being consulted about the exchange. His party had the Frenchmen in company, and a few miles above Clark's Fork fell in with the Indians and compelled them to restore the outfits they had so unceremoniously taken. Below Clark's Fork they were obliged to let their wagons down the mountains by ropes. They arrived in Virginia City July 27, 1864, and Mr. Kent went to work for James Gamble, on Stinking Water. After six months farming and freighting in this locality, he returned to Alder gulch, and for the next eighteen months successfully engaged in mining. He then joined the stampede to Last Chance and later that to Blackfoot. Afterward he went successively to Bed Rock, Belly-Up and California gulch, then to Yellowstone, where he spent the winter in hunting, getting together some 700 big wolf skins. The following year he spent in trapping and prospecting, then located at Mission Creek agency, where he spent six years in the service of the government. He then engaged in



Thomas Kent

trading with the Indians on a large scale, and at a profit of more than one hundred dollars a day. In 1878 he took up the ranch he now occupies, covering nearly 1,200 acres, and engaged in cattle raising, afterward having at one time more than 25,000 sheep. He experienced, of course, many of the ups and downs of the business, having in one season as many as 500 fine horses stolen from him. Mr. Kent is now farming in a general way, with about 1,000 acres of excellent land, well irrigated and under vigorous cultivation, raising mainly timothy, blue joint and alfalfa.

On April 10, 1874, Mr. Kent was married to "The White Shield," now called "Mary Kent," daughter of "Old White Head," chief of the Crow tribe of Indians. The fruit of this union was five daughters, who mingle freely among the best classes of citizens in the neighborhood, and are well esteemed by all who know them. Mr. Kent himself is acknowledged to be one of the most useful and substantial men of Montana. His ranch is a model of thrift and taste in all its appointments, and he has the cordial regard of his fellowmen, who have at times solicited him, without success, to serve them in various official capacities. One incident in his busy life has made a deep and lasting impression on his mind. In 1873, when the Sioux Indians were on the war path, Dr. Frost and two other men and two women and a baby were killed by the savages in his presence, and he helped to bring in the bodies for burial. In fraternal relations Mr. Kent belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

JOHN WHITE.—No uncertain valuation is to be placed on compilations which touch in any degree the pioneer history of the great northwest, and in records perpetuated as are those in this work will be found for all time data which will be cumulative in value as the years fall into the abyss of time and the pioneers here represented have been gathered to their fathers. Among the sterling pioneers of Montana is Mr. White, and England was the place of his nativity, for he was born in County Cornwall on New Year's day, 1841, and, though he has passed practically his entire life in the United States, he inherited many of the sturdy characteristics which have made the Cornishman a power wherever he has been located. His parents, William and Margaret Ann White, were

likewise born in Cornwall, of staunch old Cornish lineage, and of their fourteen children, John was the fifth in order of birth. William White was a farmer in his native country, but, believing that better opportunities for individual accomplishment were afforded in America, he brought his family to the United States in 1843, his son John then being only two years old. After a short stay in Pennsylvania they removed to Illinois, locating in Guilford, Jo Daviess county, where Mr. White was engaged in farming until his death, on May 5, 1861, and his wife also died in that state on November 10, 1861.

John White received a public school education in Illinois and early became inured to work on the homestead farm, his father having been one of the pioneers of the county, educational advantages were not maintained at the high standard of the later years. Mr. White assisted in the carrying on of the homestead farm until 1864, when he set forth for Montana with a horse team and encountering no serious difficulties on the long trip, safely reached Bannack, the original capital of the territory, and continued on to Virginia City in Alder gulch, then the great center of placer mining in Montana. After a short time spent in Virginia City he went to the Madison valley and passed the winter, and was employed in the mines of Alder gulch during the following summer. In the fall of 1865 he returned to Illinois, making the journey on a saddle horse. While he had no encounters with Indians, parties both preceding and following his company were by no means as fortunate. He passed the winter in Illinois, and the next May again started for Montana, accompanied by his wife, to whom he had been united in marriage in 1863. The trip was made with two yoke of oxen and a yoke of cows, while several extra cows were driven through. There were only three wagons in the train and thus the danger from attack by the Indians was intensified. The little company came up the North Platte river to Fort Laramie, Wyo., from which point the Indians of the Sioux tribe were just departing after having made a treaty with the government. There were several thousand of them assembled at the fort.

Mr. White and his little party continued their journey to the Black Hills region, and at Brown Spring they overtook a large train with which they had previously encamped, and discovered that trouble of some order was menacing, as the train was corralled, with the cattle in the center. Mr.

White's party made haste to join the larger company and they remained in corral for two days, the Indians having attacked the emigrants to secure their stock. In the conflict seven men were killed, besides the captain or wagon boss, and when his body was found, just as the train was about to continue on its way, it was discovered that he had been beheaded by the Indians, and the train tarried long enough to bury the body of the unfortunate man, and came onward to their destination. Mr. White came through the Gallatin valley and located on the Madison river, about seven miles from Gallatin City, and here engaged in stockraising. He thus continued operations until 1881, when he sold his original ranch property and purchased his present homestead, then known as the Joseph Kent ranch. He has a finely improved and well equipped estate of 540 acres, and practically the entire tract is under effective irrigation and devoted principally to the raising of wheat, oats and barley, of which cereals magnificent crops are yielded, the peculiarly fertile land having given as high as ninety-six bushels of oats to the acre. Upon the ranch is a large and attractive residence of modern architectural design and equipments, while all other permanent improvements are of the best order, showing the owner to be a discriminating and progressive business man.

Mr. White is a member of the Montana Pioneers' Association, and takes a deep interest in its affairs. In politics he gives allegiance to the Republican party, and is honored not only as one of the pioneers of Gallatin county, but as a man of signal integrity in all the relations of life. He has been in somewhat impaired health for a number of years, but has not ceased to maintain active supervision of his farm and other interests. He also owns a fine residence in the city of Bozeman, where the family pass the winter months and the children are afforded superior educational advantages. On June 15, 1863, Mr. White was united in marriage to Miss Pamley Roberts, who, like himself, was born in Cornwall, England, she being the daughter of Matthew and Charity (Waters) Roberts, both natives of Cornwall, where the father was engaged in mining. He came with his family to the United States in 1846, locating in Lafayette county, Wis., where he passed the remainder of his days, passing away in June, 1871, his devoted and cherished wife dying in 1886. They became the parents of fifteen children, of whom ten attained maturity. Of the children we enter the following brief record: Ida

May is deceased; John F. is individually mentioned elsewhere in this work; Matthew W. resides at Manhattan, Mont.; Harry, who was educated at Valparaiso, Ind., remains on the old homestead; and Walter, who was educated in the same city as his brother, has a farm adjoining the parental homestead; he married Miss Frances Gertrude Roland, daughter of Hon. W. A. Roland, a member of the state legislature from Gallatin county in the last general assembly.

ADOLPH WETZSTEIN.—Holding high rank among the developers and builders of Montana, both in mining and mercantile lines, Adolph Wetzstein, of Butte, has won his place by substantial service to the people in his various avenues of activity. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 22, 1865, the son of Max B. and Adeline Wetzstein, natives of Germany, where they were born in 1832. They came to the United States when they were young, and are now prominent residents of Cincinnati, where the father has been engaged in business since 1856. Mr. Wetzstein was educated in his native city, and in 1883 came to Montana, locating at Livingston, where he was connected with his brother, Mentor, in the wholesale liquor business, but gave the greater part of his time and attention to mining industries. He was one of the "originals" at Cook City, and has still considerable property there. He was also one of the first to invade the Coeur d'Alene district, and his holdings in that territory promise to be in time very valuable. At Thompson Falls, Idaho, he started a wholesale liquor business in partnership with Mr. Clark, under the firm name of Clark & Wetzstein, but after a short time sold his interest and returned to Livingston. In the 'eighties he developed a fine marble quarry near Gardiner, Mont., which he still owns, and which will be of great aid in the future development of the state. In 1894 he started a lawsuit against the Boston and Montana Company for a fourth interest in the Comanche mine. This suit, which is still pending, involves millions of dollars and has become famous. Mr. Wetzstein identified himself with the wholesale liquor business soon after his arrival in Montana, but his principal efforts in the way of business have been in the direction of developing mines. He has extensive mining interests in various parts of the state and he is well known among mining men, who are his

friends by hundreds, as men are in other walks of life.

In politics he is an ardent Republican, and in 1896 was the candidate of his party on the legislative ticket of Silver Bow county, but in that year the Republicans had no show in the state, and the ticket was beaten. On April 11, 1894, he was married to Miss Fannie Shoenburg, of San Francisco, Cal., a native of Oregon City, Ore., and directly connected with prominent families in San Francisco and Portland on both sides of her house.

STEPHEN WHITE.—As one of the pioneers of Montana, one who witnessed some of the most sanguinary Indian tragedies in its history, and one who suffered many hardships in those days of toil, vicissitude and danger, Stephen White can now contrast those thrilling experiences with the peaceful surroundings of his present comfortable home in Gallatin county. He was born in Jo Daviess county, Ill., on August 22, 1854, the son of an Englishman, William White, who came to the United States about 1850, located in Illinois and engaged in farming until his death in 1862. Ten children survived him, all of whom attained mature years. Until 1866 Stephen White remained on the Illinois homestead, then started for Montana. The trip was made with ox teams, three wagons forming the nucleus of the train, but they were joined by others en route. When they arrived on Powder river they had their first skirmish with hostile Indians, the train guard having one man wounded by a shot. The wagon boss had gone ahead in search of a camping place and not returning, the captain sent forward a searching party of twelve men. This was surrounded by Indians and five of them were killed. The train then waited three days and was joined by other teams until there were 300 wagons. Then they went out to recover the bodies of the emigrants who had been killed and the first day found and buried three. The next day they discovered the body of the wagon boss, horribly mutilated, with the head cut off, and also two other bodies. These they buried with simple funeral rites. As the train moved on other bodies of murdered plainsmen were found, but they experienced no further trouble, and arrived safely at Gallatin, having taken the Bozeman cutoff. Mr. White at once engaged in stockraising which he has continued

quite successfully. His home ranch comprises 640 acres, upon which he has a fine residence and commodious outbuildings. In 1899 he purchased the Comfort ranch of 320 acres, all under irrigation, six miles from Bozeman. This property is devoted principally to stockraising, and he usually winters between 200 and 300 cattle, Herefords being his favorite breed. He also raises horses for his own use. On July 18, 1888, he was married to Miss Lenora Thompson, daughter of Milton D. and Nancy (Pilcher) Thompson, natives of Ohio. They had both come to Illinois when they were children with their parents. Here they remained after their marriage until 1864, when they started for Montana, stopping a few months in Missouri on their way. They came with ox teams, had no difficulty with the Indians and arrived in Virginia City in September, 1864. One month later they came to Helena, where Mr. Thompson conducted a grocery business for two years. The family then returned east for two years, and in 1869 came back to Montana via Fort Benton. They came from Fort Benton by coaches, through a country swarming with Indians, from whom they received annoyances, but suffered no fatalities. They remained in Helena a number of years, Mr. Thompson engaging in mining operations, and later passing twelve years in Jefferson City. He is now, at the venerable age of eighty, making his home with his son on the Madison river. Mr. and Mrs. White have three children, Jesse, Elden and an infant.

J. A. WIEDERHOLD.—In the make-up of her social fabric Montana is not lacking in the sturdy German element which has ever been a powerful factor in the advancement of legitimate industry and the maintenance of law and good government. One of the enterprising and successful farmers and stockgrowers of Choteau county, J. A. Wiederhold, claims the German empire as his fatherland, though he has passed the greater portion of his life in the United States. He was born in the old town of Hersfeld, on the banks of the river Fulda in the principality of Hesse-Cassel, on January 8, 1859. His father, Conrad Wiederhold, was born in the same place in 1833, and his wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Wilhart, is also a native of Germany, having been born in 1837. They now make their home near Geneseo, Henry county, Ill., where they located upon their emigra-

tion to America in 1877. The father is there devoting his attention to farming and stockraising and is a prosperous citizen.

J. A. Wiederhold attended the excellent schools of his native town until the removal of the family to America where he completed his education in the public schools of Geneseo, Ill. Thereafter he assisted in the operations of the homestead farm until he had attained the age of twenty-two years, when, in 1882, he cast in his lot with Montana, coming to Twin Bridges, Madison county, and being identified with farming and cattleraising in that locality until 1889, when he located on his present ranch on Dog creek and in proximity to the Bear Paw mountains, being twenty-four miles southeast of the village of Big Sandy, which is his postoffice address. The place is well improved and comprises 640 acres, and here is carried on diversified farming and the raising of cattle and horses of high grade.

Prosperity has attended the efforts of the proprietor and he is enthusiastic in his expressions in regard to the industrial advantages of Montana. As a stalwart supporter of the Republican party he takes a lively and active interest in local affairs of political nature and fraternally he still retains membership in Charter Oak Lodge No. 87, M. W. of A., in the city of Peoria, Ill. On November 24, 1892, at Peoria, Ill., Mr. Wiederhold was united in marriage to Miss Anna Faber, who was there born on November 23, 1860, the daughter of J. F. Faber, who long conducted successful merchandising and is now living retired. Mr. Wiederhold and his estimable wife have two children: John Frederick, born on August 21, 1893; and Margaret, born on October 12, 1899.

ALMON J. WILCOMB.—One of the progressive and capable young business men of the state and who is holding the responsible position of cashier of the Twin Bridges Bank, a solid financial institution, Almon J. Wilcomb has passed the greater portion of his life in Montana, where his father was an honored pioneer. Mr. Wilcomb was born in Thornton, Grafton county, N. H., on April 10, 1865, and descended from old Colonial stock. His father, Eben Wilcomb, was likewise a native of New Hampshire, who was educated in that state and the city of Boston, Mass., where, in 1845, he took up his residence and was engaged in merchan-

dising until 1849, when he joined the throng of argonauts making their way to the gold fields of California. In company with his brother he made the trip by the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in San Francisco before there was a single house erected to mark the site of that populous city. He remained in California until 1851, when, on account of the ill health of his brother, he accompanied him to the east. From 1851 until 1864 he operated a trading boat on the Mississippi river, selling the business in 1864 and returning to New Hampshire. He resided at Concord until 1872, when he came to Montana and located at the mouth of Alder gulch, where he engaged in mining until 1876, when he began ranching in Beaverhead valley, where he now has his home, and is one of the influential men of Madison county. His father, Joseph Wilcomb, was born in Massachusetts, served as a private in a Massachusetts regiment during the war of 1812, and died in 1860. The wife of Eben Thornton was, before her marriage, Clara C. Page. She was born in Thornton, N. H., the daughter of Maj. Osgood Page, a major in the state militia and an influential man of that state, serving two terms in its legislature. A number of the family served in the Revolution and the war of 1812, and the lineage traces back to Col. Samuel Page, a member of the Continental congress who rendered valiant service in the Revolutionary war.

Almon J. Wilcomb was but seven years old at the time of the removal of the family to Montana in the fall of 1872. After securing such educational advantages as were afforded here he went to Lebanon, Ohio, where he attended the Southwestern Normal Institute, and was graduated with the class of 1887. In 1889 he completed a course of study in a business college at Sedalia, Mo. Returning to Montana in the summer of 1890 he accompanied an engineering corps on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. In September, 1890, he secured a position in the banking house of Hall & Bennett, at Virginia City, and there remained until the fall of 1898, when the firm organized the Bank of Twin Bridges and placed Mr. Wilcomb in charge as cashier, and this incumbency he has since retained. He has shown himself a capable executive and financier, and the bank is enjoying marked prestige and receiving a representative support.

In politics Mr. Wilcomb gives his support to the Republican party, and as secretary of the Republican central committee of Madison county he takes an active interest in the party's welfare, but his

business responsibilities have been such as to render it impossible for him to consider political preferment. Fraternally he is identified with Beaverhead Lodge No. 32, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed the chairs, and his religious faith is that of the Baptist church, of which he is a member. Mr. Wilcomb is financially interested in a fine cattle ranch of 1,600 acres and also is in the meat business in both Twin Bridges and Rochester. In 1894 Mr. Wilcomb was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Gilbert, born in Virginia City, Mont., where her father, H. S. Gilbert, settled in early pioneer days. Mr. Gilbert has been one of the leading men of Madison county, prominent in politics, and has served several terms as county treasurer. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcomb have a pleasant home in Twin Bridges, where a western hospitality is ever in evidence.

CHARLES E. WILLIAMS.—This honored pioneer of Montana and prosperous farmer of Missoula county comes of sterling old New England stock. He was born in Franklin county, Vt., near Swanton Falls, on December 26, 1841, the son of Joseph and Roanna (Buck) Williams, both natives of Massachusetts, whence they removed to Vermont, and there passed the residue of their lives, the father devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits. Their two sons were Charles E. and Alonzo. Charles E. Williams was reared on the old homestead in Vermont, with such educational privileges as were given in the public schools. In 1858, at the age of seventeen years, he came to Kansas, locating in Leavenworth for a number of years, though absent much of the time engaged in driving freight teams from Leavenworth to New Mexico, Colorado and Oregon, and while in this employment he met with many vicissitudes and extraordinary experiences, he escaped many serious encounters with the Indians.

In 1862 he went to Portland, Ore., and passed the winter, in the spring joining the rush of gold-seekers to the mines near Boise, Idaho, and there engaged in mining until 1865, when the discovery of gold in the Blackfeet district of Montana led to a stampede of miners to that section which Mr. Williams joined, but came only as far as Helena, and then engaged in mining in Tucker gulch, on Eldorado bar and in Basin gulch, owning one of the best mines in the last locality. He thereafter made Helena his home for some time, and engaged

in buying and selling horses, purchasing his stock in the Walla Walla county, and also trading with the Indians about Fort McLeod. In 1881 Mr. Williams came to Missoula county, bringing one of the very first thoroughbred horses brought into this section of the Union. With this animal he won the purse of \$1,500 offered for the best horse brought into the state, the competition being determined by a speed contest in Helena in 1876, the event creating much excitement throughout the territory and attracting widespread attention.

Upon arriving in Missoula county Mr. Williams located a ranch on Rattlesnake creek, two and one-half miles northeast of Missoula, and here he now has a finely-improved and valuable place comprising 300 acres, devoted principally to the raising of fruit and hay. On the ranch are more than 6,000 fruit trees, and here also are raised annually about 100 tons of hay. Mr. Williams has been one of the foremost in demonstrating the possibilities of fruit culture in this section, and the results have been gratifying in the extreme, while his success has encouraged others to aid in the development of this important branch of industry. For some time Mr. Williams gave special attention to the breeding of horses of high grade, but in 1890 he disposed of his thoroughbred and standard-bred stock to the late Marcus Daly. In his political proclivities Mr. Williams espouses the cause of the Democratic party, but he has not taken an active political part and has never aspired to official preferment. On December 17, 1877, at Helena, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Williams to Miss Jennie Carr, born in Pennsylvania, the daughter of William W. Carr, one of the early settlers in Helena and who is now engaged in ranching on Deep creek, in Cascade county. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have one son, Edward, who was born on February 3, 1883, and who is now at the parental home.

JAMES C. WIGMORE.—Madison county is favored in having enlisted in the prosecution of her industrial enterprises men of distinctive energy and business ability, and among them Mr. Wigmore has a high position. He was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., on April 8, 1855, the son of Daniel and Catherine (Hurley) Wigmore, the former of whom was likewise born in St. Lawrence county, where he was first a farmer and later a

hotel keeper. His wife was born in Wales, whence her parents emigrated to the United States when she was a child. Of the family of seven children, James C. Wigmore was the second. He attended the public schools until he had attained the age of sixteen, when he began his independent career by securing work on a farm. In 1878 he removed to Illinois, and was identified with agricultural enterprises for two years, after which he went to Chicago, and secured a position with the Armour Packing & Provision Company for one year, when he cast in his lot with Montana, arriving in this state in 1880. He forthwith became identified with the ranching industry in the Madison valley, and in 1885 purchased 320 acres of land in this locality, his present ranch. It is most eligibly located, and has an excellent water right, through the medium of which effective irrigation is insured.

Mr. Wigmore is engaged in diversified farming, raises grain and hay in large quantities and also devotes special attention to cattle and fine horses. In 1899 he erected a fine two-story brick residence on his ranch, which is commodious and of pleasing architectural design and recognized as one of the most attractive ranch homes in the county. It is located three miles south of the village of Twin Bridges, his postoffice address. All other improvements on the place are of the best order. In politics he is stanchly in line as a supporter of the Republican party and its principles, and fraternally is identified with Knights of the Maccabees. On October 19, 1885, Mr. Wigmore was united in marriage with Miss Lilly Richmond, who was born in Madison county, Mont., the daughter of Reuben Richmond, who was born in Kentucky and became a pioneer of Montana in 1863. In his earlier years he taught school, and during the pioneer epoch in this state was occupied in mining and blacksmithing. Mr. and Mrs. Wigmore have seven children, Mary C., Inez B., Guy, Joy P., Blanche L., Dewey and Russell R.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS, in his pleasant home, near Salesville, Gallatin county, Mont., is surrounded by all that makes life worth living, and it is a matter worthy of note that there are few eastern localities more attractive or bearing more indications of genuine Montana prosperity. But our subject is a pioneer who has earned all of this,

as the following sketch of his life amply testifies, the story of a man who, on September 15, 1865, came to the territory with his wife, one child, three yoke of oxen, two cows and sixty cents in money. He was born in Giles county, Va., August 7, 1843, the son of John Burke and Mary E. (Hale) Williams, both born, reared and educated in Virginia, as were the paternal and maternal grandfathers, Williams and Hale. The great-grandfather, Burke, came from Ireland to America in Colonial days, and John Burke Williams, the father of our subject, had a cousin named Thomas Kirk, who was an active participant in the Mexican war. In 1846 John Burke Williams removed, with his family, to Livingston county, Mo., where he continued to make his home until his death, in 1853. While a farmer by occupation, he was a man of superior education, had taught school for a number of years, and had been a captain in the Virginia militia. The widow, and mother of our subject, remained on the Missouri homestead until her death, in 1885, at the age of eighty years.

John W. Williams, one of a family of six sons and six daughters, passed his school days in Missouri, and in the spring of 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate service under Col. Clark, having been mustered in at Spring Hill, Livingston county. Subsequently he went to the southern part of the state and joined the command under Gen. Leonidas Polk. He participated in the battle of Lexington, but owing to physical disability returned home, took the oath of allegiance to the United States government, and remained in Livingston county until 1865, when he came, by ox team, to Montana. The route of the party was from Salt Lake and Green river, via Soda Springs, and on several occasions they were placed in peril by threatened attacks from Indians; but they came through without fatalities, arriving at Alder gulch September 15, 1865. At this point Mr. Williams remained six weeks and then removed to Twin Bridges, passed the succeeding two years engaged in farming; returned to Alder gulch, and in April, 1869, came to the Gallatin valley. Here he secured a homestead at Elk Grove, two and one-half miles below Salesville, which he profitably conducted until 1888. He then disposed of this property and purchased land at the mouth of West Gallatin canyon. He has a tract of 560 acres, on which his residence is located, thoroughly irrigated, and 640 acres additional lying one mile west. Both ranches are devoted to the cultivation



J. W. Williams

of cereals and for purposes of pasturage. On the upper section Mr. Williams has seventy-five head of horses, some of which are fine specimens of trotting stock, in which he is deeply interested.

On February 18, 1864, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Margaret J. Cooper, of Livingston county, Mo., a daughter of Charles Cooper, a native of Ohio. Her mother was Emeline Campbell, of Kentucky, and her father a farmer, but also engaged in the livery business. He served one year in the Confederate army, under Gen. Price, and was taken prisoner and confined at St. Louis for eight months. Some four or five hours after his return home he was called to the door of his residence and killed. This was in 1863. One of the assassins had followed him from St. Louis, but as about thirty shots were fired into the house it was impossible to identify the actual murderer. His wife, formerly Mrs. Kirk, was struck in the neck by a bullet, but not seriously wounded.

To Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been born nine children, viz: Mary E., now Mrs. C. W. Overstreet, a sketch of her husband appearing on another page; Charles B., in the Canadian northwest; Ira T., a farmer, residing near home, as is James F., another brother; Eva, now Mrs. Dudley, residing at Gebo; Paul, Edith, Lora and Maggie, at home.

Mr. Williams is an influential citizen of Gallatin county, and is held in the highest estimation. He served a term of four years as county commissioner, and has efficiently filled the office of school trustee for many years.

GEORGE WOODWORTH.—It is from the life record of the sterling pioneers that will be gleaned the material for the future historian of Montana; and in the memoirs of this volume, all the essential data gathered during the lifetime of this distinctive class, the student of history and the historian will find a wealth of information collated to repay them for their search. Mr. Woodworth belongs to that class of "old-timers" who cast their lot with Montana in the year 1865, and is now known as one of the successful stockgrowers of Beaverhead county. Mr. Woodworth takes just pride in claiming the old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity, having been born in Williams county, Ohio, August 31, 1845, being the seventh in a family of nine children, of whom eight are now living. His parents, Josiah and Maria (Snow) Woodworth, were born in the state of New York,

whence they removed to Ohio as early as 1835, the father becoming one of the pioneer farmers of that state, and where both passed the residue of their lives, honored by all who knew them. The educational advantages of George Woodworth were such as could be had in the public schools of that early day. On laying aside his text books he continued to devote his attention to farm work, but also became identified with the manufacturing of pearl ash, an industry of importance in that section in early days. In the year 1865 on the first day of March he left Bryan, Ohio, and started on the long journey across the plains of Montana, proceeding by rail as far as Grinnell, Iowa, the then terminus of the road. From Grinnell he traveled by stage to Fort Kearney, Neb., thence to Denver by mule train under the protection of friendly Pawnee Indians, who, having donned Uncle Sam's uniforms, had volunteered to go under the direction of a captain of the regular army, and give battle to the more warlike Sioux.

He arrived in Denver in April, and continued his journey by stage to Salt Lake City, paying \$200 for his transportation, requiring ten days and nights on the road. He remained in the Mormon capital for a few days and then purchased saddle horses and a pack horse, with which he continued to his destination, arriving in Virginia City, Mont., early in May, having completed the journey in seventy days, then considered quick time. Shortly afterward he went over into the valley of the Madison river, where he took up a tract of land and engaged in ranching, remaining there for a period of three years, when he disposed of the property and engaged in the freighting business between Corinne, Utah, and various points in Montana, conducting a successful enterprise in this line for ten years, but subsequently located in the city of Butte and engaged in mercantile business which he conducted for three years. In 1885 Mr. Woodworth came to the Big Hole basin, Beaverhead county, and located a ranch to which he has added from time to time until his present extensive and valuable estate, and lands under his control, now number 8,020 acres. His operations in the raising of high-grade cattle and horses are of wide scope and importance, and contribute materially to the industrial prestige of the county. He makes a specialty of fine draft horses, disposing of many in Butte, where he finds a ready demand. From his ranch he also secures large annual yields of hay, much of which is required in feeding his stock.

Politically Mr. Woodworth is a stalwart Republican, and has been prominent in county affairs. In 1888 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, serving two terms of two years each and doing much to forward the normal interests and material progress of the county. While he was in office the county court house was erected and the county poor farm was purchased and equipped, while many other needed improvements and facilities of a public nature were provided. Fraternally Mr. Woodworth is identified with the time-honored order of Freemasons, being affiliated with Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., at Dillon. On May 1, 1881, Mr. Woodworth was united in marriage to Miss Florence E. Emerick, who likewise was born in Ohio, and they are the parents of three children: Fred, who was born on September 3, 1883; Carrie, born June 23, 1887; and George, Jr., September 10, 1895. The attractive family home is located five miles south of the village of Wisdom, which is the postoffice address of Mr. Woodworth and family.

FERDINAND DELL.—The subject of this brief sketch first saw the light August 18, 1839, amid the classic and historic scenes of Prussia, where his father was a forester for the Duke of Braunfels, in whose service he remained until his death. His mother was Elizabeth Hirz, also a native of Prussia. Mr. Dell was educated in the schools of his native land, finishing with a special course in a first-class gymnasium. In 1855, at the age of sixteen, he immigrated to America, locating in Michigan, where he remained six years, engaged in clerking. In 1861 he went to California by the isthmus route, and there spent two years, clerking a part of the time, but most of it in mining with fair success. The next seven years he passed in Nevada, occupied in quartz mining, and then went to Idaho for the winter. In the summer of 1871 he came to Montana, and locating in Jefferson county was vigorously engaged in mining for about a year, and then bought an interest in a prosperous butcher business, which continued until 1882 with very good returns, meanwhile carrying on some mining operations. In the year last named he bought his present homestead, about twelve miles up the Madison, to which he has added by purchase until he has now about 1,000 acres, a large part of which is under irrigation. Hay is his principal crop, but he also raises large

quantities of grain. He is also interested in the raising of high-grade cattle, keeping from 200 to 300 head, the Herefords being his favorite breed.

Mr. Dell was married January 27, 1877, to Mrs. Olive C. Merriman, a descendant of an old Vermont family of prominence and wealth in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Dell have two children, namely: Frankie A., now the wife of Samuel H. Sharman, of Ogden, Utah, and De Lano F. They have a very desirable residence, the ranch being improved with good buildings and all the necessary equipment for its purposes, and in an advanced state of cultivation. The proprietor is a progressive man and one who has justly won the respect of all his neighbors and the community generally. He takes a lively interest in public affairs, and has rendered good service to his people in the office of county commissioner, which he filled with great credit for five years. He was also a county commissioner in Jefferson county before he removed to Gallatin. In addition to this office he has been school trustee and road supervisor for many years. He is a Mason, and takes great interest in the affairs of the order.

HENRY WILLIAMS, of Butte, who has added much to the wealth and wisdom of the world as a practical mining expert and is now continuing his usefulness as a scientific stockbreeder, was born at Truro, County Cornwall, England, on August 30, 1841, and in the schools of that town received his primary education, afterwards taking a thorough scientific course in the schools of mines at Truro and at Clausthal, Germany, being employed during a portion of the time while pursuing these courses in practical work for the great smelting establishment of Vivian & Sons, at Swansea, Wales. In 1869 he came to America and located at Mazatlan, Mexico, as ore purchasing agent for Vivian & Sons and for Gibbs & Sons, of London. In 1872 he went to Spanish Bar, Clear county, Colo., and for three years had charge of the smelter at that place. From 1875 to 1879 he was superintendent of the Boston & Colorado Smelting Works at Alma, Park county, Colo., and in May, 1879, came to Butte, Mont., where he organized a company and built the Colorado & Montana Smelter, which was completed in the fall of that year. In 1883 the company was re-incorporated and the name was



Ferdinand Bell

changed to the Colorado Smelting & Mining Company. The works were destroyed by fire in 1896, but were immediately rebuilt on a more elaborate scale, and without delay to the business. Mr. Williams was the originator and builder of these extensive works, both in the first place and after the fire, and their completeness and thorough equipment for their purpose furnish a high tribute to his skill and full knowledge of the business, of which he was the general manager from 1879 to 1899. In the year last named the establishment was sold to the Amalgamated Copper Company and became a part of the properties of that great corporation. In 1893 Mr. Williams purchased a 1,600-acre ranch in Deer Lodge valley, near Gregson's Springs, now known as the Alma stock farm, on which he is extensively engaged in raising a high grade of stock, including a large number of fine Hereford cattle, superior and thoroughbred draft horses. In politics Mr. Williams belongs to the Republican party, but takes no active part in its work, his business occupying his time and satisfying his ambitions; and in its sphere he is rendering good service to his section, while no duty of good citizenship is ignored or neglected.

CHARLES S. WARREN.—The life of the interesting subject of this biographical review has been one of adventure and usefulness from boyhood. His ancestors were people of consequence and standing in their native England, closely and prominently identified with all that is creditable in her history—in civil, military and commercial lines—and the family has borne itself with the same spirit and progressiveness in the land of its adoption. The American progenitors of Mr. Warren came over from old England in the Mayflower in her second voyage, and the name has since been conspicuous and honored wherever it has appeared in the annals of New England.

Mr. Warren was born November 20, 1847, at Utica, La Salle county, Ill., where he attended the country schools until he was fourteen years of age. At that time the Civil war broke out and, fired with the patriotism and loyal zeal which has always characterized the strain from which he sprang, youth as he was, he enlisted as a private soldier in the One Hundred and Forty-Seventh Illinois Infantry, and served in the Army of the Cumberland throughout the war, being with Gen. Wilson at the last battle, and subsequently at the capture

of Jefferson Davis. He was honorably discharged from the service at Savannah, Ga., January 24, 1866, having risen by merit to the rank of first sergeant. He returned to Illinois in February of that year, and after resting a few months he started for St. Joseph, Mo., by rail, and there engaged in driving a bull team across the plains to Montana at a compensation of \$25 a month and his board. He reached Virginia City without mishap, arriving August 20, 1866, and receiving his pay in greenbacks, which at that time were worth only half their face value.

Four days later he camped under a wagon on the spot now occupied by the Herald office in Helena. Fate did not smile on his aspirations at this period; yet, sustained by his lofty and resolute spirit, he packed his blankets all over the territory in search of the opportunity he felt convinced was waiting for him somewhere. He went by way of Deer Lodge valley to French gulch, and there engaged in placer mining for about four years with varying success.

In 1873 he was elected sheriff of Deer Lodge county, as a Republican, but the term was not a profitable one, and when it was ended he found himself "broke" and obliged to borrow \$15 to take him to Butte. There he located a number of mines which proved to be valuable, but not for him. Among them was the Lexington, which he sold to Judge Davis for \$50, and which the Judge afterwards sold for a million and a half. He was also one of the owners of the Gagnon, which was involved in costly litigation. He fought it through the courts and finally lost it, and since that time it has yielded over two million dollars in dividends. These are but samples of the fatality which attended him during these trying times, but they did not subdue his spirit or lessen his energies. He went on working one thing and another, serene in the confidence of final success, and taking his proper place among the developers and builders in the community in which his lot happened to be cast, letting no public enterprise languish for want of help which he could give it. He was the mustering officer and served in the Nez Perces war in 1877 as adjutant of the Montana battalion. He served also as the first police magistrate in Butte, and was continuously active in political affairs. Being nominated by his party for the office of mayor, he was beaten by the Marcus Daly and W. A. Clark allied combination. He was, however, elected as a member of the convention which framed the constitution

of the state, and was a member of its committee appointed to make its work properly known by an address to the people. He was also a member of the Republican national committee of 1888, and as such rendered most valuable assistance in electing Benjamin Harrison to the presidency of the United States. In business he has been associated for a number of years with Hon. Lee Mantle in real estate and mining deals. Their operations in these lines are very extensive, covering interests in every part of the state and elsewhere. The "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," which he has endured, the tribulations through which he has come to his present state of high prosperity and independence, are now remembered only as features of a beneficial discipline that serves to heighten the enjoyment to which it has led and to emphasize by contrast a present condition in which it is no longer needed.

In 1872 Gen. Warren was married to Miss Mittie Avery, a native of Maine. They are the parents of five children, of whom only two are living: Wesley, who is a civil engineer, a graduate of Peekskill Military Academy and Cornell University, N. Y.; and Mary Alice, a daughter, who was educated at St. Mary's Episcopal Convent in New York city. In fraternal circles the General has numerous and prominent affiliations, and has filled many high offices. He is a past master of Butte Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M., as well as a thirty-second-degree member of the order, a past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, a past noble grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a past commander of Lincoln Post No. 2, G. A. R., and a past department commander of Montana, and an active and valued member of the Order of Elks. Gen. Warren is everywhere regarded as one of the most enterprising citizens of Butte, and one of the most worthy and serviceable of the pioneers of Montana—an example to the struggling, an incitement to the faithful and an ornament to the state.

W M. W. WOLVERTON.—In his family history no less than in himself the subject of this sketch presents a pleasing theme to the consideration of the annalist. His paternal grandfather, W. W. Wolverton, was one of three brothers who emigrated from Wolverhampton, England, to America in Colonial days, and immediately entered into the spirit and aspirations of their

adopted country. As a member of the gallant old Maryland Line in the Revolution he met the scarlet uniform and glittering steel of his native country on many a bloody field, from Bunker Hill to the crowning triumph of Yorktown. And Adam Hall, a brother of our subject's grandmother, took a prominent part in the war of 1812, the Halls being also an old English family whose descendants came to America early in the eighteenth century and settled near Hagerstown, Md., where Grandmother Hall was born.

About the year 1833 the grandfather removed with his family to Putnam county, Ind., where he followed farming as an occupation until his death. His son, Alfred Wolverton, married in that state, Miss Elizabeth Albin, of Lawrence county, and they were the parents of Wm. W., who was born at Greencastle, Ind., November 17, 1845. When he was ten years old the family removed to Missouri, locating at Albany, Gentry county, where his father was engaged in farming until 1860. They then removed to Iowa, remaining three years, but returned to Missouri in 1863. In May, 1866, the father, mother and our subject started to Montana by an overland route and ox team, crossing the Missouri at Plattsmouth, Neb., and proceeding along the south side of the Platte to Fort Sedgwick, thence to Fort Laramie, and from there to Bridger's Crossing, later striking off to Brown's Springs by way of the government road, arriving at Brown's Springs about noon of July 22, 1866. Morse's train, which was a short distance ahead, continued on to Cheyenne, where it was attacked by the Indians and two men were killed. After this all the trains in the neighborhood were consolidated, forming a train of sixty wagons and seventy-five men. But notwithstanding its formidable size it was attacked next day by Indians, and two of the savages were killed. Thereafter they had no trouble except at Fort Reno, where the train was held up by the commander of the post until others could arrive. In a few days Horner's train arrived at the Fort and reported that seven of their men had been killed and a number wounded. This increased the apprehension, and no one thought of going on until the force was considerably increased. When wagons to the number of 200 and attended by 300 men had collected, the train was permitted to proceed to Fort C. F. Smith, where the different parties separated and pursued their several ways. Mr. Wolverton and his parents came to where he is at present located and bought of a Mr. Cottrell the home prop-

erty of 160 acres, which is now all under irrigation and in an advanced state of productiveness, yielding abundantly under proper treatment.

Mr. Wolverton was married December 26, 1875, to Miss Johanna Aiken, a native of Stark county, Ohio, a daughter of Joseph Aiken and Joanna Shriver, of Maryland, who had moved to Ohio in early life. They have three children: George L., Eugene L. and Thomas C. He has taken an active interest in public affairs, serving from time to time as school trustee, road supervisor and deputy sheriff. He is a member of the Society of Montana Pioneers. In April, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, First Missouri Volunteers, Capt. Charles G. Constock, and was engaged in a number of skirmishes. He was honorably discharged from the service in August of the same year. He was also one of the party who went over to the Yellowstone to bury the remains of Col. John M. Bozeman, starting immediately after Coover brought the news of his tragic death.

Mr. Wolverton is a man who has the respect and confidence of all the best people in Gallatin valley, exemplifying in public and private life the most admired traits of American citizenship.

CHARLES WINTER.—Among the pioneers of Montana who became identified with mining in this section when the present opulent commonwealth was on the very borders of civilization is Mr. Winter, now one of the prosperous and highly esteemed farmers of Missoula county, his ranch of 200 acres being located two miles west of the city of Missoula, his postoffice address. Although a German, Mr. Winter has passed practically all of his life in America, whither he came with his parents when about eight years of age. He was born in the grand duchy of Baden, Germany, on October 10, 1843. His parents, John D. and Mary (Huger) Winter, were born in the same state of the German federation, where the former was engaged in agriculture up to his emigration to the United States, in 1851. He first located in Charleston, W. Va., but after a time took up his abode in Gallipolis, Gallia county, Ohio, which was the family home for about fifteen years, when in 1870, they removed to St. Joseph, Mo., where the parents passed the residue of their days, honored for their sterling characters. They had two sons and one daughter. The latter is now deceased,

while Bernhard Winter, the other son, is a resident of the Puget Sound district of Washington.

Charles Winter was reared as a farmer and secured his education in the public schools of West Virginia and Ohio. In 1863 he started in life on his own responsibility, setting forth for Montana, making the trip by the North Platte and the Sublet cutoff. The party had no trouble with the Indians, and arrived in Bannack in June, 1864. Thence Mr. Winter proceeded to the great mining camp in Alder gulch, and engaged in mining during that summer, after which he removed to Butte and located ground in German gulch, working the claim for two years and also devoting considerable time to prospecting. In 1866 he located some claims on Bear creek, Deer Lodge county, which yielded fair returns, and he was there located until 1871, when he came to Missoula. In 1874 he went to Alaska, and prospected to within 300 miles of Dawson, but failed to discover any good prospects. He also spent some time in prospecting in the Black Hills. In 1886 Mr. Winter purchased the ranch where is now his home, and has since been successfully engaged in farming, his place being well improved and under effective cultivation. He has taken no active part in political affairs and has never sought official preferment. He is well known as one of the representative farmers of Missoula county, where he is held in high esteem. On November 12, 1896, Mr. Winter was united in marriage to Miss Mertie Kopple, a native of Pennsylvania.

ROBERT H. WILLIAMS.—In the parentage of this enterprising and productive citizen of the Gallatin valley, whose fine ranch of 160 acres, located two miles north of Bozeman, is a model of thrift and skillful management is commingled the blood of the thrifty German and of the versatile, quick-witted and resourceful Irishman. He was born October 12, 1859, in Montgomery county, Ill., the son of J. W. Williams, a native of Ohio, but of German descent, and Amanda Kirkpatrick, who was born in Illinois, but whose father, Samuel Kirkpatrick, was a North of Ireland man. Our subject's father removed to Illinois when a young man, where after a few years he was married, and a little later, with his young family, made the trip overland to California, where they arrived in 1863, having had a few skirmishes with the Indians on the way, but

no very serious trouble. He settled down on a farm and engaged in stockraising for a number of years and then gave his attention to more distinctively agricultural pursuits, in which he was very extensively interested, having under cultivation some 3,000 acres for many years. Recently he retired from active business, and is now living at The Willows, Glen county, Cal., a new town of which he was one of the founders and is now one of the principal owners. Robert H. spent his school days in California, remaining on the homestead until 1888. At that time he came to Montana, traveling through Nevada, Utah and Wyoming, looking the country over and also working at sheep-shearing, and being an expert in the business frequently made contracts to shear large flocks.

Arriving at Bozeman, he went into the milling business in the employ of Nelson Storey, and continued at it for two years. He next engaged in running a threshing outfit, and after that spent five years in the Bozeman Milling Company's service. Quitting the employ of the company, he leased the Bishop ranch of 160 acres and has since been engaged in farming with excellent success, oats being his principal crop.

Mr. Williams was married November 5, 1889, to Miss Alice Nelson, who was born and reared in the Gallatin valley, and is a daughter of J. W. Nelson, of that section. They have five children, namely: Frank, Ernest, Warren, Lewis and John. Their home is a very desirable one, the land being good, the location fine, the equipment complete and the farming excellent. In addition to his work on the ranch, Mr. Williams still engages in sheep shearing on a large scale, being much sought after for this line of work, and having in reference to it and in other respects the confidence and cordial regard of all who know him.

JOHN E. WOODWORTH.—One of the honored veterans of the Civil war and a sterling pioneer of Montana is Mr. Woodworth, a successful farmer and stockgrower of Madison county. His place is located six miles northeast of Ennis, his postoffice town. Mr. Woodworth was born in Williams county, Ohio, on October 9, 1842, the sixth of the nine children of Josiah and Maria (Snow) Woodworth, natives of New York, whence they early removed to Ohio. There the father was a farmer until his death, by a stroke of lightning,

when his son, John E., was five years old. In the public schools of Ohio John E. Woodworth gained his early education, and he continued at farm work until a higher duty came to him and elicited a loyal response. In 1862, when eighteen years of age, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Twenty-third Army Corps. He was mustered in at Toledo, Ohio, and after one month's drill started with his regiment for the front. It was for a time engaged in scouting near Covington, Ky., thence went on garrison duty at Louisville for several months, and then marched to Knoxville, Tenn., having several skirmishes en route. At Knoxville they were besieged by Longstreet for twenty-one days, and were reduced to one-fourth rations. In the spring of 1863 they joined Sherman's army and took part in the battle at Buzzard's Roost, and was with him in the fight at Resaca, and from that well-contested field battled on every mile of the way to Atlanta. Mr. Woodworth was at Lookout Mountain, the siege and battle of Atlanta and the engagement at Jonesboro. After the battle of Atlanta his regiment joined Gen. Thomas's command and proceeded westward. At Chattanooga, Tenn., his brigade received the arms of Johnston's command. At Franklin, Tenn., the Confederates had the entire army in retreat and captured a part of the supply and ambulance train. At night the infantry was withdrawn to the place where the train was captured, and in the morning the rebel forces were defeated and the train recovered. The Union forces repulsed the enemy and returned to Nashville. Mr. Woodworth received a severe bayonet wound at Franklin, which incapacitated him for three months, when he rejoined his regiment, then in South Carolina, and with Sherman's army. The regiment served under Gen. Schofield when pursuing Morgan on his famous raid. Mr. Woodworth was honorably discharged and mustered out as sergeant, at Cleveland, Ohio, in July, 1865.

Mr. Woodworth then returned to Williams county, Ohio, and in 1867 went to Omaha, where he joined a train of about 150 wagons which were preparing for the long trip across the plains to Montana. His outfit was a wagon and three yoke of oxen, and with these he made the entire trip, coming by Green river and the Bridger route. The Indians were a constant menace, but did no great damage. Mr. Woodworth arrived in Virginia City on

August 6, 1867, and was for a time engaged in freighting from Corinne, Utah, to Virginia City. He soon, however, took up land on the Madison river, and has ever since continued his residence upon this ranch, now a fine estate of about 2,000 acres, well improved and eligibly situated. He raises large crops of hay and also devotes some attention to grainraising, but his principal enterprise is the breeding and growing of cattle and horses. He breeds from an imported Norman stallion and raises the best grades of shorthorn cattle. He has recently erected a fine residence of attractive design, one story and one-half in height and fitted with modern improvements. It is pronounced one of the most attractive ranch homes in this section. Mr. Woodworth supports the Democratic party and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, affiliating with Moody Post, in Madison valley. On March 26, 1878, Mr. Woodworth was united in marriage with Miss Alice A. Miller, who was born in Williams county, Ohio, the daughter of Adam D. and Annie M. (Shetler) Miller, who were among the pioneers of that state. Mr. Woodworth and wife are well known and highly esteemed, and their pleasant home is a favorite resort for their host of friends.

LEE WORTMAN.—The war between the states bereft Lee Wortman, an influential and progressive rancher of the West Gallatin valley, near Salesville, of his father when he was but five years old, and a lingering disease took away his mother when he was eleven, so that he felt in very early life the pangs of deep bereavement and suffered many of the hardships incident to poverty and orphanage. His father, David Wortman, was a native of Ohio, who accompanied his parents to Adair county, Mo., they being among the early settlers of that state. There the subject of this sketch was born May 17, 1859. His mother, Martha (Walters) Wortman, was the descendant of a prominent Tennessee family. The paternal grandfather, David Wortman, immigrated with his family to America and settled in Ohio, going from there to Missouri. Our subject's father, like his grandfather, was a farmer and stockraiser; but he had learned the carpenter's trade and worked at it in connection with his farming, and being skillful in all kinds of woodwork his services were in great demand in that sparsely set-

tled country. His grandfather was a preacher of considerable force and popularity, being a Baptist in faith, and as occasion and opportunity demanded in those early days he practiced medicine, having made some study of the science. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the Union army, and died of smallpox at Nashville during his term of service. He left a widow and seven children, five sons and two daughters. The widow survived him about six years, when she, too, passed away.

Mr. Wortman spent his school days in Missouri, remaining on the farm until after the death of his mother, then lived with an uncle until he was eighteen, when he started for Montana with horse and mule teams. He had a pleasant trip, proceeding by way of Snake river, arriving at Virginia City July 28, 1877, having been ten weeks making the journey. After resting a short time at Virginia City, he went to Gallatin valley, and there found employment at farming for one season. The following year he engaged in teaming, and continued at it until 1881. He then preempted a claim near Salesville, and farmed the land for two years. In 1883 he joined the stampede to the Coeur d'Alene mining regions, and followed mining for two years with a fair degree of success, but returned and again took possession of his farm, which he had rented during his absence. He worked it for one year and then sold out at a good price. During the next three years he farmed as a tenant on rented property, after which he bought the Haskeil ranch, near Belgrade. He occupied and worked this until 1897, when he sold out and bought the Carter ranch, three miles from Salesville, a fine property of 480 acres, extending from the West Gallatin river over the foot hills, and having a large body of meadow land, all of which he now has under irrigation. Wheat, oats and barley are his principal crops on this ranch. Another ranch of 160 acres, located in Madison county, he uses principally for pasturage, raising Clydesdale horses, shorthorn cattle and superior breeds of hogs, on an extensive scale.

Mr. Wortman was married December 8, 1888, to Mary R. Billington, of Missouri, having returned to that state for the purpose. She is a daughter of Nathaniel Billington, a native of Tennessee, who removed from that state to Missouri many years ago, and was engaged in farming there at the time of our subject's marriage. Five

children were born of this union, namely: Rosie L., Lela, James E., Alma L. and Everett A., all of whom are at home. The home ranch is a fine property, and is well improved with a commodious and comfortable dwelling and all necessary out-houses. It is also well fenced, well irrigated and well managed. For six years Mr. Wortman was engaged in running a steam grain thresher in addition to his farming operations, and was very successful, making good pay for his work and winning the plaudits and thankfulness of his neighbors for the good services rendered them. He has always shown great adaptability to immediate needs, and is never at a loss for means to supply pressing wants. In short, he is a man of forethought and prudence, progressive and energetic in any business which he has in hand, and courteous and obliging to others. He is a member of the order of Woodmen of the World, also of the American Yeomen.

WILLIAM W. WYLIE.—Professor Wylie is widely known to the higher class of tourists who have reveled in the picturesque scenery and marvelous natural phenomena of the Yellowstone National Park, and also to many others who have heard his interesting lectures concerning this fairy land conserved by the Federal government, while in connection with the educational and industrial life of Montana he has played an important part. William Wallace Wylie was born in the village of New Concord, Muskingum county, Ohio, on June 8, 1848, the son of Moses and Elizabeth (McCartney) Wylie, who had eight children, of whom five sons and two daughters are now living at the present time, as are also the venerable parents, to whom is vouchsafed exceptional mental and physical vigor in the eventide of life. The lineage of Prof. Wylie is Scotch-Irish, and his parents are both natives of Pennsylvania, who located in Ohio prior to their marriage. The father was born on December 1, 1819, and the mother on March 6, 1822. They removed from Ohio to Iowa in 1855, and in 1867 to Kansas, where was their home until 1898, when they came to Montana, where they are receiving the deepest filial solicitude from their children. Moses Wylie was a teacher and merchant in earlier years, but the greater portion of his active life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. The annals of his life have

been "plain and simple," but have ever borne record of honest worth and endeavor, and therein all honor lies. He and his cherished companion celebrated their golden wedding on March 9, 1899.

Prof. Wylie was reared under the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the farm and early began to contribute his quota to the work incidental thereto, while his educational discipline had its inception in the district schools. In the public schools of Washington, Ia., he made such advancement that he was enabled to engage in teaching, through which means he obtained funds to complete his education, being dependent on his own efforts. By working on the farm in the summer months, and devoting his attention to pedagogic work in the winters, he defrayed the expenses of his collegiate course in Lenox College, at Hopkinton, Ia., where he was graduated in the class of 1873. After his graduation he continued teaching, and was city superintendent of schools at Delhi, Ia., and later at Lyons, that state. From Lyons he came to Bozeman, Mont., in September, 1878, where he was superintendent of the public schools for three years, while later he was for four years principal of Bozeman Academy. In the interim he engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Bozeman, in connection with farming enterprises, and during 1886 and 1887 was superintendent of public instruction for the territory of Montana, laboring assiduously and with unabating interest for the improvement of the scholastic facilities of the territory, whose grasp upon statehood was now steadfast. Since leaving his position in the Bozeman Academy Prof. Wylie has devoted his attention to farming and stockgrowing, to the management of an extensive tourist business through the Yellowstone Park and to incursions into the lecture field. He is the owner of three ranches in Gallatin county, the aggregate acreage being 1,900 acres. One of these he devotes to the raising of grain and miscellaneous farming, another is utilized as a stock farm, while the other is a hay ranch. The first of these is designated the home ranch, and is held as the nucleus of an extensive stock farm, for Prof. Wylie intends eventually to engage in stockgrowing upon a moderate scale on truly scientific principles.

Of his work in connection with the tourist business in the Yellowstone National Park, and his precedence in the lecture field, we can not, perhaps, do better than make excerpts from a bro-

chure issued by the lyceum bureau under whose auspices he has appeared:

"He made two tours of the Yellowstone Park in 1880. In 1881 he spent the whole summer in the park, traveling on horseback and with pack animals, visiting the most inaccessible regions. During this season he took notes and observations from which he published the first real guide book of this marvelous region, an illustrated volume of 100 pages. Being a great lover of nature, he was attracted to this region each successive summer to spend his vacations in this health-giving locality. Because of his wide acquaintance with teachers he was solicited from season to season to conduct parties through the park. This has grown into such a business that Prof. Wylie finds himself today at the head of one of the two largest companies transporting and caring for tourists in the Yellowstone Park. Prof. Wylie now spends his winters lecturing on the Yellowstone, and illustrates his lectures with the finest stereopticon views made. His experience of twenty seasons in this wonderland, combined with his education and love for investigation, make him the best qualified person lecturing on the subject today."

He has also given a series of valuable and interesting lectures on subjects around which he throws the wonderful charm of his personality, making them exceedingly popular. The company of which he is at the head has now permanent stations in the park, and every possible provision is made for the comfort and entertainment of tourists making the trip through the wonders of the park under these auspices, the patronage coming from tourists from all parts of the world.

Prof. Wylie originally gave his support to the Republican party, but, being inflexibly opposed to the liquor traffic and standing true to his convictions, in 1888 he transferred his allegiance to the Prohibition party, whose cause he has since supported with zeal and ardor. At the first presidential election after the admission of Montana to statehood in 1892, he was placed on the party ticket as presidential elector. His religious faith is Presbyterian, and he has served consecutively as an elder of the church in Bozeman since 1880. On April 2, 1874, at Independence, Iowa, was solemnized the marriage of Prof. Wylie to Miss Mary A. Wilson, who was born in that city, the daughter of Clinton and Elizabeth W. (Miller) Wilson, both natives of Ohio, where the former was born on

November 13, 1827, and the latter on May 14, 1829. They removed to Iowa in 1854 and engaged in farming until 1894, when they removed to Montana, where they now reside. To Prof. and Mrs. Wylie have been born five children, Elizabeth, on January 6, 1875; Fred, on February 17, 1877; Frank B., born on February 4, 1879, died February 26, 1886; M. Grace, born on March 5, 1881; Clinton W., on June 25, 1884. The family have an attractive residence in Bozeman, purchased in 1897, and the ranch home is also a favorite resort of both parents and children. Mr. and Mrs. Wylie occupy a prominent position in the social and religious life of Bozeman, and have the acquaintanceship of a large and interesting circle of friends in various sections of the Union.

JOSEPH L. YOUNG.—In 1867 a young man twenty-two years of age came up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, the head of navigation. He had been inspired with the "western fever" for several years, and his first effort to reach what had been pictured to him as a veritable El Dorado, made him an early pioneer of Montana. This was Joseph L. Young, the subject of this brief biographical sketch, whose present residence is a fine ranch located two miles east of Ovando, Powell county. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1844, a son of Henry and Deborah (Miller) Young. The father was a Pennsylvanian, a farmer by occupation and died while the subject of this article was a child. The mother was also born in Pennsylvania, dying in that state in 1847. For several years following his arrival in Montana Joseph L. Young worked at mining with more or less success. His first enterprise in the way of placer mining was in the historical Last Chance gulch, from which thousands of dollars were taken by the lucky ones each day. Subsequently he drifted over to the Blackfoot country and Lincoln. Here he industriously continued placer mining for eight years; then for a number of years he engaged in quartz mining at Belmont. While there he was foreman of the celebrated Bluebird mine, located at Mt. Pleasant. It was in 1882 that he resigned the pick, shovel and gold pan for what was destined to prove far more lucrative to him as it had to thousands of others—stockraising—and located his present home, two miles east of Ovando, in what

was then Deer Lodge county. Since then the name of the county has been changed by act of the Montana legislature to Powell county. He has a most comfortable residence and good ranch property, fine stock, etc. For several years he has been school trustee for this township. Mr. Young is still interested to a certain extent in a number of valuable mining properties.

EDMUND R. HUGGINS.—Prominent among the successful cattle men of Cascade county, and residing on his extensive ranch on Otter creek, twelve miles from Armington, is this gentleman, a thorough westerner, having passed many years in California and Oregon before settling in Montana. There he passed through many vicissitudes of fortune, engaged in many enterprises and made and lost much money. That he is now prosperous and comfortably circumstanced is owing to his indefatigable energy and force of character. He was born in New York on January 26, 1848, the son of William and Alice Huggins. The parents were natives of Massachusetts and the father was long engaged in the carriage manufacturing business at Oneida Castle, N. Y. Politically he affiliated with the Democratic party, and both parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The mother died in 1879 and was followed by her husband on November 14, 1887. Of their eleven children eight survived them, Malinda, Henry, Burrell, Huldah, Frederick, Cordelia, Elmira and Edmund R.

Edmund R. Huggins had the advantages of an academic education at the academy at Oneida Castle and he became conversant with carriage making in his father's manufactory. He remained there, making excellent use of his opportunities, until he was nineteen years old, when he struck out for himself and went to California to join his brother Frederick, who was in the mercantile business at the mines in Indian valley, Sierra county. He was a clerk for this brother for one year and then secured employment as a clerk in a store at Marysville, conducted by Eckman & Tennant, at a salary of \$75 per month. He remained with this firm a year, then purchased a mule team and engaged in freighting on his own account, which enterprise was successful. A year later he turned his attention to quartz mining, working for \$150 per month, in charge of the mill of a nephew of

Hon. John Bidwell, and continued there twenty-two months. Then, in company with his brother Frederick, he erected a quartz mill and they remained as partners seven years. Mr. Huggins says he came out of the enterprise with a pair of blankets, a business suit of clothes and \$7.50 in cash. The brothers had lost \$10,000. After the partnership was dissolved Mr. Huggins removed to San Jose and ran an engine in a sawmill for \$75 per month. Meanwhile his parents had removed to Iowa and he decided to make them a visit. He did so, remained one month and returned to California determined to see some of its prosperity. His first season's work was running a header for \$3.50 a day. Later he was at Trinidad as head edger in a sawmill. He then removed to Siskiyou county and superintended some mining enterprises. Later he went to Humboldt county and secured a contract to complete a large warehouse. This finished he removed to southern Oregon, took up a claim and devoted his attention to successful cattleraising. Five years later he moved to eastern Oregon and engaged in the sheep industry in which he made a gratifying success. Returning to Sac county, Iowa, in company with his brother Burrell, he purchased 320 acres of land and engaged in farming and stockraising, the partnership continuing four years.

In 1889 Mr. Huggins came to Cascade county and purchased 160 acres of his present ranch for \$2,000. Since then he has increased his holdings to 980 acres, and of this 300 acres are open to cultivation. In the spring of 1894 he began to raise cattle, and in this department of his industries he has had an unusual degree of prosperity. He also raises bounteous crops of wheat, oats, barley and hay. Mr. Huggins wedded on July 7, 1885, Miss Jeannette Agnes Gerdane, a daughter of John S. and Jeannette Gerdane, both natives of Scotland. They emigrated to the United States in early life, and met and were married in Racine, Wis. The father was a sailor on the Mediterranean sea and on the great lakes of this country. He was a member of the Methodist church, while the mother was a Presbyterian. They removed to the south, where Mrs. Gerdane died on May 19, 1865. Mr. Gerdane took his family to Oregon by the overland route in the early 'eighties, and there served two terms in the state legislature. Fraternally he was a popular Odd Fellow. The earlier ancestors of Mrs. Huggins were of the finest people in the proud land of Scotland. The old Clan Campbell,



S. P. Huggins

so noted in history, romance and song, is her family clan. In this branch the Earl of Athol bears conspicuous place. The most prominent, perhaps, of the American connections of this ancestry was the distinguished Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan. Mr. and Mrs. Huggins have had three children, Alice J., Henrietta R. and Burrell E. C. The parents are members of the Episcopal church. Politically Mr. Huggins is a Republican, but prefers to let others seek official honors.

THOMAS T. ALEXANDER is one of the typical pioneers of the great west, especially of Custer county, where he has long been a leading citizen. He is now one of the most eminent civilians of that portion of Custer that has recently been erected into the new county of Rosebud, of which he is at present one of the county commissioners by appointment of the governor in May, 1901. In his active and useful life he has run the whole gamut of experiences incident to existence on the frontier; has endured the hardships attending the development of a new country, fought the Indian, known the rough life of a prospector for the precious metals, trailed cattle and rode the range, and finally has wrested a fortune from the unwilling hands of fate.

Mr. Alexander was born July 9, 1856, at Farmiston, Carleton county, New Brunswick, whither his father had removed from Scotland in 1830 and engaged in farming, and where, after a successful career, he died in 1889. His widow, mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Stickney, and who was a native of New York state, survived him five years and died at the same place in 1894. Our subject was partially educated at the district schools of his native place, supplementing their instruction with a high school course at Woodstock, where he was graduated in the early summer of 1872. In 1873 he came to the United States and located at Boise, Idaho, where he engaged in prospecting and mining until 1876, and then removed to the old cantonment, Fort Keogh, Mont., and spent the winter clerking. When the Nez Perces war broke out, in the spring of 1877, he joined Gen. Howard and fought with him until the subjection of Chief Joseph and his fanatical followers, locating at Forsyth in the fall. Here he engaged in stockraising, which he followed almost exclusively until the winter of 1883-4, when he opened a general store. His mer-

chandising operations were highly successful, and he continued them for fifteen years. In 1888 he built the American hotel at Forsyth, and has otherwise contributed to the improvement and growth of the town—erecting a town hall and a number of residence properties. In 1891, anticipating the coming prosperity of the town and its financial needs, he organized the Merchants' National Bank, to which he has since given his personal attention, serving as its president from its founding and in every way promoting its interest.

From his entrance into the state Mr. Alexander has been continuously engaged in the stock business, for many years making sheep his staple, but turning from them to cattle and horses in 1897, since which time he has confined his stock operations to these two. He is a large dealer and breeder of them, in company with James S. Hopkins, of whom extended notice appears on another page of this volume. They own a number of valuable ranches in different parts of Rosebud county, and carry on a very extensive business.

Mr. Alexander was married in 1882 to Miss Melissa Wyant, who was born in Minnesota but reared in Montana. She died at Forsyth in 1883, leaving one child, Miss May Alexander, who is now a young lady, very attractive and popular. Her father contracted a second marriage in 1885, his choice on this occasion being Miss May Fitzpatrick, a native of Farmiston, New Brunswick, where she was born in 1858.

In political relations our subject is allied with the Democratic party, but, although taking a deep and healthy interest in public affairs, has never sought office. Upon the formation of the new county of Rosebud in 1901, however, he was persuaded to accept the office of county commissioner by appointment of the governor, and is now discharging its duties with credit to himself and advantage to the people. Fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. In all the relations of life he has borne himself with conspicuous uprightness and manliness, and is everywhere regarded as one of Rosebud's leading and most representative citizens.

JOHN I. ZOOK.—This progressive and successful stockgrower was one of the honored citizens of Custer county, endowed with a personality which drew to him deep and abiding friendships. His life was one of usefulness and honor,

and, though he was summoned from earth in the prime of life he had left the impress of his sturdy manhood and his definite accomplishment to such an extent that his life was one prolific of good results. In this connection we must also make mention of Mrs. Zook, now incumbent of the office of county superintendent of schools of Custer county, whose experiences have been most interesting. She has labored earnestly in the cause of education and for the advancement of the moral and material interests of Montana where she has passed nearly all of her life, being a daughter of one of its earliest pioneers. Endowed with refinement and noble womanhood, she merits definite recognition.

John I. Zook was born in Forest City, Holt county, Mo., on the 23d of November, 1860, the youngest of the three children of William and Sarah (Waterman) Zook, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, of Revolutionary stock, and the latter in Illinois, where her parents were pioneer settlers. William Zook was engaged in the pork-packing business in Missouri and was a successful operator in other legitimate enterprises. His son, John I. Zook, received his education in Pueblo, Colo., where he had gone with an elder sister, and after leaving school he entered the employ of his brother-in-law, an assistant in his wholesale grocery business. Upon attaining his legal majority Mr. Zook came to Montana and entered into partnership with W. W. Alerson in the cattle business, bringing a herd from Texas to Custer county. At the dissolution of the partnership five years later Mr. Zook entered into a similar alliance with C. C. Burns, a brother of Senator D. D. Burns, of Missouri, in the cattle business on the Lane Deer river Custer county, later removing it to the Tongue river. It is worthy of note that the trouble with the Indians on the Lane Deer in 1884, was precipitated by a foolish act of a boy employed by Mr. Zook. This lad, Hal. Talliaferro, during his employer's absence in Missouri, was one day alone at the house on the ranch, and as Chief Black Wolf and other Cheyenne Indians approached the house, the boy, to show his "smartness," raised his rifle to shoot off the head-dress of the chief. The bullet grazed the scalp of the chief and serious trouble ensued. The boy was secreted by the neighbors, but the Indians made an attack on the house, which they burned, and started in search of the boy, who, however, escaped with his life. His

foolish act endangered all the settlers in the locality.

In politics Mr. Zook was an ardent Democrat, one of the leaders of the party in this section of the state. In 1894 he was elected county assessor, though the normal political complexion of the county was strongly Republican. The death of Mr. Zook occurred on the 9th of August, 1896, when he was but thirty-five years and nine months old. His loss was a grievous one to his cherished and devoted young wife and a personal bereavement of his wide circle of friends. He was steadfast and upright in all the relations of life and his name is properly honored. Fraternally he was a Knight of Pythias, under the auspices of which order his funeral was held. On the 29th of October, 1889, he was married to Miss Laura Brown, and they had one child, Frederick, who was born on the 30th of January, 1895.

Mrs. Laura (Brown) Zook was born in Sioux City, Iowa, on the 25th of November, 1868, the daughter of one of Montana's sterling old pioneers, the late Charles Brown, of whom specific mention is made on other pages of this work. She received her early education in Moorehead, Minn., and Miles City, Mont., to which place she came when about ten years of age. She later entered the Mary Baldwin Seminary, an excellent school for girls at Staunton, Va., where she was thoroughly prepared for pedagogic work. In the fall of 1886, prior to going to Virginia, Mrs. Zook began teaching in a primitive school on the Lane Deer river. She was teaching in that locality during the Indian trouble to which reference has been made, and kept her school open every day, though the Indians were on the war path. This action demonstrates her great courage, as she was in danger of death at any moment at the hands of the enraged savages. Her courage, however, has never been of the equivocal order, and is an intrinsic element of her character. She was not unfamiliar with Indian methods, since in the spring of 1879, while yet a child, she saw the Cheyennes under Little Wolf, when they had fought their way back to Montana from the Indian territory, where they had been placed on the reservation, and she well remembers the gory scalps and other trophies which they carried. In January, 1887, Mrs. Zook taught a school on the Tongue river, and, after a short interval, returned to the Lane Deer district as a teacher until the fall of 1888, when she returned to Staunton, Va., and continued

her studies for one year. Upon her return to Montana she was united in marriage with Mr. Zook.

In the fall of 1896 Mrs. Zook was elected county superintendent of schools, as the candidate on the Democratic ticket, and took supervision of the educational interests of what was then the largest county in the world, though there were only twenty-four school districts, widely segregated and often isolated. She drove overland for 400 miles to visit five schools, and in a forty-eight-hours drive she saw only one house. Not only courage but physical endurance are demanded to do such work. But this was faithfully accomplished by one who well deserves the title of "brave lady." In 1898 Mrs. Zook was a candidate for re-election, and was defeated by fifty-seven votes, but in the election of November, 1900, she was again the candidate of the Democratic party and received the flattering majority of 300 votes. She is thoroughly in touch with her profession and is doing much to systematize and perfect the educational work in the county, as she is clear-sighted, ambitious and possessed of marked executive ability. She receives the hearty endorsement and co-operation of the people, and is happy in her assiduous toil and endeavor. Mrs. Zook is a member of the Presbyterian church. She has the faith that makes faithful and is a power for good in all the walks of her life. No woman in the county is better known or held in higher affection and esteem.

WM. H. ALLEN, M. D., was born in Bradford county, Pa., in December, 1856, the son of William H. and Cornelia (Wood) Allen, of the same nativity. The Allens were originally from Scotland and settled in Massachusetts about 1630; the Woods came from England and were early settlers in Vermont. The farm on which the first American Allen of this family settled and lived is still in possession of the family. It is located near Newton, a few miles from Boston, Mass. It is the family that gave to the cause of the Revolution the great New England soldier and patriot, Ethan Allen. Both the Allens and the Woods have been engaged in agricultural pursuits for many generations. Both the Doctor's grandfathers removed to Bradford county, Pa., about 1825, and settled on adjoining farms where, after careers of usefulness, they died. The Doctor's father was a man of great public spirit and was foremost in

every good enterprise for the advancement of his community. He gave great attention and valuable service to the cause of local education; and when the Civil war broke out he enlisted and served in the Union army until disabilities incurred in the service obliged him to retire.

When the Doctor was nine years of age the family removed to Waverly, some fourteen miles from their original location, and there received his academic education, being graduated from the high school in 1877. He then entered the University of Buffalo, and was graduated from that institution in 1880 with the honors of his class. He began practicing with Dr. E. P. Allen, a relative, located at Athens, Pa., but after a short time returned to his birthplace, where he practiced until 1886. In that year he came to Montana and, locating at Phillipsburg, entered upon an active practice of his profession at which he continued until 1891, serving also as physician to the Hope Mining Company. In 1891 he removed to Horr, as physician to the coal and coke companies, and remained there until 1897, when he removed to Rock creek, on his present property, located about half way between Silesia and Joliet, which he purchased as a home and where he continues to practice his profession in connection with his farming and stock business. In both lines of enterprise he is eminently successful. He has a large practice and is regarded as one of the most successful physicians in the county, and has the warm regard and high esteem of all classes. In his farming operations he is among the leaders of the county. All his land is under irrigation, and being located in the most fertile region of Montana it is very productive, yielding large annual crops of alfalfa, wheat, oats and corn. He also has an orchard of 300 apple trees, and other fruits, all in good bearing order.

Dr. Allen was married January 30, 1882, to Miss Edith L. Dodson, of Plymouth, Pa., daughter of John Dodson, of that place, a native of England. They have had three children: Edgar W., at school in Billings; Jean M. and Cornelia P., the last mentioned deceased. Fraternally the Doctor is identified with the Masonic order and the United Workmen. All of his mature life has been given to useful and productive enterprises. His father was a pioneer in the oil business; he and his brother had a refinery at Titusville, Pa., which they sold when the Standard Oil Company was formed.

AUGUSTUS ANDERSON is one of the most prosperous and enterprising ranchmen in Pleasant valley, Jefferson county, Mont. He was born near Guttenburg, Sweden, on June 24, 1846, the son of Sven and Ingerborn (Johnson) Anderson, both of Guttenburg, where the mother is still living. The father was a farmer and died in 1858. Mr. Anderson was reared on his father's farm, and educated in the public schools. On leaving school he at first engaged as a bookkeeper and shipping clerk, it being the intention of his parents that he should follow merchandising. Young Anderson did not agree with his parents, as his health was not suitable for a sedentary employment, and he relinquished this occupation, learned the mason's trade, and also passed some time on the farm. In May, 1869, he came to the United States, and journeyed westward to Rockford, Ill. He remained here six months, two months devoted to the mason's trade, two to book-keeping and two as foreman on railroad construction, which industry was just then at its zenith in that part of the United States.

Mr. Anderson then removed to Topeka, Kan., where for three and a half years he worked at his trade and contracting. In 1873 he went to Colorado, remained two years and came to Montana. In June, 1875, he arrived in Virginia City, and took charge of a stock ranch, having brought a carload of horses from Colorado. The next season he went to Fish creek and rented a ranch from Harrison Jordan. Here Mr. Anderson stayed a year and then he homesteaded a ranch in Madison county and continued farming until 1897. Then selling it, he purchased his present eligible and valuable ranch in Pleasant valley, Jefferson county. Here Mr. Anderson adds to his ranch profits the income derived from his contracting and building and also that from profitable farming and gardening. On October 13, 1888, Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Sadie Rex, of Putnam county, Mo. She is the daughter of Charles and Sarah (Stern) Rex, the former a Pennsylvanian and the latter a native of Ohio. They have six children, Olive May, deceased; Myrtle Christina, Maudie T., Rex, LeRoy McKinley and Ralph.

Mr. Anderson joined the national guard of Sweden in his seventeenth year and remained in service until his twenty-first year, when he was promoted to lieutenant, serving as such for one year. He was then drawn into the regular army, and, owing to previous experience and superior

capability, he was made a lieutenant in the regular service, which commission he held until his departure for the United States. He received an honorable discharge, leaving in accordance with the laws and customs of his country. He was a successful teacher at an early period in his life in Sweden. For the past six or eight years Mr. Anderson has been a notary public and for six years previously he was a justice of the peace, and during the past ten years he has served efficiently as school trustee. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Anderson is one of the wide-awake and energetic foreigners who on coming to this country, have made its interests their own and become prominent and highly esteemed citizens.

HENRY O. C. ANDREWS.—Among the sterling, wide-awake business men of Sweet Grass county, Mont., must be numbered Henry O. C. Andrews, who is recognized as one of the most successful cattleraisers on the Boulder river. He is a Minnesotian, born in Fillmore county, on May 4, 1857, soon after the admission of that state into the union, one of a family of two sons and six daughters. His parents were Warren D. Andrews, born on December 18, 1816, and Catherine (Gooderich) Andrews. The father was a native of Ohio and the mother of New York. In 1856 the family removed from Ohio to Minnesota and the father engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death on August 29, 1899, at the age of eighty-three years. The early years of Mr. Andrews were passed in Minnesota, and here he received his education, later learning the trade of a carpenter, which for many years had been the occupation of his father. He made his home in Spring Valley, that state.

Mr. Andrews came to Montana in 1884, his initial point of location being Big Timber, Sweet Grass county, but he soon removed to Madison county and engaged as a head sawyer in a sawmill for six years. Then he went to the Boulder river, and began ranching, which he continued in a small way for the three succeeding years. He then purchased the interest of a neighbor, took up homestead and desert claims, and was in possession of a fine piece of property comprising 500 acres, upon which he has since successfully engaged in stockraising, wintering 100 head of Durham and

shorthorn cattle. The greater portion of his ranch is under irrigation and he cuts large crops of alfalfa and timothy. In December, 1893, Mr. Andrews was united in marriage to Miss Esther J. Johnson, daughter of Joseph and Artemesia (Right) Johnson, the former of Olmsted county, Minn., and the latter of Montreal, Canada. Two children have been born to this union, Faye Pearl and Maxwell. Mr. Andrews is a member of the Woodmen of America, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of a large circle of acquaintances.

BENJAMIN F. ANNEAR.—An Englishman by nativity and strongly imbued with the steady energy of his countrymen, the subject of this sketch has seen many lands and achieved a gratifying success in usefulness and productive enterprise in them all. He was born May 17, 1861, at Budack, Cornwall, England, the son of Joseph and Louisa Annear, natives of England, the former a stonecutter and mason by trade, and for many years a leading contractor and builder; the latter being a daughter of James Rogers, a prosperous wharfinger and stevedore. The mother died in 1894, aged seventy-six, and the father in 1896, aged eighty-four. Mr. Annear was educated at one of the excellent schools of his native country, and afterward learned the trade of a brick layer and stonemason with his father, with whom he worked until he reached the age of eighteen. In 1879 he went to Africa, and there worked on the government drydock and also the parliamentary buildings at Cape Town. In 1882 he returned to England, went to Australia, in 1884, where he remained about eight years, spending a few months at Sydney, a few more at Brisbane in Queensland, and the rest of the time at Maryborough. In all of these places he was engaged in contract work at his trade. He returned to England in 1892, but after a stay of a few months, took a final farewell of his native land and came to the United States to remain. He made his way to Walkersville, a suburb of Butte, Mont., where he settled and at once went to contracting and building for the largest mining companies of that great camp, including the Boston & Montana, the Moulton, and others of similar caliber. He was also engaged in mining with his brother, who is more particularly mentioned elsewhere in these pages. In all his operations he has been emi-

nently successful, winning general commendation for the excellence of his workmanship, and the smiles of fortune by his industry, thrift and business sagacity.

Mr. Annear was married October 25, 1883, to Miss Elizabeth Prestoe, of England, daughter of James Prestoe, a master-at-arms in the English naval service. Her mother was Mary Ann Hanning, of England. Fraternally our subject is allied with the Freemasons, being a member of Monitor Lodge No. 35, and one of the trustees of the temple at Walkersville. Politically he is identified with the Republican party and has rendered good service, both as a private in the ranks and in responsible official stations. He is now serving his second term as alderman from the First ward in Walkersville, and is chairman of the committee on streets and alleys. To the duties of this committee he has given close and intelligent attention, and thereby has secured many valuable improvements in the municipality. He recommended and by his energy succeeded in getting through the body provision for grading Main street, which has greatly benefited the city in many ways. Before he left his native land he served five years in the celebrated military organization known as the Rifle Volunteers. He has met every claim of citizenship wherever he has lived in a manly and masterful way, and has enjoyed in a marked degree the respect and esteem of his fellowmen.

JOSEPH APOLONIO.—“First the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear,” is perhaps a trite and well-worn phrase, but it aptly illustrates the career of the successful business man who, beginning at the bottom of the ladder, works himself to the top by sheer force of character and capacity, such a business man, for instance, as Joseph Appolonio. He was born on August 2, 1870, at Forest City, Mont., and has never been in business out of the state; so that whatever credit is in his career, it is Montana's own. His father was an Austrian and the proprietor of a prosperous restaurant. His mother was born at Dayton, Ohio. They had three children, of whom Joseph was the first born. He attended the public schools until he was nineteen, then pursued a full commercial course at the Montana Business College at Helena, where he was graduated in 1891. He immediately accepted a position with the Missoula

Mercantile Company as a clerk in their branch store at Victor, but soon rose to be bookkeeper.

He remained with this company until 1898, when he, with Allen Fowler and George I. Watters formed the firm of Apollonio, Fowler & Co., and engaged in merchandising. Mr. Fowler died in February, 1901, and then the firm was reorganized and changed to Apollonio, Watters & Co. This house, although young in years, is fully matured in enterprise and in telling knowledge of business. It has an enormous trade, being the largest shipper of farm products in the Bitter Root valley. So rapidly has their business grown that they were compelled in 1900 to erect a new brick store building, of ample proportions, equipped with every modern appliance, in which their extensive stock is now comfortably housed. In politics Mr. Apollonio takes pride in his allegiance to the Republican party, and shows it by his constant interest in the party's success and proper control. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen and of the Masonic order. In the latter he is particularly active and serviceable, having been worshipful master of Victor Lodge for two terms and being always on its important committees. He was married at Bonner, Mont., on January 16, 1895, to Miss Edith M. Marvin, daughter of Francis B. and Alice O. Marvin, of Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Apollonio have a charming home which their numerous friends find to be always a center of enjoyment.

ANDERSON W. ANTHONY, one of the prosperous and enterprising ranch-owners of Cascade county, is located on valuable and eligible property near Evans. He was born at St. Joseph, Buchanan county, Mo., on November 22, 1852. His parents were James and Jane (Hill) Anthony, both natives of Kentucky, who removed to Missouri, where they were prominent citizens, and for eight years James Anthony served as judge at St. Joseph, Mo. He also was engaged in milling for several years, and came to Montana in 1856. He died in Helena, aged sixty years, and his wife also died at Helena at the age of forty-eight. Anderson W. Anthony came with his parents to Helena. Here he attended the public schools until he reached the age of nineteen, devoting the summer months to farming and other labor.

In 1871 he began raising cattle and horses in connection with his farming, continuing thus oc-

cupied until 1891, when he secured a pre-emption claim of 160 acres at Sand Coulee. Here he continued to raise stock on a profitable and satisfactory scale. On June 21, 1894, Mr. Anthony wedded Miss Maude Van Cleave, daughter of Moses Van Cleave. They have a son, George. Mrs. Anthony's mother's maiden name was Ketchum, a native of St. Joseph, Mo. Both of her parents now reside at Evans, engaged in stock-raising and farming. In 1895 Mr. Anthony purchased 480 acres of land at Evans, in upper Sand Coulee. Of this tract 200 is fitted for cultivation but he utilizes it all for pasture and usually runs 100 head of cattle and twenty-five horses. During his residence in Montana he has been quite prosperous and is now most comfortably located, and stands high in the regard of the community in which he resides.

JOHAN H. AUSTIN, proprietor of the leading livery, feed and sale stable of Forsyth, and the successful, enterprising conductor of other lines of business, is entitled to honorable mention among the progressive men of the great commonwealth which has made history more rapidly than almost any other part of the world. Mr. Austin was born May 7, 1859, in the town of Roddin, Hastings county, Canada, the son of Joseph and Catherine Austin, and when he was five years old accompanied his mother in her removal to Outagamie county, Wis., where he grew to manhood, attending the public schools as he had opportunity and working at whatever he found to do. On June 27, 1879, he was married to Miss Minnie, the oldest daughter of John and Nicea Knox, who were among the first settlers of Wisconsin. In the same year he removed with his wife to Yellow Medicine county, Minn., and in April, 1882, came to Montana, where he worked on the railroad for a short time, tried stockraising, and then went into the livery, feed, dray and sale business, at which he has been very successful and prosperous.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin have been the parents of five children, namely: Ida (Austin) Martin, born January 6, 1880; Alma, born December 17, 1882; Lula, born April 21, 1885; J. Harold, born February 8, 1887, died June 25, 1894, and G. Roy, born November 20, 1893. Mr. Austin has conducted his business and his private life in such a way as to win and hold the regard of his fellows and maintain his position as a leading man among them.

GEORGE H. BABCOCK, a gentleman of ability and energy, successful in all his efforts in business and secure in the regard of the people who know him, is a native of Buffalo county, Wis., where he was born February 27, 1862. His parents, J. J. and Sarah (Martin) Babcock, were born and reared in Vermont, and removed from there to Wisconsin, where they lived until 1869. In that year they changed their residence to Nebraska, where the father died in 1875. The rest of the family remained in Nebraska until 1884, and then Mr. Babcock came to Montana, and was followed into the state by his mother and the others in 1886. He located at Decker, and remained there until the fall of 1892. At that time he removed to Clark's fork, about four miles southeast of Gebo, and engaged in farming and stockraising until the fall of 1901. He then sold out and bought his present ranch, two miles and a half from Gebo, the creek forming a natural boundary around part of it. In 1886, when the rest of the family came to Montana, they located on a ranch adjoining the one he now owns and occupies.

Mr. Babcock was married in March, 1885, to Miss Hallie Truby, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Henry Truby, who lives about two miles above Bridger. They have six children: Truby, Charles and Elvin (twins); George, Hazel and John. The ranch on which Mr. Babcock lives is practically a new one, having been an Indian allotment. He is part owner of a ditch which will give him sufficient water for irrigation of the property, and the progressive and intelligent methods of farming which he employs are bringing his land to a high state of productiveness. He has another ranch a mile and a half below Bridger, which is also well irrigated and yields large crops of grain. His cattle are Herefords, and he has 100 head. On his home ranch he has planted an orchard to which he gives special attention with the purpose of making fruit culture one of the features of his work.

GEORGE T. BAGGS.—The leading attorney of Stevensville and enjoying a large and lucrative practice in Ravalli and adjoining counties of Montana and Idaho, George T. Baggs has had a somewhat picturesque political and professional career. He was born at the busy little grain and fruit mart

of Smyrna, Del., on January 1, 1857, the youngest of the four children of William H. and Sarah M. (Denning) Baggs. He attended the public schools until he was nineteen years old, and on leaving school began teaching, which he continued for two years. In 1877 he came to Montana, locating near Stevensville, where he worked on ranches, in wood camps and in gristmills for wages, anywhere an opportunity offered or necessity demanded. In 1879 he left the territory, driving an ox team from Helena to Fort Benton and taking passage in a steamer to Bismarck, then on east by rail to his former home, where he served as assistant postmaster under his father and began the study of law. In the fall of 1880 he entered the law department of the University of Maryland, completed the prescribed three-years course in one year, and was graduated in 1881. He began legal practice at Easton, Md., remaining there a year, when he removed to Baltimore and continued his practice in that city. In 1890 he was appointed United States consul to New Castle, New South Wales, by President Harrison, but resigned the office immediately upon President Cleveland's inauguration, and again came to Montana, settling at Stevensville, where he has lived ever since and been actively engaged in his legal practice.

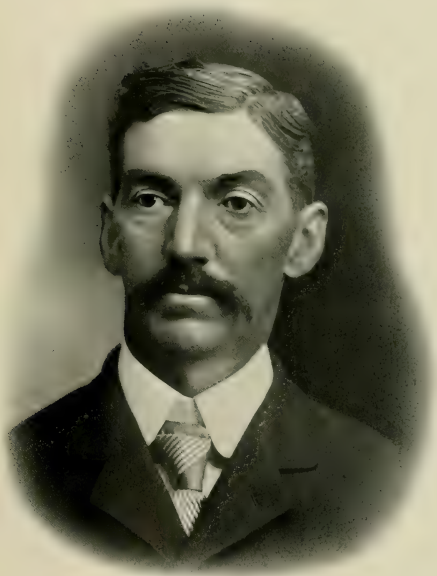
In politics Mr. Baggs has always been an ardent Republican, deeply interested in the success of his party, and willing to make any sacrifice of time or comfort for its welfare. While living in Baltimore in 1886, when Maryland was hopelessly Democratic, for the sake of party organization he consented to lead a forlorn hope by accepting a nomination for the state senate, and was of course defeated. And in Montana, although not desirous of political honors, he has served his county as representative in the legislatures of 1894 and 1900, and in 1877 he was thirty-one days in active military service against the Nez Percés Indians. Whatever his personal inclinations or interests, he has never withheld from the community, the county or the state any aid he could give to any good public cause. Mr. Baggs was married on October 9, 1895, at Helena, to Miss Agnes T. Towers, a native of Ireland. They have two children, Dorothy and George Towers. Mr. Baggs is a prominent and useful member of the Odd Fellows, and is at this writing (1901) noble grand of Garden Valley Lodge of Stevensville. He finds relaxation from the more serious cares of business in the successful management of a ranch which he owns near his

home town, and in the social enjoyments of his pleasant residence and large circle of friends. In his profession Mr. Baggs has high rank, in business he is successful and much esteemed, in his party councils he is influential and looked up to as a leader, and in social life he is regarded as one of the genial, companionable men whom it is a pleasure to commune with.

EDWARD H. GOOCH.—There are some men to whom difficulty is a stimulus and danger an inspiration. "Flowery beds of ease" would be to them dull and monotonous, if not intolerable. Men of action always find something to do. With an objective to reach, resistance is a pleasure and obstruction but a plaything. They move forward to the goal of their ambition and will not be turned aside. They are only conscious of their power with the passage of time and regard success as a legitimate result, scarcely thinking better of themselves because of it. Of this class is Edward H. Gooch, of Bozeman, one of the most extensive and prominent ranchers of the far-famed Gallatin valley, Mont. The traits which have made his career developed early in life. A wise observer would have picked him out among his schoolmates as one who would in time be master and manager of large affairs and prove a strong factor among men of progressive action.

Mr. Gooch "was bred in old Kentucky," in Bourbon county, where he was born June 6, 1857, one of the eleven children of William G. and Sarah Jane (Grimett) Gooch. His father was also a native of the Bourbon state, and his mother of Virginia. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Gooch, in company with a brother, came to the United States from England, and settled in Fleming county, Ky., where he was extensively engaged in farming and stockraising to the end of his life. The father followed in the way thus opened, beginning in his native state, but in the early 'sixties removing to Pike county, Mo., and a few years later to Lynn county. He was an aggressive, vigilant, resourceful man, and full of business tact and energy, and won distinction in financial and official circles, as well as in the domain of agriculture in his new home. He was elected judge of the county for two successive terms, and served as president of the Linneus bank for more than eighteen years. His family consisted of five sons and six daughters.

Mr. Gooch spent his school days and young manhood on the homestead in Missouri, but the life did not suit his active mind. He felt that he had a higher destiny, and sought it in the far west. In 1880, when but twenty-three years old, he nerved himself for the struggle and started for Montana, traveling via the Union Pacific Railroad to Ogden, Utah, thence by stage to Butte, where he lingered for a short time and then proceeded to Bozeman. He engaged in freighting to various points along the Utah Northern Railroad, which was then building, continuing at this business for three years and achieving notable success. He then homesteaded his present location, about eight miles from Bozeman, near Middle creek. To the homestead tract he has since added, by purchase, 480 acres, making the present holding 640 acres, one square mile. Besides this he has purchased four and one-half sections of land (2880 acres) across the West Gallatin river near Salesville, particularly well adapted to farming and stockraising, and only about five miles from his homestead. These bodies of land, with the appurtenant necessities for improvement to make them productive, gave their owner just the problem required to stimulate his zeal and employ his faculties to their best advantage. He has put the whole of the home ranch under irrigation at an unusual amount of labor and expense, at some places building large flumes to convey the water; but by means of this enterprise he has raised the entire tract to a high state of cultivation, realizing from it annually immense crops of cereals and hay, the grain crop often amounting to as much as 21,000 bushels. On the larger ranch, across the river, part of which is under irrigation, he also raises large crops of wheat and hay; and on the portion which is devoted to pasturage he has fine herds of shorthorn cattle, often as many as 350 head, and numbers of well-bred Percheron horses, being a firm believer in the wisdom of producing nothing in animals but good breeds. When he settled on his homestead he found that all the water from the creeks near by, available for purposes of irrigation, was taken up. Nothing daunted, he set about to supply the deficiency. In partnership with J. D. Johnson, later adding J. J. Henry and David F. Lay, he built the Farmers' canal, conducting the water from the river near Salesville (fourteen miles) to the vicinity of Bozeman, carrying 7,000 inches and irrigating a large section of the land west of Bozeman. He also induced a number of



E. H. Gooch

farmers in the neighborhood to unite and purchase what is known as the Kleinsmith canal, extending from the West Gallatin canyon to three miles south of Bozeman, a distance of eighteen miles, and carrying 4,000 inches of water. He was one of the purchasing committee and a leading spirit throughout the enterprise. The canal was purchased for \$22,500, and at his suggestion a stock company was organized by the purchasers, he being one of the principal stockholders and a director in the company. He is also one of the stockholders and promoters of the Bozeman Milling Company.

The site chosen for the buildings on the homestead is admirably adapted to the purpose. It is on a commanding elevation, southwest of Bozeman, and gives the observer a view of almost the entire valley. The residence is substantial and comfortable, and the outbuildings are ample, convenient and well put up. They are all arranged with regard to a general artistic effect as well as to their every day utility. Mr. Gooch has also a fine residence in the city of Bozeman, which is occupied by the family during the winter months, the summers being spent on the ranches, or in pleasure trips to various parts of the country.

Mr. Gooch arrived in Montana with but little means, but is now one of the wealthy and prominent men of the state. He is a living example of what a man of energy, thrift, sound judgment and superior natural ability can accomplish in this great state, which is in her infancy and now offers to all comers opportunity for advancement and prosperity, and to the craftsman a ready market for his product. Mr. Gooch stands high in the good opinion of his fellow citizens, and is a potential factor in every good phase of the life of his community.

WILLIAM E. BAGGS.—Modest and unassuming, but eminently successful and useful, William E. Baggs is a brother of George T. Baggs, of whom extended notice is given elsewhere in this work. He was born August 26, 1854, at Philadelphia, the third of the four children of William H. and Sarah M. Baggs, who in his childhood removed to Smyrna, Del., where he attended the public schools until he was sixteen. At that age he left the paternal roof and became clerk and salesman in a notion or fancy goods store in Philadelphia, leaving it at the end of the year to accept

a similar place in a grocery store. A year later he went to Clayton, Del., in the employ of the Kent County Railroad, serving two years as baggagemaster, and nearly as long as conductor. He gave up this place to become assistant postmaster of Smyrna, under his father and, after acting in that capacity for a number of months, came to Montana in 1877, locating in the Bitter Root valley, and working nine years for Bass Bros., on their Pine Grove fruit farm, their ranch and in their office at Stevensville, where he was chief bookkeeper. At the end of his nine years of faithful service he went into business for himself at Stevensville, dealing in groceries, agricultural implements and kindred commodities. After two years of independent business he sold out and became a bookkeeper for a branch of the Missoula Mercantile Company at Stevensville. He remained with this company twelve years, and then became one of the principal corporators of the Stevensville Mercantile Company, which bought out the Missoula company and of which he was made treasurer. In February, 1901, he was appointed postmaster of Stevensville, and severed his active connection with the mercantile concern.

Mr. Baggs has been a decidedly potential force in the politics of the county. He is a Republican, and omits no effort on his part which may aid his party, although he is not a bitter or offensive partisan. His interest in public affairs arises rather from an ardent desire for the welfare of the community than from intense party prejudice. He is a gentleman of positive convictions, and strictly upright in his efforts to enforce them. He has served his people in all public capacities, as treasurer of the city, school trustee and in other positions. In religious affiliation he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, and in fraternal relations he is identified with the Freemasons, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Degree of Honor and the Independent Order of Good Templars. He was married in December, 1883, to Miss Lauretta, daughter of George W. and Louisa Dobbins, prominent farmers in the vicinity of his home, and they were the parents of one child, George M. Baggs, now sixteen years old. Mrs. Baggs died in the spring of 1887. In the winter of 1888 Mr. Baggs was married to Miss Mary L. Stoddard, of Stevensville. They have had five children, of whom three are living—Irene Emily, William Henry and an infant. To the du-

ties of her beautiful home and to the rearing of her children Mrs. Baggs gives her chief attention, and finds the happiness of her life in the faithful discharge of those duties. Both she and Mr. Baggs are highly esteemed as good citizens, congenial companions and sincere friends.

CHARLES W. BAILEY.—Born and reared on a farm and following rural pursuits throughout his life until a recent period, Charles W. Bailey, the interesting subject of this sketch and now the popular clerk and recorder of Rosebud county, gathered stature, strength and fertility of resources which have thus far stood him in good stead in the battle of life. His life began at Detroit, Tex., on Red river, December 19, 1873. His parents, John and Samirius (Moore) Bailey, were natives of Alabama, where the former was born about 1822 and the latter about 1831. They removed to Texas when young and there the father followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1873, his widow surviving him a year, and dying in 1874.

Charles W. Bailey attended the public schools in his native place until he was thirteen, and then coming to Montana he found a home on the Montana Cattle Company's ranch on Tongue river, where he worked during the summer months and attended school at Miles City during the winters for five years. The next year, 1891, he worked for the Y. T. Cattle Company; in 1892 he was on the Terrett ranch. The next year he spent in the employ of the Murphy Cattle Company on the Crow reservation, and from 1895 to 1897 he was again on the Terrett ranch, which he had considered his home for a number of years. In 1897 he bought a ranch of his own on Tongue river, consisting of 840 acres, and there industriously engaged in the cattle business until he was appointed clerk and recorder of the new county of Rosebud in the spring of 1901. In 1900 he had served as census enumerator of district No. 205, Custer county. In politics he is an ardent Democrat, deeply interested in behalf of his party and always active in its service. Fraternally he is allied with the Masonic order, holding membership in Yellowstone Lodge No. 26 and Royal Arch Chapter No. 36, both located at Miles City.

He was married at Salisbury, Mo., in 1898, to Miss Margaret May Duff, who was born in that state May 22, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have

large numbers of friends and are well esteemed in social life. They are active and serviceable in aid of every enterprise for the advancement of their section, and are warmly welcomed in any circle of social, moral or educational workers. Mr. Bailey's success has been steady, constant and gratifying; and whatever he has achieved is the result of his own assiduous, intelligent and conscientious efforts. He was left an orphan in infancy, and has had to make his own way in the world unaided by favors or adventitious circumstances of any kind. In his office he is winning golden opinions from all classes of the people by the fair, manly and intelligent way in which he is administering its duties and the consideration he exhibits for each of its patrons.

CHARLES A. BAILEY, who conducts a profitable and well-equipped dairy farm near Big Timber, was born in Abingdon, Washington county, Va., on September 2, 1858. He is descended from a family that has for many years resided in that state, having originally come from Scotland. His parents were James and Sarah (Stickley) Bailey, both natives of Washington county, who had a family of two sons and four daughters. The paternal grandfather, Robert Bailey, was also a native of the same town, county and state.

The school days of Mr. Bailey were passed on his father's farm, where his life was eminently frugal and industrious. In 1875, at the age of seventeen, he removed to Texas, where he was first in the cattle business and later in general farming. Disposing of his property in 1893, he came to Montana, and joined his brother, Joseph W. Bailey, at Big Timber, and they made their home on the ranch now occupied by them in the Yellowstone valley, three miles below Big Timber. The first claim was a homestead of 160 acres, but this property has been largely increased. The brothers are heavily engaged in cattleraising, short-horns being the principal variety. Through the ranch runs a ditch four miles long conveying 800 inches of water, which places the entire property under splendid irrigation, and which is controlled by the brothers. The principal crop is alfalfa, and it is no unusual thing for them to harvest 700 tons. Considerable attention has been given to hograising, which has found a source of considerable profit.

In January, 1880, Mr. Bailey was married to Miss Mary Brown, of Texas, daughter of William J. Brown, of Missouri. They have six children, of whom Dolly, now Mrs. Samuel A. McGee, resides in Denver, Colo. The others, living with their parents on the ranch, are James, Myrtle, William, Mabel and Russell. The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Bailey are with the Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America. His fine home residence is surrounded by substantial outbuildings and other improvements, and everywhere there is an air of prosperity and refinement. Owing to the large supply of water Mr. Bailey is enabled to carry on quite an extensive dairy business in shipping cream and butter to Butte.

GEORGE W. BAKER.—Throughout the county of Sweet Grass, in which he resides, there is no more highly respected person than this gentleman, who is esteemed, not only for his many sterling qualities of head and heart, but for his superior intelligence and rare business ability. A New Englander by birth, having first seen the light on December 28, 1840, in Essex county, Vt., he is one of three sons born to Nahum and Clarissa (Cutting) Baker, of the same county. The paternal grandfather was Solomon Baker, who was born in the same county and there resided during his entire life. Nahum Baker subsequently removed to New York, and in 1857 to Minnesota where he remained until 1884, when he came to Montana where he resided with his son George until his death on November 24, 1889, at the age of seventy-four years, ten months and twenty-three days. His wife survived him until March 26, 1896, when she too passed away, aged seventy-seven years.

The early life of George W. Baker was passed in New York, where he employed himself on his father's farm and attended the public schools. In 1859, at the age of nineteen, he went to California and there followed mining with fair success, and in 1866 he went to Nevada, and was for the succeeding fifteen years there engaged in mining and freighting. His advent in Montana in 1881 was signalized by his securing a claim and making a home in Sweet Grass county, now comprising 450 acres, well irrigated and of high productiveness. The principal lines of industry he follows are stock and alfalfa raising, in which he has enjoyed unqualified success, usually wintering 400 head of Here-

ford cattle. He has 100 head of fine Norman horses including a splendid stallion weighing 1,900 pounds, a thoroughbred, considered one of the finest in the state.

His home is an elegant two-story residence, with mansard roof and supplied with modern conveniences, where he is surrounded with a large and interesting family. The outbuildings and equipments are of the most substantial description. Mr. Baker is a man who exercises a wide and beneficent influence in the community in which he resides and whose confidence he has to the fullest extent.

Mr. Baker was married on March 2, 1876, to Emma B. Cowles, who was born in Danville, Dodge county, Wis., on August 7, 1850, the daughter of Marcus and Deborah (Doam) Cowles, both natives of Jefferson county, N. Y. The father passed away on February 14, 1874, at the age of seventy-four. The mother was born on August 8, 1804, and died on April 20, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have four children, Pearl, now Mrs. Primus Bruffey, whose husband is a rancher on the Boulder; Mabel, the wife of Mr. Elmer C. McConnell, residing on the East Boulder, and Ralph and Edna.

HERMAN BALLMEIER.—The subject of this sketch is a native of Germany, where he was born December 24, 1850, the son of Frederick and Frederica Ballmeier, both of the same nativity. Their son Herman was educated in the public schools of his native land and remained at home until he was seventeen years old, working at intervals on the farm. In the fall of 1869 he came to the United States, locating in Monroe county, Wis., where he worked as a farm hand for a year and then traveled over the middle western states for a number of years looking for a suitable place to settle. In 1878 he purchased a farm in Weaver county, Minn., on which he lived for five years, at the end of which he came to Custer county (now Rosebud), Mont., and in 1885 took up a squatter's claim on Rosebud river, twenty-five miles from Forsyth, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, to which he has gradually added until he now has a ranch of 3,440 acres in the beautiful valley through which that river flows. He is largely engaged in the raising of sheep, cattle and horses, having on an average 5,000 sheep, seventy-five cattle and twenty-five horses.

In politics Mr. Ballmeier is a Republican. He was married in Monroe county, Wis., in 1878, to Miss Sarah Furbrenger, who was there born in 1858. They have four children, namely: Charles, aged twenty; Louie, eighteen; Albert, eleven, and Eneline, seven. Mr. Ballmeier has been successful in business and is well esteemed in the community.

ALBERT S. BANTA is a worthy scion of an old Holland family whose members had long contributed to the progress and advancement of that enterprising country, his branch of which came to America and settled in Kentucky at an early date, imbibed the spirit of that progressive commonwealth, and his own career and achievements have shown the qualities for which his race is noted. He was born in Cooper county, Mo., September 11, 1832, the son of Henry and Fanny (Carlos) Banta, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Tennessee. His grandfather, Henry Banta, was a native of Holland and early settled in Kentucky. His father early removed, in 1861, to California, and remained there until he died. Elbert S. Banta spent the early part of his life in his native state, attending the public schools and assisting on the farm until 1853, when he left for California, returning in 1857. He went to California, overland, but returned by water, traversing the isthmus on foot. They encountered a severe storm that made the timber of their stanch steamer, the Texas, creak, the captain having boxed his papers ready to throw overboard. Instead of going to New York they finally put in to Norfolk, which they safely reached, while a vessel that they sighted in the storm was believed to have been lost, all perishing. The next morning after they landed, a trunk with a child bound on the top, drifted in; but alas! the little one was dead. In 1858 he went to Colorado, returning the same year.

In 1861 he with his wife, Mary F. (Foster) Banta, removed to Colorado, and after spending a year in that territory, came on to Montana, starting to make the trip in wagons, but later cutting up for pack saddles a part of the wagons and abandoning the rest at Wood river, and from there on depended entirely on pack horses. They escaped serious trouble with the Indians, and on August 20, 1862, arrived at Fort Owens, in the Bitter Root valley, when Maj. Owens was in command. They re-

mained in that valley until March, 1863, and then removed to Bannack. While residing at Bannack, prospecting, an attack was made by the "road agents" upon the Indians in order to attract the attention of the white population, so that they, the "road agents," might rob the town. Several Indians were killed, among them "Old Snag," a chief. The whites knew that the Indians were friendly, knowing who had attacked them and would not believe that they would kill the people in the "Lower District," and would not go to protect them. At night some one, probably a "road agent," cut off the arm of one of the Indians that had been killed; so the ruse failed. After remaining in Bannack a month, he removed to Gallatin City. The first Gallatin City (near the Three Forks, at the head of the Missouri river), on the west side of the river where, when Mr. and Mrs. Banta settled there, deer could be shot from their cabin window—was later abandoned for a newer Gallatin City on the east side of the river. The latter place has in turn been abandoned, mostly for Gallatin, a short distance down the river on the Northern Pacific Railway. In November, 1863, he went up the Jefferson, settling on Willow creek, where he lived and followed farming, stockraising and mining at Norwegian gulch until 1887, with the exception of two years spent in California. He then sold out, removing in turn to Elkhorn and Castle and there engaged in prospecting for a while, but without much success. So he again turned his attention to farming and stockraising, locating on Rocky Fork of Clark's Fork, a tributary of the Yellowstone, about two and a half miles west from Carbonado in Carbon county. Here he has a fine modern residence and good barns and other buildings, fences, etc. His ranch is largely under cultivation and yields abundantly of grain and hay. His cattle are mainly shorthorns and Durhams. The character of his stock, the general appearance of his property, and his standing among the people of his county all indicate that he is a progressive and enterprising man—one of the productive and beneficial forces of the community in which he lives.

In September, 1860, Mr. Banta was united in marriage with Miss Mary F. Foster, a native of Virginia, and daughter of Norban and Jane (Hammer) Foster, of the same state. Their children are: Claude, a prominent farmer and stockman, near Carbonado; R. Lee married Miss Nettie Clark, and is following the same business as his

brother and father, on Cow creek, near Carbonado; James N. is also engaged in ranching near his father's place, and Lula is the wife of Mr. Boyd, a successful rancher on Rocky Fork, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Two other sons, Henry and Lanius B., the latter a twin brother of Mrs. Boyd, are deceased.

EDWARD L. BARNES, late superintendent of the Diamond R mines, Neihart, Cascade county, and one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the place, is pre-eminently a self-made and successful man. To the enterprise of which he was at the head until September, 1901, when he resigned, he brought a long and varied business experience, which, combined with his high integrity, thoroughly insured the permanent success of the enterprise. He was born in Westchester county, N. Y., July 3, 1846. His parents were Gilbert W. and Elizabeth Barnes, natives of the Empire state. During the earlier years of his career the father was engaged in the iron business; but later he entered the ministry in the Universalist church, and was an eloquent and successful preacher. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic order and a Knight Templar; politically a Republican. He died in 1897, his wife, the mother of our subject, having preceded him in 1890. They are survived by two children, Clara B. and Edward L.

Edward L. Barnes received an excellent education, having attended the public schools and universities, and finally being graduated from the Free Academy of New York with honors. At the age of fourteen he entered a cotton and muslin commission house as an errand boy, at a salary of \$50 a year, but by diligence and strict attention to business he won promotion and was made shipping and receiving clerk with a salary of \$600. Owing to the failure of the firm with which he was connected our subject entered a hardware and house furnishing establishment, where he continued three years at a salary of \$500. At the opening of the Civil war he was inspired with patriotic fervor and enlisting as a private attained the rank of major in 1865, when he was mustered out of the service. He then entered into partnership with his father in the iron business, and this association was continued twelve years, when he removed to St. Louis in the capacity of assistant paymaster and general clerk. Subsequently he

was engaged with the La Clede Rolling Mill Company, with which he remained until 1878, and then accepted the position of cashier with the C. T. Ewing Bank, at Thayer, Kan. In 1879 he became cashier for S. A. Brown & Co., lumber and grain merchants at Chanute, Kan., with whom he remained two years. Returning to Thayer Mr. Barnes engaged in the real estate and insurance business, in which lines he achieved an enviable success.

During the administration of President Harrison, in 1889, he was appointed postmaster of Thayer, and later he edited and published the Thayer Graphic, a newspaper of considerable circulation and influence. He continued in editorial work until 1897, when he removed to North Carolina, and for a short period engaged in mining in that locality. It was in 1898 that Mr. Barnes came to Montana, where he spent the following year prospecting. In July, 1899, he accepted his late position with the Diamond R Mining Company, and under his supervision the works made rapid advancement.

On November 17, 1879, Mr. Barnes was married to Miss Etta L. Lyman, of Michigan, daughter of Leroy and Rosa H. Lyman, natives of Livingston county, N. Y. For many years her father was engaged in the purchase and sale of cattle. To this union have been born two children, Bessie L. and Winifred R. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally Mr. Barnes is a Mason and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Select Knights and the Grand Army of the Republic. Politically his affiliations are with the Republican party.

ABRAHAM L. BANK.—A native of the old Prussian city of Tilsit, renowned as the scene of Napoleon's treaty of 1807 and long prominent as a seat of extended commerce, where he was born on January 25, 1872, even in his childhood Abraham L. Bank was torn from his native land and transplanted, with his parents and the other members of the family, in the new world, at St. Paul, Minn. Here he attended the public schools until he was fourteen years old, when he entered the store of a leading watchmaker and jeweler at Omaha, Neb., and learned the trade at which he worked eleven years, during which he was also a student of the Omaha Horological Institute

(school of optics), from which he was graduated in 1894, with the degree of Doctor of Refraction. In 1894 also he came to Montana and took charge of the optical, watch repairing and engraving department of the jewelry establishment conducted in Butte by his brother, Simon Bank, continuing here until the fall of 1896, when he became manager of the jewelry department of the Hamilton Drug & Jewelry Company, at Hamilton. In April, 1897, he went into business for himself and is conducting a profitable and constantly increasing trade, carrying an extensive stock of valuable commodities, distinguished for fine quality and artistic workmanship.

Mr. Bank is an expert of high order in optics, having been an industrious student of the science and applying the theoretical knowledge to a thoughtful and intelligent practice. He is also a skillful and resourceful mechanic and withal a shrewd and far-seeing business man. These are the elements of a professional and financial success gratifying but not surprising to his friends. To skill in his art and thrift in his business he adds social qualities of an engaging character. He was married in Butte in September, 1896, to Miss Maude Coulter, daughter of John and Anna Coulter, and has two children, Josephine and Reginald. In political affiliation he is a Republican, and fraternally is a member of the Modern Woodmen and the Maccabees. He is very progressive and has a fine home and valuable interests in real estate and financial institutions.

JAMES R. BARCLAY.—Beginning life for himself at the age of eighteen and omitting no effort necessary to make a successful career, applying intelligence and business capacity to his operations, James R. Barclay, of Carbon county, although yet a young man, is enjoying the fruits of his industry and thrift in a well-improved and comfortable home and a firm place in the regard of his fellowmen. He was born in La Crosse county, Wis., April 16, 1866. His parents were James and Elizabeth (McCrindall) Barclay, of whom more specific mention is made in the sketch of William Barclay elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Barclay was educated in the schools of his native county, and remained on the homestead until he was eighteen, when he determined to make his own way in the world, and engaged in farming near his home for two years. In 1886 he came

to Montana, and after passing a short time at Billings, went to Red Lodge and prospected the Bear creek country, where he took up some land for the Rocky Fork Coal Company. He remained in that locality five years, at the end of which he conducted under lease the Harney ranch near Red Lodge for a year. He then located his present property, six miles south of Bridger, on which he has since resided. His ranch is all under irrigation and yields abundant crops of alfalfa, and he has a fine herd of Herefords on the range, a number of Jerseys, and keeps a large flock of sheep. Mr. Barclay takes an earnest interest in public affairs. He has been school trustee for a number of years, and is president of the Dry Creek Ditch Association, which has a ditch three miles long carrying 1,000 inches of water. He was united in marriage March 12, 1889, with Miss Clara Hobbs, of Wisconsin, a sister of John G. Hobbs, of whom more extended mention is made elsewhere in this work. They have three children: Myrtle Clementine, Gracie Marie and Mary Elizabeth.

WILLIAM BARCLAY.—Of sturdy Scotch ancestry, and bearing in his own makeup their best characteristics—sturdy where sturdiness is needed, wise where wisdom is essential, self-reliant, resourceful and ever alert, William Barclay, of Carbon county, Mont., exemplifies the high qualities of manhood which distinguish the makers and builders of the state. He was born January 3, 1861, in La Crosse county, Wis., a son of James and Elizabeth (McCrindall) Barclay, natives of Ayrshire, Scotland, where their families had for generations been prosperous and influential. They came to America in 1851 and settled in La Crosse county, Wis., being pioneers in the state. There the father became a man of great prominence and influence, one of the forceful factors of industrial and commercial promotion in the community. He erected and conducted a large flouring mill, a cheese factory, and a general store, and also had a model farm in the county, supplied with every device for its work of the latest pattern known at the time, and improved with excellent buildings and fences. He died in 1900, aged seventy-one years. His widow is still living aged about seventy.

William Barclay passed his school days in his native county and remained there some years after leaving school. In 1883 he went to Minnesota,

HECKMAN
BINDERY INC.



JUN 92



N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA 46962

